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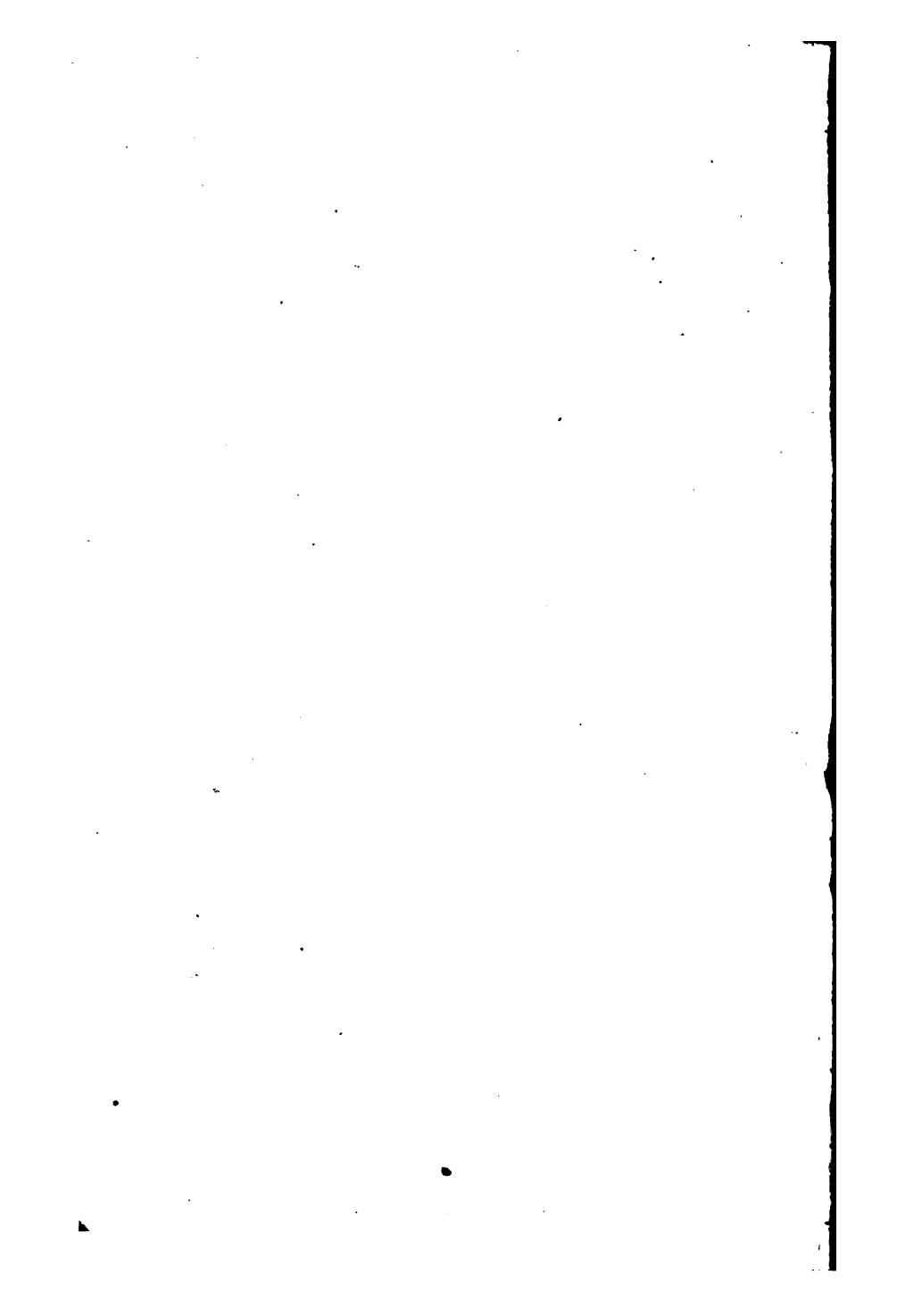
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A
DICTIONARY
OF
CHINESE-JAPANESE WORDS
IN THE
JAPANESE LANGUAGE.

BY

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Japanese Secretary of H. B. M.'s Legation in Japan.

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REESE

PART I.

A TO J.



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6511
Pt. 1

PREFACE.

In the compilation of this work the author has been assisted by Mr. Okamoto Jun, Writer to H. B. M.'s Legation, and the author of several commentaries and poetical treatises, as well as lighter productions, and by Mr. Sugiyama Keiji. What merits it possesses are due in a large measure to the learning of these two gentlemen, and their assiduous and patient coöperation in a task which has extended over several years. The author is also indebted for some help to Mr. Kuribayashi Junzō, Writer to H. B. M.'s Legation.

The words given in this dictionary are taken partly from official despatches, and from newspapers and other popular literature, and partly from Japanese *Kan-go* dictionaries, those chiefly consulted being the '*Kan-go Ji-i*' by Mr. Awoki Sukekio, the '*Dai-zō-ho Kan-go-kai Dai-zen*' by Mr. Iwai Shinjirō, the '*Kan-go Ji-rui*' by Mr. Shōhara Yasushi, and the '*Ga-zoku Kan-go Yak-kai*' by Mr. Ichikawa Seiriū. In the definition of the words and the determination of their English equivalents much assistance has been derived from Dr. Hepburn's 'Japanese-English and English-Japanese Dictionary,' from the '*Iroha Jiten*,' a Dictionary recently brought out by Mr. Takahashi Go-rō, and from the Chinese Dictionaries of Dr. Eitel and Dr. Williams.

The author's thanks are likewise due to Mr. Basil Hall Chamberlain, Professor of Japanese and Philology in the Imperial University of Japan, for suggestions as to the treatment of certain words. The same gentleman generously placed at his disposal an extensive and valuable collection of words,—the result of many years of research,—of which unfortunately the author could not avail himself owing to the necessity of imposing somewhat rigorous limits to a task which threatened to swell to unmanageable dimensions.

The proof-sheets of the Introduction have had the advantage of passing through the hands of Dr. E. Divers, F.R.S., Mr. Chamberlain, and Captain Brinkley, R.A., from whom many valuable hints have been received.

H.B.M's Legation,
Tokio,
August 1889. }

INTRODUCTION.

As its title shews, this dictionary does not embrace the whole Japanese language, but is limited to *Kan-go*, a term applied to that large class of Chinese-Japanese words, chiefly dissyllabic, which are distinguished from pure Japanese by being read according to the *On*, or sounds, of the Chinese characters with which they are written. The Japanese language, more perhaps than any other, admits by its mixed character of being treated in distinct parts, namely pure Japanese and Chinese-Japanese, and the fact that its growth of late years has been all in the latter direction is an additional justification for this method of treatment. For the expression of the new ideas which have followed in the train of Western civilization new *Kan-go* have been created which already form in themselves a language of no mean extent, and Chinese-Japanese thus expanded and adapted to the varying necessities of every day life has lost its former purely literary and classical character, and is now fast becoming the common property of all classes of the people. There is moreover in this growth of the language a vigour which appears to gather fresh impetus as it proceeds, and the rapidity with which new ideas are being assimilated makes it hardly an exaggeration to say that a vocabulary of to-day may be out of date to-morrow.

The omission, with the exception of a few words in daily use which are of general interest, of all scientific and technical terms, will, I fear, be a disappointment to many. Such terms

are, however, to be found in the numerous dictionaries and vocabularies which deal with special subjects, and I have thought that without a proper knowledge on my part of the matters to which they relate their treatment in the present work was inadvisable.

The general plan of this work is based on that of Williams's Syllabic Dictionary of the Chinese language, which consists of an alphabetical arrangement accompanied by an index of Chinese characters grouped according to the Radicals. This so to speak double system has this advantage, that when the sound of the first character in a word is not known, both the sound and the word may be found by reference to the Index. As regards the alphabetical arrangement, which includes dissyllabic words only, the words have been grouped under the first of the two characters with which they are written,—the initial character being in each case treated separately, and its meanings given without reference to the compounds in which it occurs. Where these initial characters have the same sound, and where, in the case of two or more words coming under the same initial character, the sound of the second of the two characters of which the words are composed is in each case the same, the arrangement is determined by the number of strokes in the respective characters.

As this dictionary does not profess to deal with single characters, but only with the combinations of them which occur in *Kan-go*, too much weight must not be laid on the English equivalents which I have given to them, since these are merely introduced for the convenience of those consulting this work, and as an additional guide to the meaning of the compounds, and are not intended to be in any sense exhaustive. Wherever, as not unfrequently happens, the sense in which a single character is used differs from its use in China, I have endeavoured

to meet the difficulty by giving both Chinese and Japanese meanings.

A study of *Kan-go* discloses the fact that these compound words cannot be judged according to the syntax which governs most European languages, and that consequently it is not possible to classify them arbitrarily as nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc., to the exclusion, in each case, of their use as other parts of speech. The impersonality of the Chinese and Japanese languages creates a gulf of distinction between them and Western languages. We may bridge over this gulf in a measure by applying the syntactical methods of the West,—and indeed this course is forced upon us if we would render the ideas of those languages in terms of our own so as to harmonize meaning with idiomatic construction. But scientifically this mode of treatment is inadmissible, being foreign to the genius of both languages.

With this necessary qualification, it may be stated that by far the greater number of *Kan-go* are capable of being used as any of the various parts of speech, the context determining their exact relation to the rest of the sentences in which they are employed. What is true of Japanese words generally, applies with even greater force to Chinese-Japanese words, for they can be converted at pleasure into a noun, a verb, an adjective, an adverb, or a participle,—or to speak more exactly, they can be used in ways which correspond more or less closely with the uses of Western parts of speech.

Where a restricted or peculiar use attaches to a word, I have mentioned it, and in the majority of cases, where a word is treated as a noun for example, or as a verb, or as both, the inference to be drawn is not that the word in question cannot be used in any other way, but that it is not commonly so used.

Since impersonality is such a marked characteristic of Chinese-Japanese words, it is not surprising that it should be found in association with another feature no less important. I allude to vagueness of meaning. Comparing Chinese-Japanese, for instance, with English we find that the dissimilarity between the two is heightened by the contrast between vagueness of meaning on the one hand and precision on the other. This vagueness of the former is redeemed to a great extent by the comprehensiveness which is its natural complement, and the peculiar excellencies of the one language begin exactly where the merits of the other if extended beyond certain limits become by exaggeration faults of over-precision, and therefore narrowness and insufficiency of meaning. The subject is too wide to be dismissed in a few words, but an Introduction is hardly the place in which to discuss it at length. I have alluded to it briefly here in order to explain that where I may be considered to have erred in my rendering of Chinese-Japanese words in the direction of over-exactitude, I have done so wittingly, my object being not so much to give a theoretically correct translation of a word or phrase, as in the interests of students and translators, to supply an idiomatic and practical definition of the word or phrase in question. The same reason has prompted me not to content myself with giving one meaning only to a word, but, at the risk perhaps in some cases of straying beyond the strict limits of accuracy, to furnish as many meanings as the word may convey, in order to assist translators by covering as wide a field as possible.

For the purpose of indicating the use of *Kan-go* as verbs, the insertion of the word *suru* for the active, and *serareru*, or *sareru*, for the passive forms has appeared to me to be on the whole the simplest plan. It may be useful however to remind the student that the addition of *suru* to a word has also

the effect of converting it into an adjective, and that *suru* and *ni naru* are as suffixes often interchangeable. In marking the distinction to be made between transitive and intransitive verbs I have followed the system adopted by Dr. Hepburn in his Dictionary; so many words, however, are susceptible of being used in both ways that this distinction is deprived of much of its importance.*

PRONUNCIATION.

The four Chinese tones known in Japanese as *Hiō-shō* (平聲), *Yō-shō* (上聲), *Kiō-shō* (去聲), and *Nis-shō* (入聲), or *even*, *ascending*, *receding*, and *entering* tones, nominally exist in Chinese-Japanese words, and their use partially survives in the classical poetry of the country which is based on the Chinese system of tone harmony. Thus, theoretically, all Chinese-Japanese words admit of classification into these tone classes, as the following few instances will suffice to show:—

Even tone in both syllables,—	<i>Bum-mei</i>	文明,
„ and ascending tones,—	<i>Mei-yo</i>	明譽,
„ „ receding „	<i>Kai-kwa</i>	關化,
„ „ entering „	<i>Chiu-ritsu</i>	中立.

Practically, however, these tones are non-existent, and the only distinction in the pronunciation of *Kan-go* lies in the long and short vowels.

With regard to the *On*, or sounds by which Chinese characters, and therefore *Kan-go*, are pronounced, Mr. Chamberlain, in the Introductory Remarks to his ‘Handbook of the

* Active verbs again often follow nouns immediately, there being no intervening *wo* to mark the objective case. Thus *ri-gai wakarazu* is as common as *ri-gai wo wakarazu*.

Japanese Spoken Language,' points out that the Japanese do not pronounce Chinese in a manner which would be intelligible to a Chinese. There are two 'standards of pronunciation,' as Mr. Chamberlain terms them, the *Kan-on* and *Go-on*,—so called from the names of certain ancient Chinese Kingdoms,—which were introduced into Japan at different dates, the *Go-on*, adopted more than a 1000 years ago, being the earliest. Both of them are corruptions of the Chinese pronunciations which prevailed at the time in the respective kingdoms whence they were imported. It must not, however, be supposed that to all Chinese characters as used in Japan both of these *On* are attached. In a large number of cases the pronunciation is single and not double, this result being due in all probability to an original identity in the pronunciation of certain words in the kingdoms of origin.

Nor does it follow, in the case of characters to which a double pronunciation is attached, that when one of the two characters of which a *Kan-go* is composed is pronounced according to one of the two *On*, the other must also be pronounced according to the same standard. In this respect there is no rule whatever to guide the student, the juxtaposition in one word of the *On* of the two standards being quite common.

Of late years,—and allusion to this point is made in the preface to the *Dai-zō-ho Kan-go-kai Dai-zen*,—one of the best *Kan-go* dictionaries,—there has been a marked tendency in favour of the *Kan-on* pronunciation. This is especially noticeable in the large number of new words which have recently been added to the language, and in the present work therefore words pronounced according to the *Kan-on* will be found to predominate. But, in spite of this tendency, the *Go-on* is on the whole the pronunciation which is chiefly followed, for the large class of words of Buddhist origin are invariably pronounced according to the

Go-on, and this pronunciation is also used with few exceptions in the names of places and things, in the posthumous names of Emperors, in official titles, and in the titles of books.

Attention must also be drawn to the fact that several characters have in Japanese additional, or so to speak irregular *On*. For instance the character, 合, 'to unite,' has, in addition to the orthodox sounds *gō* and *kō*, the further pronunciations *gatsu*, and *katsu*, and the character 十, 'ten,' is also pronounced in certain cases *jitsu*, although the true *on* are *jiū* and *shiū*. The explanation of this apparent irregularity in words like these is to be sought in the nature of the Japanese language, which does not admit of the pronunciation of certain words in the monosyllabic language of China that have what is known as the *entering sound*. It is also to be traced in a measure to idiosyncrasies of pronunciation which have been unconsciously developed during many centuries, in the course of which the sounds peculiar to the Japanese language and the ideas of harmony in the combination of those sounds have undergone successive changes. There is also another class of words of which *dxu-san* 杜撰,—(the strict reading of which is *to-sen*),—may be taken as an example, where an irregular pronunciation exists for which no logical explanation can be given.

Wherever therefore the first character of a Chinese-Japanese word is pronounced according to both the *Kan-on* and *Go-on*, the character will be found in this dictionary under both pronunciations, and those which have irregular *On* in addition to the orthodox pronunciations have been classified under each of the sounds by which they are known.

I have however excluded words the pronunciation of which combines both *On* and *Kun*, such for instance as *te-hon* (手本), *jiū-bako* (重箱) etc., the inclusion of which would have interfered with the arrangement of this work.

ANTITHETICAL COMPOUNDS.

Meadows in his 'Chinese and their Rebellions' draws attention to a characteristic of the Chinese Written Language which is necessarily also inherent in Chinese-Japanese words. He says,—and the importance of the subject and his able treatment of it must be my excuse for quoting him somewhat fully : —“The philological feature to which I refer is the power of “exactly expressing by the juxtaposition of two words of directly “opposite or contradictory meanings a third idea which is inexpressed by both or is as it were held in dispute between “them ; it may be described as *the power of forming new words by the synthesis of contradictories*. For instance orally the Chinese will ask how far it is to a certain place, but in the slightly more exact language of writing he asks about its *yen-kin* 遠近, far-nearness, i.e. its distance. So also *to-kwa* much-littleness means quantity.

“In these two cases and probably in a few others as weight, light-heaviness, we happen to have in English words which express the synthesis, or the disputed idea. But in a great number of other commonly occurring cases we are obliged to express it very clumsily by employing one of the contradictories.

* * * * *

“The Chinese speak of the before-afterness (前後), of the leisure-hastiness (緩急), of the there-is-and there-is-not-ness (有無) of a thing, and of its beginning-endness (始末). In discussing the qualities of writings they speak of their similar-differences (同異), and their copious-conciseness (詳畧). In fact the genius of the language permits in this way the creation of new words and the expression of entirely new ideas so idiomatically as to render all definition and explanation unnecessary by at once conveying them directly and forcibly to minds for whom the synthetical operation is more a mechanical than a conscious effort.”

All this is admirably put, and to the illustrations above given may be added, in order to shew the wide range of this class of compounds, such words as *chō-tan* (長短), long-shortness; *sa-u* (左右), left-rightness, i.e., side or vicinity; *shin-sen* (深淺), deep-shalowness; *kō-haku* (厚薄), thick-thinness, which sometimes implies texture; *tai-shō* (大小), large-smallness, i.e., size; *koku-biaku* (黑白), black-whiteness, i.e., colour; *kan-dan* (寒暖), cold-heat, i.e., temperature; *nan-nio* (男女), man-woman; i.e., sex; *kio-jitsu* (虛實), false-truth, i.e., reliability, nature; *tan-nō* (淡濃), light-darkness, far-nearness, i.e., perspective; *kō-tei* (高低), high-lowness, which sometimes means rate or scale; *an-ki* (安危), secure-danger, i.e., welfare; *sō-ban* (早晚), early-lateness, i.e., time; *jun-giaku* (順逆), straight-crookedness; *shin-shuku* (伸縮), expansion-contraction; *zon-hai* (存廢), survival-abolition; *zō-gen* (増減), increase-decrease, i.e., change; and a multitude of others.

But there is a further point in connection with these antithetical compounds which the writer from whom I have quoted does not mention, namely, that, so far as their use in the Japanese language extends, the meaning in each case is not restricted to the synthesis of the two contradictories.

As a general rule these compounds are used in more than one, and often in all of the following ways:—

1. The separate expression of each of the opposing ideas;
2. The expression of *one* of the two only; *
3. The expression of the synthesis of both.

The first and last of these uses occur most commonly together; the second is found more rarely. In addition to these

* Where the second of the two ideas is not expressly excluded it often happens that the two do not receive an absolute equality of consideration, one of them predominating at the expense of the other in a greater or less degree.

there are also in many cases idiomatic meanings which, by reason of the word having in its use strayed away from its etymological source, have no apparent relation to either of the two contradictories.

Thus, for instance, the word *an-ki* may mean in accordance with the context in which it occurs:—

1. *Security* ^{and}/_{or} *danger*,—(where we have the separate expression of each of the opposing ideas);
2. *Security*,—(the sense of *an* only);
3. *Condition*,—(the synthesis of the two contradictories).

Similarly the word *shin-sen* may mean:—

1. *Depth* ^{and}/_{or} *shallowness*;
2. *Depth*;
3. *Extent* or *degree*, (as of a person's ability or learning).

An illustration again of the curious idiomatic meanings which attach to some of these words is furnished by the word *chō-tan*, which occasionally means 'details of a matter.'

In some few instances the intention underlying an antithetical compound is not to express the mean of the two ideas, but rather to bring both at once before the mind. Thus, for instance, in such words as *in-yō* (陰陽), *in-ken* (隱顯), *ri-gō* (離合), and *jiu-yō* (壽夭), the meaning is not to be found in the synthesis of the two contradictories, but lies simply in the juxtaposition of the conflicting ideas.*

In concluding the remarks on this subject it may be observ-

* This point is one which presents some difficulty. At one time I was inclined to think that the distinction which I have drawn was more imaginary than real, and might be explained by the difficulty of rendering the synthesis,—supposing it to exist,—in the foreign language into which the idea has to be translated. On the whole, however, upon careful reconsideration of the matter I have arrived at the conviction that the distinction is correct, and that there are good grounds for its maintenance.

ed that with this class of words the relative order of the two contradictories is often reversible, so that *shin-sen* occurs frequently as *sen-shin*, and *i-dō* is used for *dō-i*.

REDUNDANT EXPRESSIONS.

In direct contrast to antithetical compounds, and having an equally wide use, are redundant expressions, such as *ba-ri*, reviling; *jiū-man*, soft; *chō-jō*, repeatedly; and *kin-ki*, gladness. The redundancy which is such a marked feature of Chinese-Japanese is occasionally brought into special prominence by the use of two of such compounds in juxtaposition, representing four separate words having the same signification, where in English one only suffices. And here it may be remarked that the current notion as to the terseness of Chinese admits of qualification, the terseness being the terseness of ideographic writing rather than the terseness of meaning or thought.

HUMBLE AND HONORIFIC WORDS.†

These two classes of words form another characteristic feature of Chinese-Japanese. The idea underlying each is the same, namely the desire to shew respect to the person addressed. Expression is given to this idea in two ways: the lowering or abasement of the speaker or writer by the employment of humble or self-depreciatory words, and the elevation or exaltation of the person addressed by the employment of honorific or complimentary expressions.

Examples of the former method are furnished by the words *gu-sai*, my (stupid) wife, *hei-ten*, my (humble) shop, *bi-sai*, my

† See on this subject the remarks of Aston in his 'Grammar of the Japanese Spoken Language,' and those of Chamberlain in his 'Japanese Language' and 'Handbook of Colloquial Japanese.'

(poor) intellect, *hai-ken*, respectful perusal, *chō-dai*, respectful receipt; while instances of the latter exist in the words *son-taku* your (august) residence, *sai-kun*, your (honorable) wife, *kō-rin*, your (distinguished) visit, *hō-kan*, your (fragrant) letter, *gioku-in*, your (beautiful) garden; and *Hei-ka* Your Majesty. The latter class of words is occasionally used also with reference to individuals of whom mention is made.

The student will do well to remember that in translating these words too much stress must not be laid on the polite or respectful signification which attaches to them. For although in words like *Hei-ka*, Your Majesty, the full force of the respectful idea must be given, in others the politeness or respect exists merely in form. For instance, a Japanese in using the word *gu-sai* has no intention of disparaging his wife; nor in speaking of his poor intellect, *bi-sai*, has he any idea of reflecting upon his own ability. The student must rely upon the context to guide him in determining the exact force to be attached in each case to these words.

It only remains to notice three other classes of words:—

a. Those which have the terminal character *zen* 然, and are with few exceptions used only with the suffixes *tari*, *taru* and *to shite*, and in which the second of the two words has no meaning;

b. The somewhat rare class of words which are used only with a negative such for instance as *hi-rui*, (比類), *kan-zen*, (間然), and *hen-gen* (片言);

c. And compounds which comprise the names of two countries or places, such, for instance, as *Nis-sei*, Japan and China, *Sat-chō*, Satsuma and Chō-shiu, and *Kiō-han*, Kiōto and Ōzaka.



ERRATA.

- Page 3, right side, line 13, the word *an* should precede the word *immense*.
 „ 5, left „ „ 14, „ and elsewhere, for *oneself* read *one's self*.
 „ 17, right „ „ 1, „ *buddhist* read *Buddhist*.
 „ 18, „ „ „ 12 from bottom and elsewhere, for *deprecatory* read *depreciatory*.
 „ 27, „ „ „ 16, for *bō-tei* read *Bō-tei*.
 „ 57, left „ „ 10, „ *wait* read *wail*.
 „ 65, „ „ „ 8 from bottom, before the word *hadsure* insert the word *chōshi*.
 „ 71, right „ „ 4, for *conducts* read *conduct*.
 „ 73, „ „ „ 14 from bottom, for *asukari* read *adukari*.
 „ 97, left „ „ 11 from bottom, transpose the words *the later*.
 „ 103, right „ „ 17, for *genateel* read *genteel*.
 „ 105, left „ „ 17, for *county* read *country*.
 „ 122, „ „ „ 2 from bottom, for *itaku* read *idaku*.
 „ 135, „ „ „ 3 „ „ „ *laws* read *law*.
 „ 151, right „ „ 10, for *a* read *or*.
 „ 177, „ „ „ 14 from bottom, for *yedasu* read *idasu*.
 „ 181, „ „ „ 5, for *ses* read *see*.
 „ 238, left „ „ 5, „ *addil* read *addit*.
 „ 248, right „ „ 20, after the word *design* insert the word *idea*.
 „ 279, „ „ „ 7 from bottom, for *was* read *may*.

DICTIONARY

OF

CHINESE-JAPANESE WORDS

IN THE

JAPANESE LANGUAGE.

A

AI

A 阿 To cringe; flatter.

A-fu | 附, flattery; *suru*, to flatter.

A-ho | 保, a wet nurse.

A-tō | 黨, flatterers; a servile crowd.

A-ten | 諂, see **A-fu** | 附.

A-yu | 諛, flattery; *suru*, to act in a servile manner.

Ai 哀 Sad; to grieve.

Ai-bin | 閔, sympathy; pity; *suru*, to pity; sympathize with.

Ai-bin | 愍, see **Ai-bin** | 閔.

Ai-bo | 慕, *suru*, to mourn for; grieve; lament.

Ai-chō | 吊, see **Ai-bo** | 慕.

Ai-dō | 慟, *suru*, to grieve; lament; display sorrow.

Ai-jō | 情, sad; pitiful; lamentable.

Ai-jutsu | 恤, see **Ai-ren** | 憐.

Ai-koku | 哭, see **Ai-dō** | 慟.

Ai-kwan | 歡, sorrow and joy.

Ai-ren | 憐, pity; sympathy; *suru*, to pity; sympathize with; feel sorry for.

Ai-se | 訴, petition; complaint; grievance; supplication; *suru*, to prefer a petition; institute a complaint.

Ai-ahō | 傷, *suru*, to sorrow; mourn; be deeply grieved.

Ai-tan | 歎, **Ai-dō** | 慟.

Ai 挨 To beat; push.

Ai-anton | 援, salutation; acknowledgment; answer; response; *suru*, to salute; reply, to repay a favour.

Ai 愛 To love.

Ai-bu | 撫 (*wo*) *suru*, to love; have a feeling of affection for.

Ai-deki | 溺, (*ni*) *suru*, to love excessively; be enamoured of; infatuated with.

Ai-go | 護, (*wo*) *suru*, to take great care of; bestow loving attention on; cherish.

Ai-gū | 遇, (*wo*) *suru*, to treat in an affectionate manner; show affectionate attention to.

Ai-gwan | 覩, (*wo*) *suru*, to be fond of; have a liking or partiality for; take an interest in; be addicted to.

Ai-iku | 育, (*wo*) *suru*, to educate with care; tend with interest.

Ai-jaku | 著, see **Ai-bu** | 撫.

Ai-jō | 情, affection; love; affectionate.

Ai-kei | 恵, (*wo*) *suru*, to love; regard with affection.

Ai-kei | 敬, (*wo*) *suru*, to reverence; admire.

Ai-keku | 國, patriotism; *suru*, to love one's country.

Ai-kiō | 敬, amiability; attractiveness; favour; esteem; attractive; pleasing. *Hito no ai-kiō wo uru*, to win people's favour; ingratiate oneself with others.

Ai-kiō | 恭, see **Ai-kei** | 敬.

Ai-min | 民, *suru*, to love one's own people (as a sovereign his subjects); to love people generally; be benevolent. *Ai-min no jō*, philanthropy.

Ai-yoku | 欲, lust; (*ni*) *suru*, to lust after; covet.

Ai-yū | 友, (*ni*) *suru*, to be intimate with; be on friendly terms with.

Ai-zō | 憎, love and hatred; (*wo*) *suru*, to love and hate.

Ai 曖 Dark; obscure,

Ai-mai | 昧, dark; obscure; uncertain; vague; doubtful; abstruse; involved.

Ai 靄 Cloudy; obscure.

Ai-xen | 然, (followed by *tari* and *taru*), cloudy; obscure, scattered (of clouds only); (followed by *to shite*) obscurely.

Ai 霽 Cloudy; obscure; murky.

Ai-ai | |, (followed by *tari* and *taru*), cloudy; dark; obscure; gloomy; overhanging; lowering; brooding. *Sak-ki no sono aida ni ai-ai taru aranu*, it was as if a murderous spirit was brooding over the situation; (followed by *to shite*), obscurely; in a gloomy or threatening manner.

Ai-ki | 霧, cloudy; misty; obscure.

Ai-tai | 戴, cloudy; obscure; spectacles.

Aku 惡 Bad; evil.

Ak-kam | 漢, an evil person; a bad fellow.

Ak-kō | 口, scurrilous or insulting language; coarse abuse; *suru*, to abuse; revile; use insulting language.

Aku-biō | 病, a malignant disease; a dangerous sickness.
Aku-fū | 風, evil habits; bad manners.
Aku-giaku | 逆, depraved; vicious.
Aku-giō | 業, evil work; wicked deed.
Aku-hei | 弊, bad practice; evil custom; evil; vice.
Aku-ji | 事, evil act; crime; wickedness.
Aku-mu | 夢, an unlucky dream.
Aku-miō | 名, a bad reputation; evil notoriety.
Aku-nen | 念, bad thoughts; evil intentions.
Aku-riō | 靈, the malicious or avenging spirit of a deceased person or animal.
Aku-sai | 才, craft; cleverness (in a bad sense).
Aku-shin | 心, evil minded; malicious.
Aku-shitsu | 疾, see **Akubiō** | 病.
Aku-shiū | 習, evil customs; corrupt practices.
Aku-shiū | 醜, horrid; repulsive; unsightly.
Aku-so | 相, a bad face; evil-looking.
Aku-to | 徒, a company or band of evil persons; villains.
Aku-tō | 黨, a society of people whose intentions are bad; an evil association.
Aku-yō | 用, misuse; abuse. (wo)

suru, to put to a bad use; misemploy.

Aku-zō | 想, *suru*, to have evil thoughts; to harbour wicked or malicious intentions.

Aku-zoku | 俗, evil habits; bad manners.

Aku 握 To hold in the hand; to grasp.

Aku-rō | 領, (wo) *suru*, to receive; accept.

Aku 渥 Thick.

Aku-on | 恩, a great an favor; immense obligation.

Aku 齷 Crowded, (as teeth in the mouth.)

Aku-zoku | 齷, crowded; dirty; *suru*, to be crowded together; to be flurried (by being taken unawares, or by having too much to attend to).

An 安 Tranquillity; rest.

An-bu | 撫, tranquillity; security; (wo) *suru*, to tranquillize; soothe; inspire with a feeling of security.

An-min | 民 national tranquillity; *suru*, to give tranquillity to the nation; enable the people to live in security.

An-min | 眠, *suru*, to sleep soundly.

An-pi | 否, security or the reverse; welfare.

An-chi | 置, (a Buddhist term used only of the installation of an idol in a temple); *suru*, to erect, set up (an idol).

An-do | 堵, tranquillity; security; *suru* to be tranquil; feel a sense of security; be free from anxiety or trouble.

An-itsu | 逸, *suru*, to live a tranquil life; be free from care.

An-jiū | 住, see **An-itsu** | 逸.

An-kan | 閑, leisure; ease; freedom from care of any kind; *suru*, to live a life of ease.

An-ko | 固, see **An-do** | 堵.

An-kō | 康, see **An-do** | 堵.

An-ki | 危, security and danger. (This is one of those antithetical words expressing two opposite ideas which it is so difficult to render concisely in English); *an-ki ni kakawaradsu*, 'without entering into the question of security or danger.'

An-kio | 居, *suru*, to live a tranquil life; be free from care.

An-mei | 寧, tranquillity; security; tranquil; secure; peaceful; *suru*, to feel secure.

An-on | 穩, see **An-mei** | 寧.

An-raku | 樂, Happiness; comfort; ease; easy; comfortable; happy; *suru*, to be happy.

An-sei | 靜, Rest; quiet; still; peaceful.

An-shin | 心, tranquillity; peace of mind; freedom from anxiety; relief; *suru*, to be at rest in

one's mind; feel a sense of security.

An-soku | 息, rest; *suru*, to rest from labour.

An-tai | 泰, see **An-do** | 堵.

An-tei | 定, pacification; (*wo*) *suru*, to tranquillize; allay; pacify.

An-yō | 養, cultivation; nurture; (*wo*) *suru*, to nurture; foster; bring up; nourish; support; tend; rear.

An-zan | 産, an easy delivery in childbirth.

An-zen | 全, security; safe; secure.

An 按 To repress; stop; examine.

Am-bu | 撫, see **Am-bu** 安撫.

Am-bun | 問, (*wo*) *suru*, to enquire into; examine.

An-ken | 檢, (*wo*) *suru*, to examine; investigate; enquire into

An-ken | 驗, see **An-ken** | 檢.

An-satsu | 察, see **An-ken** | 檢.

An 晏 Quiet; late.

An-zen | 然, tranquil; quiet.

An 案 A table; a case in law.

An-gwai | 外, unexpected; unusual; *ni*, unexpectedly.

An-nai | 內, guidance; a guide; *suru*, to act as a guide; shew the way; invitation; *suru*, to invite, (used only of an invita-

tion received by the person employing the word); *go an-nai ita-sare soro dan*, your invitation; (followed by *de aru*, *irrasharu*, etc., and preceded by *go*), to know; be acquainted with; be aware of, (used only of knowledge possessed by the person addressed); *go an-nai de arima-shō ga*, you are probably aware that; *go an-nai no tōri*, as you know; *fu-an-nai de aru*, not to know, (used only in regard to oneself or a third person). In the colloquial phrase *an-nai ga aru*, which may be rendered, there is some one at the door, or a visitor has arrived, the word *an-nai* is evidently a contraction for *an-nai wo kō hito*, a person asking for guidance, or for *an-nai wo kō koto*, a demand for guidance. Again in the phrase *an-nai nashi ni hito no uchi ni hairu*, to enter a person's house without asking for admittance, the word *an-nai* clearly stands for *an-nai wo kō koto*. In the same way the expression *saki no an-nai wo shiru*, to know the way, can only be explained on the ground of a similar ellipsis. *An-nai-ja*, a guide. *An-nai-jō*, a letter of invitation.

An-toku | 腹, books; correspondence; work. *An-toku to wo udzumeru*, to bury the head in books, i.e. to be very busy, or to

be engrossed in literary pursuits.

An 暗 Dark; obscure; secret.

An-mai | 昧, dark; obscure; stupid; dull.

An-chiū | 中, in the dark.

An-go | 合, accidental coincidence, agreement; (*ni*) *suru*, to meet by chance; encounter unexpectedly; coincide by chance.

An-gō | 號, secret signal; cypher; password.

An-jaku | 弱, Dull; stupid; ignorant.

An-kan | 闇, in the dark.

An-koku | 黒, pitch-dark.

An-san | 算, mental calculation; *suru*, to make a mental calculation.

An-satsu | 殺, secret assassination; (*wo*) *suru*, to murder secretly.

An-shitsu | 室, a gloomy dwelling; dark or secret abode (as a prison or cave).

An-shō | 礁, a sunken rock.

An-ya | 夜, a dark night.

An 諳 To know well; recite from memory.

An-ki | 記, (*wo*) *suru*, to know by heart; retain in the memory.

An-shō | 誦, learning anything by heart so as to be able to repeat it; recitation; *suru*, to learn by heart; recite from memory; rehearse.

An 闇 Dark; (this character is often found in the place of 暗, especially in the compounds *an-jaku*, *an-koku*, *am-mai*.)

Am-mei | 冥, dark; obscure.

Am-min | 民, ignorant people (meaning usually the ignorant lower classes),

An 黯 Dark.

An-tan | 冥, cloudy; dark; obscure.

An-zen | 然, dark; obscure; used also metaphorically, as in the phrase *dōri ni an-zen taru jim-butsu*, people who do not understand reason.

Atsu 軋 The creaking of a wheel.

Atsu-reki | 轆, friction; clashing; want of harmony; *suru*, to rub together; clash; disagree.

Atsu 遏 To stop; repress.

Atsu-mitsu | 密, literally "cessation; rest;" a term applied to the prohibition of music and dancing during the period of mourn-

ing for the death of the emperor, or of any high personage.

Atsu-zetsu | 絕, *(wo) suru*, to cut off; block completely (as a road or supplies); put an end to; suppress.

Atsu 壓 To keep down; compress.

As-aku | 搾, pressure; *suru*, to press, (as seeds for the extraction of oil); grind down (with taxation in order to extract money).

As-aei | 制, tyranny; oppression; oppressive; *suru*, to tyrannize; govern harshly.

As-shi | 止, *(wo) suru*, to check; stop.

As-shi | 死, *suru*, to be crushed to death.

Atsu-rioku | 力, pressure; used only in the expression *kū-ki no atsu-rioku*, atmospheric pressure.

Atsu-yoku | 抑, see **As-aei** | 制.

At-tō | 倒, *(wo) suru*, to overthrow; upset; overturn.

B

Ba 馬 A horse.

Ba-fun | 糞, horse-dung.

Ba-gei | 藝, horsemanship; equestrian feats.

Ba-gu | 具, harness; horse trappings.

Ba-jutsu | 術, see **Ba-gei** 馬藝.

Ba-ko | 戸, a livery stable.

Ba-riki | 力, horse-power.

Ba-sha | 車, a carriage, or any vehicle drawn by a horse.

Ba-seki | 跡, horses' tracks; *ba-seki sha-jin oru ga gotoshi*, horses' tracks lay everywhere and the air was thick with the dust of passing carts.

Ba-shi | 子, a pack-horse leader.

Ba-shi | 矢, see **Ba-fun** | 養.

Ba-tei | 丁, a groom; a horse-boy.

Ba-tei | 蹄, a horse's hoof.

Ba 婆 A mother; womanly.

Ba-shin | 心, a motherly feeling; solicitude; tender care; *ba-shin wo motte tori-atsukau*, to treat in a motherly manner.

Ba 罵 To revile.

Ba-ri | 罵, *suru*, to revile; to abuse; to vilify.

Bai 枚 One; a stem.

Bai-kie | 擧, *suru*, to count; number; reckon; calculate; enumerate.

Bai 倍 To increase; manifold.

Bai-shi | 蓰, *suru*, to increase; be many times as large as (the thing itself was, or something else with which it is compared); surpass largely; exceed greatly; occur in great numbers (as earthquakes); be unusually severe (as the cold of a winter); used also with intensifying force after words expressive of fear, joy, grief, etc.

Bai 陪 To follow; wait upon.

Bai-dzul | 隨, the suite or following (of a great man); (*ni*) *suru*, to follow; be in attendance upon; accompany.

Bai-ho | 輔, (*wo*) *suru*, to help; assist; co-operate with.

Bai-jit | 從, see **Bai-dzul** | 隨.

Bai-jō | 乘, *suru*, to ride, either on horseback or in a carriage, in company with others (if spoken of one person); to ride together (if spoken of several persons); when used of one person there is an implied suggestion of inferiority on the part of the person alluded to.

Bai-rei | 隸, a servant; retainer.

Bai-seki | 席, to sit in the same room with others (if spoken of one person); to sit together in the same room (if spoken of several people); (of officials), to sit as an associate judge, or other functionary.

Bai-shin | 臣, a retainer in waiting; a body-servant.

Bai-shin | 審, *suru*, to sit as assessor in a case; *baishin-kwan*, assessor.

Bai-shoku | 食, *suru*, to eat with others (if spoken of one person); to eat together; take meals in company (if spoken of several people); to take part in a banquet; to partake of food with a superior.

Bai 培 To heap up; increase.

Bai-shoku | 植, nurture; care; training; (*wo*) *suru*, to tend; nourish; rear; cultivate (as plants).

Bai-yō | 養, nurture; care; training; (*wo*) *suru*, to nourish; foster; tend. *Yin-sai wo bai-yō suru*, to train and develop the intellect.

Bai 媒 A go-between.

Bai-kai | 介, a go-between; middleman; agent; matchmaker; *suru*, to act as intermediary.

Bai-shaku | 妁, see **Bai-kai** | 介.

Bai 賠 To compensate.

Bai-shō | 償, compensation; recompense; *suru*, to compensate; *baishō-kin*, indemnity.

Bai 賣 To sell.

Bai-bai | 買, buying and selling; traffic; commerce; trade; *suru*, buy and sell; trade; (*wo*) *suru*, to sell; deal in.

Bai-boku | 卜, fortune-telling; divination; *suru*, to tell fortunes; *bai-boku-sha*, a fortune-teller; soothsayer.

Bai-do | 奴, a slave.

Bai-jo | 女, a harlot.

Bai-rō | 弄, *suru*, to behave ostentatiously; (*wo*) *suru*, to make sport of; make a fool of.

Bai-yō | 賣, (*wo*) *suru*, to sell.

Bai 邁 To move; proceed.

Bai-sei | 征, *suru*, to pass away; elapse (of time); to extend; reach along (of roads).

Baku 麥 Wheat.

Baku-han | 飯, a preparation of wheat used as food.

Baku 莫 None.

Baku-geki | 逆, (also read *Baku-giaku*); intimate; friendly.

Baku-tai | 大, very great; considerable (of numbers and quantity).

Baku 博 Wide; to gamble.

Baku-yeki | 奕, gambling; *suru*, to gamble.

Baku-gi | 戲, see **Baku-yeki** | 奕

Baku 幕 Covering; tent; canopy.

Bak-ka | 下, used in the expressions *bakka no mono*, subjects of the Shōgun; *bakka ni zoku suru*, to be subject to the Government of the Shōgun.

Baku-fu | 府, the Shōgun; the Shogunate.

Baku-ri | 吏, officials of the Shōgunate.

Baku 駮 A piebald horse; dispute.

Baku-geki | 駮, (also read *Haku-*

geki); (*wo*) *suru*, to attack; condemn; find fault with; oppose; join issue with; criticize.

Baku 漠 Spacious; Vague.

Baku-baku | 今, see **Baku-zen** | 然.

Baku-zen | 然, (followed by *tari* and *taru*), wide; far-reaching; extensive; spacious; vague; lonely; aimless; doubtful; without point; obscure; purposeless; (followed by *to shite*), widely; in a vague manner.

Baku-ron | 論, (also read *Haku-ron*); *suru*, to attack an argument; dispute a person's views.

Baku-zatsu | 雜, (also read *Haku-zatsu*); mixed; confused; *suru*, to be confused; be mixed up.

Baku 霰 Fine rain.

Baku-boku | 霖, fine rain; drizzle.

Baku 藐 Small; disdain.

Baku-shi | 視, scorn; contempt; (*wo*) *suru*, to despise; condemn; look down upon.

Baku 邈 Indistinct.

Bak-ko | 乎, (followed by *tari* and *taru*), indistinct; faint; obscure; dim (as distant objects); (followed by *to shite*), dimly; being obscure; *jin-dai*

bak-ko to shite ayete tayasuku nobedzu, the age of the gods being lost in obscurity, it is not easy to relate the events which then occurred.

Baku-yen | 焉, see **Bak-ko** | 乎.

Baku 爆 To explode.

Baku-retsu | 裂, explosion; *suru*, to explode; *baku-retsu-butsu* or *baku-retsu-yaku*, explosives; dynamite.

Baku 騶 To mount a horse.

Baku-zen | 然, suddenly; without warning.

Ban 挽 A guide.

Ban-kwai | 回, (*wo*) *suru*, to remedy; restore; improve; ameliorate; resuscitate (as finances, or a failing administration).

Ban 晩 Late.

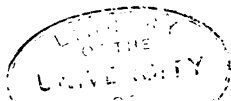
Ban-bo | 暮, used only in the expression *bam-bo ni itaru*, to be out of season; to be no longer forthcoming.

Ban-puku | 福, happiness towards the close of life.

Ban-gaku | 學, *suru*, to commence studies late in life.

Ban-kei | 景, view of the setting sun; sunset.

Ban-nen | 年, aged; old.



- Ban-sai** | 歳, the end of the year; aged; old; *ban-sai ni itatte*, towards the close of the year; *ban-sai ni itaru*, to become old.
- Ban-san** | 餐, evening meal; dinner; supper.
- Ban-sestu** | 節, the evening of life.
- Ban-shu** | 運, success which comes late; luck at last.

Ban 番 Alternately; repetition.

- Ban-ban** | 々, (followed by *tari* and *taru*), aged in appearance; vigorous; capable.
- Ban-bō** | 望, great desire; earnest wish; *suru*, to desire exceedingly.
- Ban-gō** | 號, number; mark.

Ban 萬 A stinging insect; ten thousand.

- Ban-butsu** | 物, everything in the world; all created things.
- Ban-min** | 民, the people; the nation (taken collectively).
- Ban-pō** | 方, on all sides; everywhere.
- Ban-dai** | 代, for ever; without end; *ban-dai fu-yeki*, everlasting; eternal; unchanging.
- Ban-gwan** | 卷, a great supply of books; a large library.
- Ban-itsu** | 一, supposing that; peradventure; if (implying a doubt as to the probability of the hypothesis).

Ban-ji | 事, everything; all matters.

Ban-jō | 狀, many different forms; *sen-tai ban-jō*, many different forms and appearances.

Ban-jō | 乘, metaphorical term for the Emperor.

Ban-jun | 尋, very high; wide; spacious.

Ban-ka | 家, many houses; a great collection of buildings.

Ban-kaku | 客, many guests; many people.

Ban-ki | 機, all affairs of state: *ban-ki wo toru*, to take charge of the government.

Ban-ko | 戶, see **Ban-ka** | 家

Ban-keku | 國, all countries.

Ban-nen | 年, used in the utterance of respectful wishes for the long life of the sovereign or others; it occurs also in the proverb *tsuru wa sen-nen, kame wa ban-sai*, the crane lives for a thousand years, the tortoise for ten thousand.

Ban-sei | 井, many houses; a great collection of buildings.

Ban-sei | 生, see **Ban-min** | 民

Ban-sei | 世, all ages; for ever; *ban-sei fu-batsu*, eternal; immutable; *ban-sei fu-kiū*, perennial; inexhaustible; everlasting.

Ban-sei | 姓, the whole people; the nation as a whole.

Ban-shū | 殊, various kinds; many varieties.

Ban-sho | 様, the various issues

raised in a question; the many points in a case.

Ban-tan | 端, see **Ban-jī** | 事.

Ban-zai | 歲, see **Ban-nen** | 年.

Ban-zen | 全, certain; safe; sure; *ban-zen no saku*, a plan which cannot fail.

Ban 輓 To pull a cart.

Ban-kin | 近, recent; *ni* recently.

Ban 蠻 Southern barbarians.

Ban-paku | 舶, vessels of barbarians, a term formerly applied to foreign ships.

Ban-i | 夷, foreign barbarians; foreigners.

Ban-tekī | 狄, savages; barbarians; foreigners.

Batsu 末 Last; insignificant.

Bat-pan | 藩, a branch clan; the cadet branch of a feudal family.

Bat-sei | 世, the end of the world; *sono tegara bat-sei ni nokoru beshi*, the fame of his achievements will endure till the end of the world.

Bat-tekī | 席, the lowest, or least honorable seat at a banquet, or official gathering.

Batsu-gei | 藝, any accomplishment or art, (used in a general sense, and also in a special and slightly contemptuous meaning, implying that the accomplish-

ment in question is of an ignoble kind).

Batsu-gi | 技, see **Batsu-gei**.

Batsu-gi | 識, views which do not merit attentive consideration; insignificant opinions; *batsu-gi ni wataru*, to put forward idle arguments.

Batsu-ri | 利, small profits; paltry gains; a slight advantage.

Batsu-ro | 路, the end of life.

Batsu-yō | 業, descendants; posterity.

Batsu-za | 座, the lowest room (in rank); the lowest seat; the least honorable place (at a feast or official gathering).

Batsu 伐 To cut; kill.

Bak-ku | 柯, to *suru*, lop-off the branches of a tree; cut down trees.

Bat-sai | 採, (*wo*) *suru*, to cut down (of trees).

Batsu-boku | 木, *suru*, to cut down trees.

Batsu 拔 To pull out; remove.

Bak-ken | 劍, *suru*, to draw a sword.

Bak-kie | 去, (*wo*) *suru*, to pluck out and throw away; to weed-out, (as plants or trees).

Bak-kun | 群, préëminent; distinguished; superior; surpassing.

Bat-sen | 選, selection; choice; elimination; promotion; *suru*,

choose; select for promotion; promote; elevate.

Bas-sha | 舍, *suru*, to sleep out in the open; camp out at night.

Bas-sui | 萃, *suru*, to make extracts or selections (from books or writings); (*wo*) *suru*, to pick out; extract.

Batsu-biō | 錨, *suru*, to heave up the anchor; weigh anchor; sail; leave port.

Batsu-ga | 荷, *suru*, to broach cargo on board ship; steal goods in transit; *batsu-ga mis-shū suru*, to steal cargo or goods on board ship, or in transit, and dispose of them secretly.

Bat-teki | 擧, (also read *Bat-taku*); see **Bas-sen** | 撰.

Batsu 跋 To tread; stumble.

Bak-ko | 扈, *suru*, to be selfwilled; to be arrogant; to domineer; carry things with a high hand; act in an arbitrary manner.

Bas-shō | 洩, *suru*, to go everywhere; scour the country (of hunters, etc)

Bat-chitsu | 屢, *suru*, to stumble; trip.

Batsu-riō | 梁, (*wo*) *suru*, to seize; take forcible possession of.

Bat-tō | 到, *suru*, to stumble and fall; slip down.

Batsu 闕 The left gate of a Palace.

Batsu-yetsu | 閥, illustrious descent; ancient lineage; fame; celebrity; meritorious services.

Batsu 罰 To punish; a crime.

Bak-ken | 讞, *suru*, to investigate a crime; (*wo*) *suru*, to reprimand.

Bak-kin | 金, a fine; penalty.

Bas-oku | 則, regulations which enact penalties for their infraction; penal clauses.

Batsu 撥 To remove; open.

Batsu-ka | 派, *suru*, to send (persons) to different places; to despatch here and there; to assign positions (to troops in the field).

Batsu-ho | 補, *suru*, to supply a deficiency; make good a deficit; supplement; make up the complement of anything.

Batsu-mon | 闊, *suru*, to recover one's spirits; become cheerful again (after having been melancholy).

Batsu-ran | 亂, *suru*, to restore order; quell a rebellion.

Bat-ten | 轉, (*wo*) *suru*, to turn round; improve; ameliorate.

Bei 米 Grains of rice.

Bei-fun | 粉, rice-flour.

Bei-ka | 價, the price of rice.

Bei-keku | 穀, rice and other cereals.

Bei-roku | 禄, salary, allowance or pension in rice; (under the feudal system all salaries and allowances, whether received from the government or from the clan to which the recipient belonged, were calculated in rice).

Bei-riū | 粒, a grain of rice.

Bei-zoku | 粟, rice and millet; (used also for either alone).

Ben 卞

Hurried; smart.

Ben-kiū | 急, hasty; excitable; fidgety; impatient; quick; smart; active.

Ben 抔

To beat time to music.

Ben-bu | 舞, *suru*, to applaud dancers by clapping; to dance.

Ben-ga | 賀, *suru*, to clap the hands with pleasure; (as a sign of approval); to be pleased; be glad.

Ben-ki | 喜, see **Ben-ga** | 賀.

Ben 便

Convenient; suitable; opportunity.

Ben-mon | 門, a private gate; a convenient gate for ingress and egress; an outlet for escape on the occasion of an emergency.

Ben-pei | 嬖, a favourite; a protégé.

Ben-peki | 辟, servile; dishonest; *suru*, to curry favor; flatter; cajole.

Ben-an | 安, comfort; ease;

leisure; security; safe; secure; comfortable; ——— *ni hi wo okuru*, to live at ease.

Ben-chi | 地, a suitable or convenient place; an advantageous locality.

Ben-den | 殿, the private apartments in a palace; the private residence of a *Daimiō*; a private house.

Ben-dō | 道, a convenient road; a short cut.

Ben-gi | 宜, convenience; expedient; suitable; ——— *ni makasu*, to do what is best under the circumstances.

Ben-nei | 俚 see **Ben-peki** | 辟.

Ben-ri | 利, convenience; convenient; suitable; expedient.

Ben-ro | 路, a short cut; near path; private road.

Ben 勉

To force oneself to do what is distasteful.

Ben-kiō | 強, industry; diligence; *suru*, to be industrious; to work hard; exert oneself.

Ben-kioku | 局, see **Ben-kiō** | 強.

Ben-rei | 勵, see **Ben-kiō** | 強.

Ben-rioku | 力, see **Ben-kiō** | 強.

Ben-rō | 勞, *suru*, to tire oneself with work; work with extreme diligence; display unflagging industry.

Ben 辨

(identical with 辯), To

discriminate; understand; control; dispute.

Bem-betsu | 別, separation; discrimination; (*wo*) *suru*, to divide into parts; separate; distinguish between; explain; elucidate; make clear; *suru*, to exercise discrimination.

Bem-mei | 明, explanation; exposition; (*wo*) *suru*, to explain; elucidate; make clear; expound.

Bem-mō | 妄, exposition of error; refutation.

Bem-pa | 破, see **Bem-paku** | 駁.

Bem-paku | 駁, refutation; contradiction; (*wo*) *suru*, to refute; contradict; — *sho*, counter-statement made either by plaintiff or defendant in refutation of allegations made by the other party to the suit.

Bem-ge | 護, pleading in defence of a case; *suru*, to defend a case (as counsel); plead in defence of a cause; — *nin*, counsel (in a civil or criminal case).

Bem-ji | 事, *suru*, to transact business; carry on affairs; (*wo*) *suru*, to explain; elucidate.

Bem-kai | 解, explanation; elucidation; *suru*, to explain; elucidate; make clear; expound.

Bem-nō | 納, discharge (of liabilities), repayment (of a debt),

(*wo*) *suru*, to pay back; settle; discharge.

Bem-ri | 理, *suru*, to deal with (affairs); manage; transact; direct.

Bem-ron | 論, an argument; discussion; explanation; *suru*, to explain; elucidate; — *sho*, the argument or detailed statements made by a plaintiff or defendant in support of his original statement or counter-statement.

Bem-sai | 才, clever; bright; sharp; intelligent.

Bem-achi | 拆, (*wo*) *suru*, to explain; elucidate; state in detail.

Bem-setsu | 說, explanation; elucidation; *suru*, to give an explanation of a matter; make an explanatory statement.

Bem-shi | 士, a clever speaker; an expert pleader (of lawyers).

Bem-shō | 償, compensation; *suru*, to compensate; pay money (on behalf of another person); — *kin*, indemnity.

Bem-so | 措, (*wo*) *suru*, to solve (a problem or difficulty); settle (a matter); arrange; bring to a satisfactory termination; *damp-pan wo ben-sō suru*, to conclude negotiations successfully.

Bem-sō | 疏, to discriminate; distinguish; explain; understand; discern.

Ben 鞭 A whip.

Ben-chi | 笞, *suru*, to flog criminals.

Ben-tatsu | 譴, reprimand; censure, (*wo*) *suru*, to scold; reprimand; censure; reprove.

Ben 辮 To plait; braid.

Bem-patsu | 髻, term for the Chinese mode of dressing men's hair; used only in the expression *bem-patsu dō*, pig-tailed rascals, (as applied to Chinese).

Betsu 別 To divide; different.

Bek-ke | 家, a separate branch of a family; the cadet branch of a family or a feudal house; *suru*, to separate from the main branch of the family; establish a separate household.

Bek-kaku | 格, a different or special rule; special; extraordinary; exceptional.

Bek-kō | 項, a separate or special heading; a separate clause or item.

Bep-paku | 白, a postscript to a letter; addenda to a book.

Bep-pu | 封, a letter or packet which forms the enclosure to a letter. (The difference between *Bes-shi* and *Bep-pu* is that whereas the former means an enclosure of any kind, the latter term is applied only to an enclosed letter or packet.)

Bep-paku | 腹, a different womb, (applied to children of

the same father but not of the same mother.)

Bes-ai | 才, special or extraordinary ability.

Bes-seki | 籍, *suru* to leave one's home (or native place); establish oneself elsewhere; leave the paternal roof; set up for oneself. As long as a man lives in his native place, his parents being alive, his name is placed on the register of his father as being the head of the family. If he leaves the place and resides permanently elsewhere he is said to have "left his register" (*bes-seki*); if he moves again elsewhere, he is said to have only "changed his register" (*hen-seki*). The term *bes-seki* is therefore used for the first departure of a person from his native place; it is employed indifferently in regard to both men and women.

Bes-shi | 紙, different paper; an enclosure in a letter; any paper attached to a document by way of annex, or supplement.

Bes-shin | 種, a different kind; a special sort; different; special.

Bes-aho | 所, another place; a different place.

Bes-aho | 厓, term used for the branch *yashiki* of a clan.

Bes-ō | 莊, a country-place; summer-residence; (in its special meaning as originally used it was applied to the pleasure-

house, or summer residence, of a *daimiō*).

Betsu-butsu | 物, a different thing; separate thing; the difference between *betsu-butsu* and *betsu-ji* is that the former applies to concrete things and the latter to abstract matters.

Betsu-dan | 段, different; special; particular; exceptional; extraordinary; *ni*, in a special manner; unusually.

Betsu-dō | 道, a different road.

Betsu-gi | 義, a different matter; a different meaning or signification; used also with a negative verb as in the phrases——*wo mōsu majiku*, (I) shall make no objection;——*kore naku soro*, there is nothing more to be said in the matter.

Betsu-giō | 業, a different occupation, or undertaking; a summer house or residence.

Betsu-go | 後, (literally) after separation; used in such phrases, as *betsu-go wa ikaga de gozaimasu*, how have you been since we parted from one another; (the use of this word is confined to conversations and letters as it refers only to the separation which has taken place between the speaker, or writer, and the person addressed).

Betsu-gun | 軍, a different army; a different war, or campaign.

Betsu-i | 意, a different opinion;

different views;——*naku*, without reserve of any kind; freely.

Betsu-in | 院, a different room; a separate chamber; (whether in a palace, temple or *yashiki*).

Betsu-ji | 事, a different matter.

Betsu-jō | 條, a different matter; a special clause; used also in the colloquial phrases, *betsu-jō ga nai*, nothing unusual has occurred, i. e. everything is well; *inochi ni betsu-jō ga nai*, (his) life is not in danger (spoken of a person who is sick).

Betsu-miō | 名, a different name; an alias.

Betsu-ri | 離, separation; parting; *suru*, to take leave of (a person); to go away; depart; leave (a place); be divorced.

Betsu-ro | 路, see **Betsu-dō** | 道

Betsu-yū | 由, a different reason; another cause.

Bet-tai | 隊, a separate body of troops; a portion of an army detached for any purpose from the main body.

Bet-taku | 宅, a separate house; *suru*, to live apart from the main body of the family; to form a separate establishment; (never used like *bekke* of a feudal house).

Bet-tō | 當, in the middle ages this term was applied to the official who was charged with the general supervision of the *samurai* class; later on it became

one of the purely nominal official titles of the court in Kiôto. It was also used in conjunction with other words as one of the titles borne by the Shôgun who was styled *Fun-na sô-gaku riô-in no Bet-tô*, or president of the two Imperial Colleges. The term is now applied only to the chamberlain of a Prince of the Blood Royal.

Betsu 蔑 Not; disregard.

Betsu-jô | 如, (*wo*) *suru*, to disregard: despise; slight; overlook; treat with disrespect; see

Bes-shi | 視.

Bes-shi | 視, (*wo*) *suru*, to overlook; slight; disregard; despise; make light of; treat with disrespect; to disregard the orders of a superior; act independently without consulting a superior.

Betsu-yo | 輿, a *kago*, or palanquin.

Betsu 瞥 To glance at.

Bek-ken | 見, *suru*, to take a momentary glance (at anything); look for a moment; (*wo*) *suru*, catch a glimpse of (as of a bird flying.)

Betsu-zem | 然, (followed by *to-shite*), suddenly; in a moment.

Bi 比 To compare.

Bi-ku | 比丘, a buddhist priest; *bi-ku-ni*, a female priest.

Bi 美 Beautiful; good.

Bi-dan | 談, an account of virtuous actions or good deeds, whether spoken or written; an instructive or moral discourse of a non-religious character.

Bi-fu | 婦, a beautiful woman; (used in its strict meaning of married women only).

Bi-fuku | 服, handsome apparel; beautiful dress.

Bi-goku | 玉, a precious stone.

Bi-ji | 事, a good thing; meritorious action; exploit; achievement; great work; (used in a general sense of anything which calls forth admiration).

Bi-jin | 人, a beautiful woman.

Bi-jô | 女, a beautiful girl; a lovely woman; (in its strict meaning this term applies to an unmarried woman only).

Bi-jutsu | 術, the fine arts (such as music, painting etc); *bi-jutsu-sha*, an artist; *bi-jutsu no aru hito*, an accomplished person.

Bi-kei | 景, a fine view; pretty landscape.

Bi-kô | 好, beautiful; handsome; elegant; pretty.

Bi-kô | 顔, a beautiful face; lovely.

Bi-mei | 名, fame; honor; *bi-mei wo todorokasu*, to make a great reputation.

- Bi-nan** | 男, a handsome man.
Bi-rel | 麗, beautiful; elegant; graceful.
Bi-sei | 政, an excellent administration; a good government.
Bi-sei | 聲, a fine voice (used in regard to singing).
Bi-shi | 姿, a fine appearance; splendid figure.
Bi-shō | 妾, a beautiful mistress.
Bi-shoku | 色, a fine colour.
Bi-sō | 相, a good physiognomy; a fortunate aspect (in divination).
Bi-tai | 態, see **Bi-shi** | 姿.
Bi-toku | 德, pre-eminent virtue.
Bi-yen | 艷, beautiful; pretty; lovely.

Bi 尾 Tail; end.

- Bi-geki** | 擊, *suru*, to attack the rear of an army; take the enemy in the rear; pursue a flying enemy.
Bi-kō | 行, (*ni*) *suru*, follow; accompany.
Bi-tei | 底, the end (of anything); results; conclusion (of a matter)
Bi-tō | 頭, the head and tail; the van and rear (of an army).

Bi 備 To prepare; complete.

- Bi-bō** | 忘, precaution against forgetfulness.
Bi-chi | 知, (*wo*) *suru*, to be thoroughly acquainted with; be well versed in.
Bi-gu | 具, readiness; prepara-

tion; provision (against any emergency); *suru*, to provide against (any contingencies)

Bi-kiū | 急, readiness; preparation; provision; hasty provision made to meet a sudden emergency.

Bi-kō | 荒, *suru*, make provision against bad seasons; take precautions against famine.

Bi-sui | 水, water stored up in readiness for an emergency.

Bi 微 Minute; obscure; (in many of the compound words in which it occurs 微 implies a sense of the unworthiness of the speaker or writer).

Bi-bi | 卑, (followed by *tari* and *taru*), humble; mean; lowly; dilapidated (of a building); — *to shite oru*, to sink low in the world, occupy a humble position, (applied to a person in reduced circumstances).

Bi-chin | 裏, insignificant loyalty, (used in a deprecatory sense).

Bi-fū | 風, a light wind; a faint breeze.

Bi-fuku | 服, (used only of distinguished personages); *suru*, to go about incognito; — *shite* in a private and unpretentious manner.

Bi-haku | 薄, thin; humble; worthless; insignificant; (when used in the three last meanings reference is made to something

connected with the speaker or writer).

Ei-hō | 俸, small income; insignificant pension; used also in allusion to the income of the speaker or writer.

Ei-jaku | 弱, weak; feeble; impotent; (used also in a depreciatory sense in allusion to the weakness or incapacity of the speaker or writer).

Ei-ka | 瑕, a slight flaw; trifling blemish.

Ei-kō | 功, a slight service; used also in a depreciatory sense of the service of the speaker or writer.

Ei-kō | 行, *suru*, to travel incognito.

Ei-ku | 鄙, your humble servant; my unworthy self; my worthless body; (used in a depreciatory sense).

Ei-kun | 顯, see **Ei-kō** | 功.

Ei-kwan | 官, slight intoxication; *suru*, to be slightly under the influence of liquor.

Ei-kwan | 官, an official of low rank; (used also in a depreciatory sense of the position of the speaker or writer).

Ei-miō | 妙, wonderful; extraordinary; admirable; remarkable; marvellous.

Ei-rioku | 力, weakness; feebleness; weak; feeble; (used chiefly in allusion to the weakness of the speaker or writer).

Ei-rō | 勞, my humble efforts; (used in a depreciatory sense).

Ei-roku | 祿, see **Ei-hō** | 俸.

Ei-sai | 細, minute; detailed; (of workmanship) fine; delicate; ——— *ni hi ga tsuku*, to pay attention to small details, show care in matters of detail.

Ei-sen | 賤, humble; vulgar lowly; inferior; insignificant; (used also commonly in a depreciatory sense in allusion to the position of the speaker or writer).

Ei-shi | 志, my humble views, (used in memorials to the government etc.).

Ei-shin | 臣, your humble subject, (used in memorials to the emperor, and under the feudal system by retainers in addressing a *daimiō*).

Ei-shin | 身, your humble servant (used in memorials etc.).

Ei-shō | 少, small; inconsiderable; insignificant; few in number; used also in allusion to something connected with the speaker or writer.

Ei-shō | 笑, *suru*, to smile; laugh quietly.

Ei-u | 雨, fine rain; a slight drizzle.

Ei-yō | 恙, slight sickness; indisposition; (used chiefly of the indisposition of the speaker or writer).

Bi 鼻 The nose.

Bi-kō | 孔, the nostrils.

Bi-riō | 梁, the bridge of the nose.

Bi-so | 祖, the earliest ancestor of a family; the founder of a house.

Bi-soku | 息, the condition; state; *hito no* — *wo ukagau*, to enquire into a person's sentiments; *kuni no* — *wo ukagau*, to ascertain the state of a country.

Bi 糜 Rice gruel.

Bi-ran | 爛, *suru*, to be sore and inflamed, (of wounds); (*wo*) *suru*, to harass, *tami wo* — *suru*, to harass the people.

Bi-shiku | 粥, a boiled preparation of rice.

Bi 彌 To supplement; complete,

Bi-hō | 縫, a patch; remedy; repairs; (*wo*) *suru*, to mend; improve; supplement; patch up; remedy; repair; piece together; deal with an emergency; supply an omission; *isai no omonukitokoro ni shita-gatte ichi-ji wo bi-hō suru*, to do what is necessary under the circumstances to meet exigencies as they arise.

Bi-kū | 久, protracted; long-continued.

Bi-man | 滿, *suru*, to be quite

full; to be full to the limit of over-flowing (of a river); to be abundant.

Bi-ta | 多, more.

Bi-tan | 亘, *suru*, to extend in a line; be spread out.

Bi-yen | 遠, still farther.

Bi 瀾 Overflowing.

Bi-man | 蔓, (also written | 漫); *suru*, to spread; multiply; increase.

Bin 旻 An autumnal sky; to compassionate.

Bin-ten | 天, The sky; the heavens; an autumn sky; heaven (as an active principle in the universe).

Bin 貧 Poor; indigent.

Bin-bō | 乏, poor; indigent; poverty-stricken; *suru*, to be poor; be in distressed circumstances.

Bin 便 Opportunity.

Bin-gi | 宜, for ordinary meanings see *ben-gi* with which *bin-gi* is identical; *bin-gi* is also used in a special sense signifying tidings, news,—a meaning which *ben-gi* has not.

Bin-sen | 船, a ship which furnishes an opportunity for a passage to some place to which it is desired to go.

Bin 敏 Quick.

Bin-ben | 辨, clever at speaking; eloquent; quick at repartee.

Bin-shō | 捷, clever; active; prompt; sharp; intelligent; bright; — *ni koto wo tori-atsukau*, to deal with a matter in a ready manner.

Bin-soku | 速, (*ni*) quickly; in a smart manner.

Bin-tatsu | 達, quick; ingenious; clever; active; smart; — *naru hito*, a man of quick wit, of keen perception.

Bin 龜 A kind of toad.

Bin-ben | 勉, *suru*, to be industrious; exert oneself; work hard; use strenuous exertions; put forth one's best efforts.

Bin 慇 (identical with 憫) Sympathy.

Bin-riō | 諒, sympathy; compassion; (*wo*) *suru*, to commiserate; pity; have compassion upon; feel for; sympathize with; to take a charitable view (of a particular case); regard in a benevolent or favorable light.

Bin-satsu | 察, see **Bin-riō** | 諒.

Bin-seki | 惜, (*wo*) *suru*, to commiserate; feel sympathy for; pity.

Bin-seku | 憫, see **Bin-seki** | 惜.

Bin-zen | 然, compassionate; benevolent; charitable (of persons); pitiable; sad (of things).

Bin 緝 A fishing line.

Bin-sen | 錢, a string of cash.

Bin 憫 (identical with 慇) Sympathy.

Bin-zen | 憐, compassionate; benevolent (of persons); pitiful; sad (of things); (*wo*) *suru*, to feel pity for; commiserate; pity.

Bin-shō | 笑, *suru*, to smile in pity (as might be done by one who is witness to the antics of an idiot, or a drunken person); — *ni tayedzu*, inexpressibly sad.

Biō 屏 To retire.

Biō-bu | 風, a folding-screen.

Biō 眇 One eye smaller than the other; small.

Biō-baku | 漠, see **Biō-baku** 漠漠.

Biō-biō | |, small; insignificant; humble; lowly; — *nomi nite*, being a person of no account, or of humble position, (used either of oneself or in reference to others).

Biō-moku | 目, a person who is blind of one eye.

Biō-shin | 身, a person of humble position; my unworthy or insignificant self (when used, as most frequently occurs, in a deprecatory sense of the speaker or writer).

Biō-shō | 少, see **Biō-biō** | | .

Biō-zen | 然, small; minute.

Biō 病 Sickness; disease.

Biō-bai | 億, *suru*, to be exhausted by sickness.

Biō-chū | 中, during sickness; — *ni soro aida*, being ill.

Biō-go | 後, after sickness; used also in reference to the period of convalescence which precedes complete restoration to health: — *no koto yue imada ben-rei dekidzu*, 'being still in a state of convalescence (I) am unable to exert myself much.'

Biō-in | 院, a hospital.

Biō-ka | 家, a house where there is sickness.

Biō-kaku | 客, a sick guest; a patient in a hospital.

Biō-kan | 間, period of intermission during sickness when the force of the disease abates.

Biō-ki | 氣, sickness; disease; malady; illness.

Biō-ko | 故, death from sickness; *suru*, to die of a disease; fall sick and die.

Biō-kon | 根, the origin of a disease; the cause of illness.

Biō-ku | 軀, a sickly or diseased body.

Biō-ku | 苦, suffering caused by sickness; *suru*, to experience much suffering from disease.

Biō-nan | 難, calamity or misfortune which is the result of sickness.

Biō-nin | 人, a sick person; a patient.

Biō-nō | 惱, see **Biō-ku** | . 苦

Biō-rui | 贏, see **Biō-bai** | 億.

Biō-sha | 者, a sick person; a patient in a hospital (used chiefly in the latter meaning).

Biō-shi | 死, see **Biō-ko** | 故.

Biō-shin | 身, a sickly body; an invalid.

Biō 描 To trace; sketch.

Biō-kin | 金, gilt; *suru*, to gild.

Biō-kaku | 畫, *suru*, to sketch; draw; trace; mark out the boundaries (of a country or district); define a frontier; sketch out a policy; define the limits of action (in a particular case).

Biō 渺 A wide expanse of water.

Biō-baku | 漠, (followed by *tari* and *taru*), wide; spacious; extensive; far-reaching; vast; expansive; boundless in extent; indistinct (by reason of distance); (followed by *to shite*), widely; in a spacious manner; *yem-pa biō-baku no aida ni mitomu beski*, (it) can be discerned

across the wide expanse of the sea.

Biō-bi | 彌, see **Biō-baku** | 漢.

Biō-biā | | see **Biō-baku** | 漢.

Biō-bō | 范, see **Biō-baku** | 漢.

Biō-ko | 乎, see **Biō-baku** | 漢.

Biō 廟 Ancestral.

Biō-bo | 謨, the plans of a government; ministerial policy.

Biō-dō | 堂, the government; ministry.

Biō-gi | 議, government councils; cabinet discussions; ministerial deliberations; views of the government; ministerial policy.

Biō-hai | 拜, *suru*, to visit the tomb of a deceased emperor, or of any distinguished personage, or of an ancestor.

Biō-rei | 令, the custodian of a Shintō Shrine.

Biō-rinku | 署, government councils; ministerial deliberations; plan of government; administrative policy.

Biō-ren | 論, government councils; ministerial discussions, or views.

Biō-san | 算, see **Biō-rinku** | 署.

Biō-u | 宇, a Shintō Shrine; a Buddhist temple; (used chiefly in the first meaning).

Biō-zen | 前, the entrance to a Shintō Shrine, or Buddhist temple.

Biō 錨 An anchor.

Biō-zen | 鎖, the chain attached to an anchor.

Biō 謬 (also read *bia*) Mad talk; error.

Biō-bō | 謬, a mistake; error; blunder; mistaken; wrong.

Biō-den | 傳, a false report; mistaken rumour; *suru*, to spread a false report.

Biō-gi | 偽, a lie; falsehood.

Biō-go | 誤, a mistake; error; blunder; *suru*, to make a mistake; commit an error.

Biō-kei | 計, a plan which has miscarried owing to some blunder in its conception.

Biō-kwa | 說, see **Biō-go** | 誤.

Biō-setsu | 說, a false statement; mistaken rumour.

Biō-ten | 點, the exact point of error; particular mistake.

Bō 亡 Lost; dead; forgotten.

Bō-han | 叛, rebellion; insurrection; conspiracy; *suru*, to rebel; conspire against the government.

Bō-iten | 逃, *suru*, to escape unharmed.

Bō-jin | 人, a deceased person; a fugitive; deserter.

Bō-jō | 狀, rude; discourteous; insolent.

Bō-joku | 匿, *suru*, to run away and hide; to abscond and remain in concealment.

Bō-shitsu | 失, see **Bō-kiaku**
| 却.

Bō 冒 (also written 冒), Blind;
desperate; to cover.

Bō-han | 犯, *suru*, to offend wit-
tingly; to commit an infrac-
tion in a defiant and reckless
manner.

Bō-hei | 蔽, (*wo*) *suru*, to hide;
conceal.

Bō-ken | 險, *suru*, expose one-
self to danger; behave reckles-
sly; incur risk; (of trading opera-
tions) to do an unsafe business;
speculate.

Bō-mei | 名, *suru*, to assume a
name; use an alias.

Bō-sei | 姓, see **Bō-mei** | 名.

Bō-shitsu | 嫉, (*wo*) *suru*, to
hate; dislike.

Bō-tō | 頭, the opening sentence
of a letter; the introductory
clause in a newspaper article;
prefatory remarks in a book or
essay.

Bō 盲 (also read *mo*), Blind.

Bō-jin | 人, a blind person.

Bō-mai | 昧, unlettered; ignor-
ant; uneducated.

Bō-moku | 目, a blind person;
blind; ignorant; stupid.

Bō 房 A room; a dwelling.

Bō-chiū | 中, the interior of a
room; within a chamber.

Bō-oku | 屋, a dwelling house
of any kind.

Bō-shitsu | 室, a room; chamber.

Bō 茅 A kind of rush.

Bō-oku | 屋, a hut; cabin; my
humble dwelling.

Bō-shu | 舍, see **Bō-oku** | 屋.

Bō-sō | 草, thatch.

Bō 某 A certain (person or
things); I.

Bō-kō | 公, a certain personage.

Bō-sho | 所, a certain place;
somewhere.

Bō 旁 Large; everywhere.

Bō-go | 午, crosswise; trans-
verse; intricate; involved;
complicated; *suru*, to be in
confusion; (of roads) to be
misleading owing to the con-
stant intersection of cross-
roads.

Bō-rai | 睇, *suru*, to look every-
where; gaze in all directions.

Bō-sō | 搜, *suru*, to search every-
where.

Bō 茫 Wide; vast.

Bō-hō | |, (followed by *tari* and
taru), vast; extensive; far-
reaching; wide; (followed by
to shite), widely.

Bō-ko | 乎, see **Bō-hō** | |.

Bō-yō | 洋, see **Bō-hō** | |.

Bō 耗 A kind of rice; to consume.

Bō-gen | 減, *suru*, to be reduced by consumption; become less and less by use; dwindle away.

Bō-jin | 盡, *suru*, to be used up; be exhausted; be consumed; come to an end.

Bō-katsu | 竭, see **Bō-jin** | 盡.

Bō-kio | 虛, see **Bō-jin** | 盡.

Bō-son | 損, see **Bō-gen** | 減.

Bō 望 To look at; hope.

Bō-gwai | 外, unexpected; unlooked for; (followed by *ni*) beyond expectation; *yorokobi bō-gwai ni idzu*, the pleasure exceeds (our) anticipation.

Bō-kan | 竿, a mark; sign.

Bō-kan | 觀, (*wo*) *suru*, to look at; observe; watch; regard.

Bō-yō | 洋, a wide expanse; immensity; vastness; (followed by *tari* and *taru*) vast; wide; extensive; far-reaching. The expression *bō-yō no tan*, the feeling of perplexed awe which is produced by the contemplation of something immeasurably vast, is said to have its origin in the idea of the effect which would be produced upon a *kappa*, the fabled monster supposed to inhabit rivers and freshwater lakes, if it were placed in the sea.

Bō 崩 (also read *Hō*) The fall of a mountain.

Bō-kwai | 潰, a landslide; dissolution (of an association); dispersion; defeat, (of an army); *suru*, to crumble away; be dissolved; be broken up; fall to pieces.

Bō-tani | 墜, *suru*, to crumble away; be broken asunder; fall to pieces.

Bō 袤 Extent.

Bō-yen | 延, Width; breadth; expanse; extent in one direction.

Bō 傍 Near; at the side.

Bō-chō | 聽, (also read *bō-tai*); (*wo*) *suru*, to be present and hear (what is said); to listen to (as a lecture or address); *bō-chō hik-ki suru*, to attend and take notes (of a judicial case or a parliamentary debate).

Bō-jin | 人, a by-stander.

Bō-ki | 記, *suru*, to be present and take down in writing what is said by other persons in conversation; to take notes of a lecture or an address; to make annotations in the margin of the text of a work.

Bō-kin | 近, near; neighbouring; adjoining; approximate.

Bō-kwan | 觀, (*wo*) *suru*, to be present and see; to witness; look at.

Bo 菩 The sacred tree of the Buddhists.

Bo-dai | 提, a Buddhist term meaning the road to salvation, that is to the attainment of Nirvana; *sen-zo bo-dai no tame hō-ji wo suru*, to perform religious rites, or to regulate one's life according to Buddhist principles, with a view to the salvation of one's ancestors.

Bo-satsu | 薩, a Buddhist term applied to those who are supposed to have attained a state of perfection which entitles them to be regarded as saints and will soon fit them for entrance into Nirvana; a Buddhist idol.

Bō 貿 To barter; exchange.

Bō-yeki | 易, Trade; commerce; *suru*, to traffic; carry on commerce.

Bō 蜂 (also read *Hō*); A hornet; wasp.

Bō-ki | 起, *suru*, to rise up in large numbers (as insurgents); break out in swarms.

Bō-ton | 屯, *suru*, to assemble in masses; collect in swarms.

Bo 募 To call for; enlist; demand.

Bo-het | 兵, *suru*, to raise troops; enlist soldiers.

Bo-shū | 集, *suru*, to assemble; collect together; organize; enlist; levy; collect (as money).

Bō 髦 Hair; distinguished.

Bō-shi | 士, a distinguished person; a man of mark.

Bō-shun | 俊, (i. w. *Shun-bo*); distinguished; preëminent.

Bo 墓 A burial-ground; a grave.

Bo-ki | 碑, a tombstone.

Bo-san | 參, visiting the graves (of relations or ancestors); *suru*, to visit the graves (of relations or ancestors).

Bo-sho | 所, a burial ground; a grave.

Bo 暮 Evening; sunset.

Bo-in | 陰, Sunset.

Bo-jitsu | 日, see **Bo-in** | 陰.

Bo-kan | 寒, the coolness or cold which comes on at sunset; *bo-kan wo moyōsu*, to become cool or chilly.

Bo-kei | 景 see **Han-kei** 晚景.

Bo-shun | 春, the end or latter part of spring.

Bo-u | 雨, rain which occurs at sunset; evening showers.

Bō 暴 Scorched; violent; to dry in the sun; sudden; oppressive; to expose.

Bōdō | 動, riotous behaviour; a disturbance; riot; tumult;

émeute; revolt; *suru*, to behave in a riotous manner; raise a tumult; create a disturbance; rise in revolt; commit acts of violence; (used of the action of the people and not of that of the government).

Bō-fū | 風, a violent wind; tempest; gale.

Bō-giaku | 虐, cruelty; tyranny; cruel; unmerciful; pitiless; harsh; domineering; tyrannical; *suru*, to act in a cruel or harsh manner; tyrannize; (used of the action of a government, or of the conduct of superiors or persons in authority).

Bō-haku | 白, (also read *Baku-haku*); see **Bō-haku** 曝白.

Bō-hatsu | 發, *suru*, to occur suddenly; happen unexpectedly; break out without warning.

Bō-i | 威, harsh or tyrannical use of power; *bō-i wo furū*, to domineer; behave tyrannically.

Bō-in | 飲, *suru*, to drink (wine) to excess; drink immoderately.

Bō-itan | 溢, *suru*, (of a river or lake) to overflow its banks suddenly.

Bō-jin | 人, a disorderly person; turbulent or violent people.

Bō-kaku | 客, a disorderly guest or person; turbulent people.

Bō-kan | 悍, lawless; turbulent; ungovernable.

Bō-kiō | 舉, riotous behaviour; disorderly conduct; turbulence;

a disturbance; riot; tumult; revolt; an act of violence; *suru*, to act with harshness or violence; create a disturbance; commit an outrage; (used both of the acts of single individuals and of many persons acting in combination, and also equally of the action of subjects and of those in authority, but when employed in the latter sense it is applied only to the action of individuals)

Bō-kō | 行, violent conduct; outrageous behaviour; acts of violence; *suru*, to behave tyrannically (of a person in authority); to act in a disorderly or violent manner in defiance of law (of subjects); (used chiefly in reference to the acts of single individuals).

Bō-kan | 君, a tyrant.

Bō-man | 慢, insolent; rude; brutal; overbearing; *suru*, to behave with insolence; act like a bully.

Bō-rei | 戾, violent; disorderly; unruly; outrageous.

Bō-ro | 露, (also read *Bakū-ro*); see **Bō-ro** 曝露.

Bō-u | 雨, violent rain; a rain-storm.

Bō 謀 An artifice; to contrive.

Bō-gai | 害 (*wo*) *suru*, to do premeditated harm to (a person); injure (a person) by pre-conceived design.

Bō-gi | 議, discussion with regard to a plan to be concerted; *suru*, to discuss plans; deliberate over a plan of action.

Bō-han | 反, (also written | 叛, and also commonly read *Mu-hon*); a conspiracy; treasonous plot; rebellion; *suru*, to rebel against the government; conspire.

Bō-kei | 計, a stratagem; plot; scheme; design; *suru*, to concert a plan; devise a stratagem; organize a plot.

Bō-riaku | 罫, see **Bokel** | 計.

Bō-rio | 慮, a plan; stratagem; plot; deliberation in regard to a plan to be followed; *suru*, to meditate well over a line of action; to give careful consideration (to a matter).

Bō-satsu | 殺, *suru*, to plan and carry out a murder; (*wo*) *suru*, to kill (a person) in accordance with a pre-conceived design.

Bō-shi | 士, a clever plotter; a person skilful in forming a plan; a strategist.

Bō-shi | 師, the leader of an army, or of a rebellion or insurrectionary movement.

Bō-shū | 主, see **Bō-shi** | 師.

Bō-yū | 欲, a plan; design; plot; stratagem; scheme.

Bō 膨 Bloating.

Bō-chō | 脹, *suru*, to swell; be distended.

Bo 簿 A register.

Bo-chō | 帳, a register; record-book; book of entries; account-book; records.

Beki | 記, record; entries made in a book kept for the purpose; *suru*, to make entries in a register; *bo-ki-hō* or *bo-ki-gaku*, book-keeping.

Bo-satsu | 冊, see **Bo-chō** | 帳.

Bo-schi | 藉, see **Bo-chō** | 帳.

Bō 曝 (i. w. 暴, also read *Baku*). To expose to the sun; dry.

Bō-haku | 白, (also commonly read *Baku-haku*); (*wo*) *suru* to disclose; reveal; make known; confess (as a crime); *suru*, to be disclosed; come to light; *ni* frankly; without reserve.

Bō-ro | 露, (also commonly read *Baku-ro*); (*wo*) *suru*, to expose to the air; dry; bleach; clean; leave without burial (as a corpse); reveal; disclose; make public; *suru*, to be disclosed; be revealed; come to light.

Bō 懵 Dull; ignorant.

Bō-hō | 丨, ignorant; dull of comprehension; stupid.

Bō-tō | 懂, forgetful.

Boku 卜 To divine.

Bok-kei | 蓍, *suru*, to investigate (a matter) by means of divination.

Bok-ki | 換, *suru*, to divine; prophecy; foretell; presage.

Bok-ki | 籠, see **Bok-ki** | 換.

Boku-ho | 舗, the shop of a fortune-teller.

Boku-jin | 人, one who practises divination; a fortune-teller.

Boku-sha | 者, see **Boku-jin** | 人.

Boku-zai | 筮, see **Bok-ki** | 換.

Boku 木 Wood; a tree; simple.

Bok-ken | 劍, a wooden sword.

Bok-ken | 棍, a staff; baton.

Boku-gū | 偶, a wooden figure; statue or image; an idol; a dunce.

Boku-han | 版, (also read *Moku-han*); wooden printing-blocks.

Boku-ri | 理, (also read *mokuri*); the grain of wood.

Boku-riō | 料, timber; lumber.

Boku-shō | 匠, a carpenter.

Boku-taku | 鐸, a bell; *Ten masa ni fu-shi wo motte boku-taku to nasanu to su*, heaven clearly intends to make you a pattern to others, (a saying made in respect to Confucius); *boku-taku wō narasu*, to make oneself famous; acquire notoriety (used chiefly in a good sense).

Boku-tō | 刀, see **Bok-ken** | 劍.

Boku-totsu | 訥, simplicity; honesty; simple; honest; plain; rustic; illiterate; *kōki boku to-tsu jin ni chikashi*, strength and

simplicity are allied to the highest virtue.

Boku-yeki | 液, the sap of a tree; the gum that exudes from certain trees.

Boku 牧 To breed cattle; govern.

Boku-chiku | 畜, Breeding; rearing; (*wo*) *suru*, to breed; rear; tend (used of cattle and other live stock).

Boku-do | 奴, a cowherd; shepherd; (also used as a contemptuous term for ignorant and uneducated people).

Boku-dō | 僮, see **Boku-do** | 奴.

Boku-haku | 伯, a term formerly applied under the feudal system to certain *daimiōs* who were also known as *Tozama*, and were distinguished from the *fudai-daimiōs* who were the immediate vassals of the Shōgun from whom they held their fiefs.

Boku-jō | 場, a pasture; grazing-land.

Boku-min | 民 *suru*, to supply the wants of the people; secure the well-being of the nation; govern the people.

Boku 僕 A servant.

Boku-dō | 僮, a servant; retainer; menial; underling.

Boku-fu | 夫, see **Boku-dō** | 僮.

Boku-rei | 隸, see **Boku-dō** | 僮.

Boku 撲 To lean against; strike.

Boku-metsu | 滅, (also read *Haku-metsu*); (*wo*) *suru*, to beat out; extinguish, (as a fire); suppress; quell; put down, (as an insurrection).

Boku-shitsu | 質, (i. w. *shitsu-boku*); simple; plain; unsophisticated; honest.

Boku 墨 Ink; dark.

Bok-kaku | 客, an expert calligraphist; an educated person.

Bok-kon | 痕, the effect of anything written or painted; *bōk-kon ga ii*, the effect is pleasing; it is well executed.

Boku-chi | 池, an inkstand.

Boku-jin | 汁, liquid ink prepared for use.

Boku-jō | 縄, a carpenter's marking line.

Boku-shiu | 守, (*wo*) *suru*, to adhere obstinately to; cling to pertinaciously; *kiu-shiū wo—suru*, to be wedded to antiquated customs.

Bon 凡 (also read *Han*); all; vulgar.

Bon-bu | 夫, an ordinary person; an average individual; common people; the lower orders; the masses; human beings; mankind.

Bon-min | 民, common people; ordinary persons; the lower or-

ders; the masses; the nation as a whole; people generally; human beings; mankind.

Bon-chi | 智, ordinary or human intellect; *bon-chi no hito*, a person of average intelligence.

Bon-gan | 眼, the eye of an ordinary person; *bon-gan ni wa wakaranu*, an ordinary person cannot judge of it.

Bon-nin | 人, see **Bon-bu** | 夫.

Bon-rie | 處, ordinary or human judgment.

Bon-yō | 庸, ordinary; average; common; vulgar; (used of persons and things).

Bon-zoku | 俗, an ordinary person; common people; the lower orders; common; vulgar; illiterate; (used with reference to persons and not things).

Bon 梵 A Hindu word; the country whence Buddha came.

Bon-go | 語, Pali; Sanscrit.

Bon-ji | 字, see **Bon-go** | 語.

Bon-sai | 妻, the wife of a priest.

Bon-seisu | 刹, a Buddhist monastery or temple.

Bon-sho | 書, a book or books of buddhist prayers; Pali; Sanscrit.

Bon-sho | 鐘, a Buddhist temple-bell.

Botsu 没 To perish; die.

Bok-kiaku | 却, (*wo*) *suru*, to

demolish; destroy; do away with; abolish; make an end of; confiscate.

Bok-ko | 故, *suru*, to die; perish.

Boc-shi | 死, see **Bok-ko** | 故.

Boc-shin | 収, (also read *Mos-shiu*); confiscation; forfeiture; (*wo*) *suru*, to confiscate; seize; sequester; (used only in reference to the action of the government in seizing the property of a defaulting debtor etc).

Boc-sho | 書, a rejected communication; a letter which has gone astray.

Botsu-bō | 亡, see **Bok-ko** | 故.

Botsu-deki | 溺, *suru*, to die by drowning; be drowned.

Botsu-den | 田, lands which have been rendered waste (through an inundation or otherwise).

Botsu-mai | 埋, (*wo*) *suru*, to secrete; hide.

Botsu-mei | 命, see **Bok-ko** | 故.

Botsu-metsu | 滅, ruin; destruction; *suru*, to be ruined; be destroyed.

Botsu-miū | 入, (*wo*) *suru*, to confiscate; seize; (used of the action of the government in respect to goods unlawfully held by a person who has committed an offence (against the law).

Botsu-raku | 落, ruin; failure; bankruptcy; *suru*, to be ruined;

become bankrupt; be destroyed.

Botsu-yō | 用, useless.

Botsu 勃 To change colour; suddenly.

Bok-ki | 起, *suru*, to happen suddenly (of things); appear suddenly when unexpected (of persons); shew a sudden improvement (as a person's prospects).

Bok-kō | 興, see **Bok-ki** | 起.

Botsu-jō | 如, *suru*, to change colour; flush up with anger.

Botsu-zen | 然, *suru*, to change colour; flush up with anger; (followed by *to-shite*), suddenly; in a moment.

Bu 武 Military.

Bu-ben | 鼻, see **Bu-men** | 門.

Bu-bi | 備, military preparations; readiness for war; *suru*, to make military preparations; be prepared for war.

Bu-dan | 談, conversation on the subject of military matters of any kind or military accomplishments.

Bu-dan | 斷, military administration; despotism; the government of the country by the military class under the feudal system; *suru*, to administer affairs according to military laws; carry matters with a high hand; use force; *bu-dan sei-jī* a military form of government.

Bu-fu | 夫, a soldier; a military man.

Bu-gaku | 學, military studies; military science.

Bu-gei | 藝, accomplishments of the military class; military arts.

Bu-gi | 技, see **Bu-gei** | 藝.

Bu-i | 威, military power.

Bu-in | 員, a military officer.

Bu-ji | 事, military matters.

Bu-jin | 人, a warrior; soldier.

Bu-jutsu | 術, see **Bu-gei** | 藝.

Bu-ke | 家, the military class; *bu-ke-gata*, members of the military class.

Bu-ki | 熙, the tranquillity of the military class; security of the nation.

Bu-ki | 器, military weapons; material of war.

Bu-kiō | 強, the manly spirit engendered by military pursuits; warlike, courageous.

Bu-kō | 功, distinguished military service; warlike exploits.

Bu-ko | 庫, a military storehouse; an armory.

Bu-kwa | 火, a fierce or strong fire.

Bu-kwan | 官, a military office; a military officer.

Bu-mei | 名, military renown; warlike repute.

Bu-mon | 門, the military class; *bu-mon wo manabu*, to learn the exercises and accomplishments of the military class.

Bu-setsu | 烈, energetic; dashing; brilliant.

Bu-raku | 畧, a military plan; a warlike stratagem.

Bu-shō | 將, a military chief; a valiant commander.

Bu-yei | 衛, (*wo suru*), to guard; watch over; *suru*, to keep watch; (used in reference to military duty only).

Bu-yū | 勇, warlike; courageous; brave.

Bu 侮 Contempt.

Bu-betsu | 蔑, (*wo suru*), to despise; scorn; treat with contempt; behave with disrespect towards.

Bu-gen | 言, contemptuous language; *suru*, to speak in a slighting manner (to a person); use contemptuous language.

Bu-i | 易, see **Bu-betsu** | 蔑.

Bu-joku | 辱, (*wo suru*) despise; scorn; insult; expose to ridicule; use contemptuous language towards; revile a person to his face.

Bu-kō | 狎, *suru*, to act with levity; behave with unwarranted familiarity.

Bu-man | 慢, (also written | 慢); *suru*, to act in an insolent and contemptuous manner.

Bu-ro | 弄, (*wo suru*), to make fun of; ridicule.

Bu 部 A division.

Bu-bun | 分, a portion or part of anything; a district or division; the sphere of a person's duties; province.

Bu-ka | 下, jurisdiction; authority; sphere of duties; province; *bu-ka no mono*, a person under the authority of.

Bu-min | 民, a collective term signifying all those who are under the jurisdiction of a certain prefecture or government department or under the authority of the same chief.

Bu-nai | 内, see **Bu-ka** | 下.

Bu-raku | 落, any sub-division of a district recognized for administrative purposes as separate from others; (also used with reference to local jurisdiction in a meaning similar to that of *bu-ka* and *bu-nai*).

Bu-shū | 衆, see **Bu-min** | 民.

Bu-shō | 將, the commander of a division of troops (as opposed to the commander-in-chief).

Bu-sho | 署, a sub-department of a government office; *suru*, to arrange the distribution of labour (in dealing with large bodies of workmen); to assign positions to troops in the field.

Bu-toten | 卒, a company or division of soldiers under the authority of the same commander.

Bu-sū | 數, the number of volumes (of books); the number of classes or sorts (of things).

Bu 無 (also read *Mu*); Not.

Bu-gen | 限, (also read *Mu-gen*); unlimited; boundless.

Bu-i | 爲, (also read *Mu-i*); doing nothing; (applied also to the mystic contemplation practised by certain sects of Buddhists).

Bu-ji | 似, (literally, 'unlike one's parents'); an ignorant person; a fool; (also used in a deprecatory sense of oneself in memorials etc).

Bu-ji | 事, safe; secure; well; unoccupied; *ni*, safely; without accident; — *de oru*, to be well; be at leisure.

Bu-jō | 狀, rude; insolent; wicked; lawless; unprincipled.

Bu-kiō | 疆, see **Bu-kiū** | 窮.

Bu-kiū | 窮, (also commonly read *Mu-kiū*); inexhaustible; endless; perennial; eternal.

Bu-ko | 事, (also read *Mu-ko*); innocent; guiltless.

Bu-kotan | 骨, rustic; clownish; rude; unmannerly; ignorant; coarse.

Bu-rai | 賴, worthless; good for nothing; *burai no tō*, loafers; idle scamps.

Bu-rei | 禮, rudeness; incivility; rude; discourteous; impolite.

Bu-riō | 聊, lonely dull; cheerless; see **Bō-riō** 亡聊.

Bu-sō | 雙, without an equal; unparalleled; incomparable.

Bu 撫 To tranquillize; govern.

Bu-ai | 愛, (*wo*) *suru*, to cherish; foster; soothe; comfort.

Bu-an | 安, (i.w. *Am-bu* 安撫); (*wo*) *suru*, to tranquillize; pacify; soothe; quiet; quell (as a disturbance).

Bu-gio | 御, (*wo*) *suru*, to govern with a gentle but firm hand.

Bu-i | 慰, (*wo*) *suru*, to comfort; soothe; pacify.

Bu-iku | 育, (*wo*) *suru*, to nurture; rear; foster; support; bring up.

Bu-jun | 循, (*wo*) *suru*, to govern; control.

Bu-jutsu | 恤, (*wo*) *suru*, to pity; feel compassion for; compassionate; sympathise with.

Bu-ma | 摩, (*wo*) *suru*, to stroke with the hand; to manage gently.

Bu-sui | 綏, see **Bu-an** | 安.

Bu-yō | 養, see **Bu-iku** | 育.

Bu 舞 To make postures; dance.

Bu-ba | 馬, a fire; conflagration.

Bu-gaku | 樂, dancing and music.

Bu-gi | 伎, the art of dancing.

Bu-ken | 劍, fencing; sword-exercise; *suru*, to fence.

Bu-ken | 權, *suru*, to assume an authority which is false; make a pretence of power which does not exist.

Bu-tō | 踏, dancing; *suru*, to dance.

Bun 文 Lines; elegant; beauti-

ful; civil; literary; style to adorn.

Bun-boku | 墨, scholar; writers; literary pursuits.

Bun-bu | 武, literary and military pursuits; civil and military; literary and warlike;—*ni tomu*, to excel in both literary and warlike pursuits.

Bun-buten | 物, literature;—*gi-jutsu*, literature and art.

Bun-matsu | 末, the end of any written composition.

Bun-mei | 明, civilization; progress; advancement; civilized; enlightened.

Bun-men | 面, the contents of a letter; a letter.

Bun-pitsu | 筆, reading and writing; literary pursuits.

Bun-pō | 法, rules of composition.

Bun-an | 案, a rough draft; a draft of a letter or any written composition.

Bun-ga | 雅, elegant; refined; scholarly.

Bun-gaku | 學, learning; literary studies; literature.

Bun-gei | 藝, learning and accomplishments; literature and art.

Bun-gi | 義, the letter and spirit of anything written; the meaning of any phrase or passage; *bungi ni kō-dei suru*, to adhere too strictly to the letter (of what is written).

Bun-jaku | 弱, literary effeminacy; effeminate; in the expression *bun-jaku bu-kiō* the weakness or effeminacy associated with literary pursuits is contrasted with the manliness or courage engendered by military occupations;—*ni nagareru*, to become effeminate.

Bun-ji | 事, literature; anything appertaining to literary pursuits.

Bun-jin | 人, a scholar.

Bun-kiō | 教, literary learning; education;—*wo hiku*, to spread education among the people.

Bun-ko | 庫, a library or place for keeping books; a book-case or book-box.

Bun-kun | 勲, literary merit, or excellence; civil as opposed to military merit.

Bun-kwa | 火, a slow fire.

Bun-kwa | 華, educated; enlightened.

Bun-kwan | 官, a civil as opposed to a military official.

Bun-ri | 理, correctness of composition.

Bun-sai | 才, literary ability; scholarly talent.

Bun-sai | 彩, ornamentation; decoration; (also used of a rich or florid style of composition.)

Bun-sho | 書, any written composition; a book; letter.

Bun-shō | 章, literary style; composition.

Bun-shoku | 飾, ornament; embellishment; (*wo*) *suru*, to adorn; polish; embellish.

Bun-sō | 草, see **Bun-an** | 案.

Bun-ten | 恬, used only in the expression *bun-ten bu-ki*, the tranquillity of both warlike and literary classes, and thus of the nation as a whole; *bun-ten bu-ki wo tanoshimu*, to rejoice over the tranquillity of the country.

Bun-tsu | 通, communication by letter; *suru*, to communicate by letter.

Bun-un | 運, the progress of civilization.

Bun-ya | 野, educated and ignorant; polished and illiterate.

Bun-yaku | 約, a written agreement or contract.

Bun-yen | 苑, a 'literary garden,'—metaphor for a collection of books; a library.

Bun 分 To separate; divide; distinguish.

Bun-bai | 袂, parting; separation; leave-taking; *suru*, to separate (as one person from another); bid goodbye.

Bun-ben | 娩, parturition; *suru*, to bear a child.

Bun-betsu | 別, separation; classification; discrimination; (*wo*) *suru*, to separate; distinguish (as

one thing from another); classify.

Bun-bo | 部, the denomination in a fraction.

Bun-mei | 明, clearness; lucidity; discernment; clear; distinct; plain; (*wo*) *suru*, to make clear; discern; clearly distinguish.

Bun-mu | 務, *suru*, to undertake a share of official work; be charged with the performance of certain official duties.

Bun-pa | 派, a branch or offshoot of anything; (*wo*) *suru*, to sort out for distribution.

Bun-pai | 配, (i.w. *Hai-bun* 配分); distribution; allotment; (*wo*) *suru*, to distribute; apportion; allot; assign; divide.

Bun-pai | 兵, *suru*, to station troops (in various places); assign positions to troops in the field,

Bun-pō | 崩, *suru*, to break and give way; fall to pieces; crumble; (used only in reference to landslips).

Bun-pu | 付, (*ni*) *suru*, to order; instruct; command; charge; give directions.

Bun-pu | 賦, see **Bun-pai** | 配.

Bun-gen | 限, limit; extent; position; standing; condition.

Bun-giō | 業, *suru*, to make a division of labour; apportion work.

Bun-gō | 毫, a fraction; particle;

used in the expressions, *bun gō mo nashi*, not a particle was left, *bun-gō wo shiranai*, (he) knows nothing whatsoever about it, *bun-go mo tagawadzu*, there is not the slightest difference.

Bun-gwai | 外, unexpected; unusual; *ni* unexpectedly.

Bun-ki | 域, a limit; boundary; frontier; *suru*, to fix a limit; settle a boundary.

Bun-jin | 分, (*wo*) *suru*, to hold a part of (anything); own a share in.

Bun-kai | 界, a limit; boundary; frontier.

Bun-kai | 解, explanation; (*wo*) *suru*, to explain; expound; elucidate; explain away (as a mistake).

Bun-kaku | 隔, *suru*, to be divided; be separated; be distant (as one place from another).

Bun-ke | 家, (also read *Bun-ka*); the division of an estate or family; the minor or cadet branch of a feudal house; *suru*, to separate from the main branch of the family; establish a cadet house; be divided into several branches (of a family); be divided (of an estate or property).

Bun-ken | 見, (*wo*) *suru*, to examine; survey; measure.

Bun-ken | 權, the division of power as opposed to the centralization of power (集權); *suru*, to divide authority.

Bun-ketsu | 訣, see **Bun-bei** | 秘.

Bun-ki | 岐, a forked road; a question in which two distinct issues are created; *suru*, (of a road) to become forked; (of a question) to involve two distinct issues.

Bun-kiō | 享, see **Bun-jiu** | 受.

Bun-kiō | 境, see **Bun-kai** | 界.

Bun-kiō | 疆, see **Bun-kai** | 界.

Bun-kwatu | 割, (*wo*) *suru*, to divide; separate.

Bun-nin | 任, *suru*, to undertake a share of work whether official or private; be charged with the performance of certain duties.

Bun-retsu | 裂, *suru*, to be rent asunder; be split open.

Bun-ri | 理, see **Bun-kai** | 解.

Bun-ri | 離, separation; dissolution; disintegration; *suru*, to be separated; be detached; be distant (as one place from another); be dissolved (as an association); move away; disappear.

Bun-riō | 量, weight; quantity also used metaphorically, e.g. *gi-dan no bun-riō*, the extent of suspicion.

Bun-riū | 流, *suru*, (of a river) to separate into two streams.

Bun-rai | 類, (*wo*) *suru*, to separate into distinct parts; classify; arrange (under various headings).

Bun-san | 散, dispersion; dis-

solution; bankruptcy; closing of a business; (*wo*) *suru*, to dissolve; disperse; scatter; close (a bank or business); *suru*, be dissolved (as an association); be dispersed, (as an army); *bun-san mono*, assets.

Bun-seki | 拆, analysis; assay; (*wh*) *suru*, to analyse; assay; *suru*, to conduct an assay or analysis.

Bun-shi | 子, particles; atoms; the numerator in a fraction.

Bun-shin | 手, see **Bun-bei** | 秘.

Bun-shin | 取, see **Bun-jiu** | 受.

Bun-sho | 署, a branch office.

Bun-so | 疏, see **Bun-kai** | 解.

Bun-tan | 擔, *suru*, to undertake a share (of work or responsibility); to be invested with a certain measure (of authority); be charged with the performance (of certain duties).

Bun-yo | 與, *suru*, to distribute; give a portion (of anything).

Bun-zai | 際, position; condition; social standing; (applied to the position of persons in a low rank of life, and used also in a deprecatory sense in memorials etc.).

Bun 素 Confused.

Bun-jō | 擾, confusion; disorder; *suru*, to be confused; be in a disturbed or unsettled condition; (used rarely in reference to mental confusion).

- Bun-kō** | 清, see **Ban-jō** | 擾.
Bun-kwai | 壞, disorder; confusion; *suru*, to be in a confused state; be in an unsettled condition.
Bun-ran | 亂, confusion; disorder; turmoil; anarchy; *suru*, (of countries) to be in an disordered condition; (used rarely or never in reference to mental confusion).

Bun 聞 To hear.

- Bun-mon** | 問, (*wo*) *suru*, to enquire into; (*ni*) *suru*, to enquire of; ask.
Bun-chi | 知, *suru*, to learn; be informed.
Bun-ken | 見, *suru*, to see and hear; observe; *bun-ken seshi tokoro*, observations, impressions.
Bun-tatsu | 達, fame; celebrity; reputation (in a good sense).

Butsu 佛 To see dimly; bright; Buddha.

- Buk-kaku** | 闍, a Buddhist temple.
Buk-ke | 家, the Buddhist priesthood.
Buk-kiō | 教, see **Butsu-dō** | 道.
Buk-kiō | 經, Buddhist prayers.
Buk-kwa | 果, Nirvāna;—*wo yeru*, to attain Nirvana.
Bup-pō | 法, see **Butsu-dō** | 道.
Bu-sei | 說, the teachings of Shaka; traditions respecting

Shaka; Buddhist teachings or traditions.

- Bu-sho** | 書, Buddhist books.
Butsu-dō | 道, Buddhist doctrine; Buddhism.
Butsu-go | 語, a Buddhist word; Buddhist phraseology.
Butsu-gu | 具, Buddhist utensils or furniture of any kind.
Butsu-ji | 寺, see **Buk-kaku** | 闍.
Butsu-ji | 事, anything appertaining to Buddhism.
Butsu-men | 問, see **Butsu-dō** | 道.
Butsu-zō | 像, an image of Buddha; Buddhist idols.

Butsu 物 Created things.

- Buk-ka** | 貨, commodities; articles; goods.
Buk-ka | 價, prices of commodities.
Buk-ken | 件, see **Butsu-ji** | 事.
Buk-ke | 故, *suru*, to die.
Bup-pin | 品, articles; things; commodities; goods.
Bu-san | 産, productions; manufactures.
Bu-shoku | 色, appearance (of a person); distinguishing features; used in the phrase *bus-shoku wo motte hito wo tadsuneru*, to search for a person by a description of his appearance, or by his likeness; *suru* to judge by appearances.
Bu-sō | 騷, perturbed; excited; disturbed; dangerous.

Butsu-gi | 議, public discussion; public opinion; the views of the country.

Butsu-ji | 事, things; matters generally; everything.

Butsu-jō | 情, public feeling; the condition of affairs.

Butsu-mei | 名, the name of a thing.

Butsu-ri | 理, the law of nature; natural science.

Butsu-ren | 論, see **Butsu-gi** | 議.

C

Chaku 著 (also written 着 and also read *Cho*, when it is used in a different sense); To cover; the act of completion.

Chaku-fuku | 服, *suru*, to put on clothes; dress oneself.

Chaku-gan | 眼, (*ni*) *suru*, to watch; observe with care; pay attention to.

Chaku-gō | 御, arrival; *asobasaru*, to arrive, (used of the Emperor only).

Chaku-i | 衣, see **Chaku-gan** | 眼.

Chaku-i | 意, (*ni*) *suru*, to be careful of; pay attention to.

Chaku-jitsu | 實, correct; right; *ni*, correctly.

Chaku-raku | 落, conclusion; termination; (*wo*) *suru* to bring to an end; conclude; terminate; complete; finish; *suru*, to come to an end; be concluded.

Chaku-shu | 手, *suru*, to begin work; commence operations; begin to do anything.

Chaku-shoku | 色, (*wo*) *suru*, to colour; paint.

Chaku-yō | 用, (*wo*) *suru*, to put on (as clothes); wear.

Chaku 嫡 The principal wife.

Chak-ka | 家, the main branch of a family.

Chaku-bo | 母, the principal wife; the mistress of the house; mother.

Chaku-riū | 流, descent through the eldest son of a family; direct line of succession; direct descent.

Chaku-shi | 子, the eldest son.

Chaku-shin | 親, blood-relatives.

Chaku-son | 孫, a grandson; granddaughter; grandchildren; a descendant in the direct line of the eldest son in a family.

Chi 地 The earth; a place; territory.

Chi-dai | 代, (commonly read *Yi-dai*); the price of land.

Chi-dzu | 圖, a map.

Chi-hō | 方, a locality; *chi-hō-kwan*, the local authorities.

Chi-l | 位, situation; position (of land); footing; rank; social standing (of persons).

Chi-ka | 價, see **Chi-dai** | 代.

Chi-kei | 形, the shape or contour of a piece of ground, or of a district or country; the physical features of a region; general situation and environment; position; character.

Chi-ken | 券, a title-deed.

Chi-kiō | 疆, a frontier; boundary; place; country.

Chi-kiū | 球, the globe.

Chi-men | 面, (commonly read *ŷi-men*); a plot of ground; lot of land.

Chi-mai | 味, the nature or quality of soil.

Chi-maku | 脈, geological stratum; vein (as of minerals).

Chi-moku | 目, the classification of land.

Chi-ri | 利, advantage of position; convenient situation; *ten no toki chi-ri ni shikadzu chi-ri jin-kwa ni shikadzu*, advantage of position counts for more than auspicious moments, and there is more in national harmony than in advantage of position.

Chi-ri | 理, geography.

Chi-riō | 料, (also read *ŷi-riō*); the rent of land.

Chi-ro | 爐, an open fire-place built into the floor of a house.

Chi-sei | 勢, the physical conditions of any locality, district, or country; general situation and environment; general character (whether favorable or otherwise for any special purpose).

Chi-shi | 誌, a geographical statement of a locality, province or country.

Chi-shiten | 質, the geological formation of ground; the nature or quality of soil; *chi-shitsugaku*, geology.

Chi-shin | 主, a landlord; landowner.

Chi-sho | 處, (commonly read *ŷi-sho*); a locality; piece of ground; lot of land.

Chi-shō | 訟, an action in regard to land; a land-suit.

Chi-so | 租, (also read *ŷi-so*); land-tax.

Chi 弛 A bow unstrung; to relax.

Chi-bun | 紊, *suru*, to fall into disorder through neglect.

Chi-hai | 廢, *suru*, to be slack; be careless; become obsolete; die out.

Chi-hō | 放, (*wo*) *suru*, to unstring (as a bow); slacken; loosen; relax; *suru*, to be negligent; be careless.

Chi-kan | 緩, lax; careless; slack; loose; *suru*, to be negligent; be remiss.

Chi 治 To rule; govern well.

Chi-an | 安, tranquillity peace;
—*wo suru*, to tranquillize;
chi-an saibansho, police courts.

Chi-gu | 具, the machinery of government.

Chi-gwai | 外, outside of the jurisdiction; —*hō-ken*, extraterritoriality.

Chi-hei | 平, general tranquillity; tranquil; quiet.

Chi-jutsu | 術, a plan or system of government.

Chi-koku | 國, good government.

Chi-ran | 亂, tranquillity and disorder; peace and rebellion; *suru*, to quell disorder; suppress rebellion.

Chi-riō | 療, medical treatment; (*wo*) *suru*, to treat medically; apply remedies to.

Chi-sei | 世, a period of tranquil government; good government.

Chi-seki | 蹟, the effects of government; administrative results.

Chi-yō | 要, the most important points of government; essential features of administration.

Chi 知 To know; wisdom.

Chi-gō | 行, income or revenue received under the feudal system by a territorial noble or *hatamoto* from the government; the estate or lands of a *hatamoto* as opposed to the territory (*riō-bun*) of a *daimiō*; feudal

territories generally; *chigiō-sho*, is used in the two latter meanings.

Chi-in | 音, a friend; an acquaintance.

Chi-ji | 事, a governor; prefect; administration; control; (*wo*) *suru*, to govern; direct; manage; administer.

Chi-kaku | 覺, feeling; sensibility; intellectual perception; discernment; comprehension; understanding; intelligence.

Chi-ken | 見, knowledge.

Chi-ki | 己, see **Chi-in** | 音.

Chi-kiō | 曉, understanding; (*wo*) *suru*, to comprehend.

Chi-ko | 故, see **Chi-in** | 音.

Chi-koku | 告, announcement; notification; (*wo*) *suru*, to make known; publish; communicate; notify; announce.

Chi-mei | 命, term applied to persons between 50 and 60 years of age.

Chi-riō | 了, (*wo*) *suru*, to know; be aware of.

Chi-riō | 慮, good judgment; discretion; sagacity; *suru*, to shew discretion.

Chi-shiki | 識, wisdom; sagacity; discernment; practical sense; a man of learning; a person of good judgment.

Chi-shitsu | 悉, (*wo*) *suru*, to know thoroughly; have a clear insight into.

Chi-toku | 德, wisdom and virtue.

Chi 致

Chi-i | 意, a message; *suru*, to inform.

Chi-mei | 命, *suru*, to expose one's life to danger; risk one's life; sacrifice one's life; devote one's life (to any object).

Chi-shi | 仕, resignation; abdication; *suru*, to resign office; to abdicate (used of the abdication of a feudal prince or the resignation by a *samurai* of his position as head of the family).

Chi-shi | 師, *suru*, to force on a war; commence hostilities; encourage troops in battle.

Chi-shin | 身, see **Chi-mei** | 命.

Chi 耻 Shame.

Chi-joku | 辱, shame; disgrace.

Chi 智 Wisdom; intelligence.

Chi-raku | 略, a clever plan; a wise scheme; shrewdness.

Chi-shiki | 識, see **Chi-shiki** 知識.

Chi-ye | 慧, wisdom; intelligence; sagacity; cleverness; ability.

Chi-yū | 勇, ability and courage; clever and brave;—*wo kem-bi shite*, endowed with courage and ability.

Chi 馳 To go quickly.

Chi-chiku | 逐, (*wo*) *suru*, to pursue on horse back.

Chi-dō | 道, term applied under the feudal system to the progress of the Shōgun (when visiting any place in the town where he happened to be residing); rapid progress (as applied to the movements of an ordinary person).

Chi-jitsu | 馳, *suru*, to travel quickly from one post-stage to another; to travel by post; (applied to the transmission of news and messages and also to travellers).

Chi-ku | 驅, *suru*, to ride fast on horseback; to gallop; drive fast.

Chi-shiū | 驟, see **Chi-ku** | 驅.

Chi-sō | 走, feast; entertainment; (*wo*) *suru*, to entertain; *suru*, to ride fast on horse back; move quickly; hasten.

Chi-tei | 騁, see **Chi-ku** | 驅.

Chi-totsu | 突, *suru*, to attack on horseback; make an inroad; make a hostile incursion.

Chi 置 To place; establish; arrange.

Chi-ji | 辭, a verbal statement; arrangement of words (in writing);—*wo shiradzu*, unskilful in (his) choice of words.

Chi-ritsu | 立, (*wo*) *suru*, to establish; found; erect.

Chi-shin | 酒, *suru*, to invite, or to be invited, to a banquet or an entertainment.

Chi-yū | 驛, a post-station; postal stage.

Chi 踟 To walk about without making any progress.

Chi-chiū | 踟, *suru*, to be unable to make up one's mind; be in doubt as to what to do; hesitate; be undecided; be perplexed; be embarrassed; (of a horse) to fidget; be restless.

Chi 遲 To walk slowly; late; to delay.

Chi-chi | 遲, slow; tedious; tardy; *suru*, (of persons) to procrastinate; loiter (in the performance of work); delay; (of work) to be delayed; progress tardily; —to *shite*, slowly; in a dilatory manner.

Chi-don | 鈍, a dunce; stupid; foolish; dull-witted.

Chi-gi | 疑, *suru*, to delay; procrastinate; hesitate; be in doubt as to what course to take; act in an irresolute manner.

Chi-in | 引, see **Chi-kwan** | 緩.

Chi-kwan | 緩, dilatoriness; procrastination; delay; slow; dilatory; negligent; remiss; tardy; *suru*, (of persons) to procrastinate; dawdle; do things in a leisurely manner; delay; loiter; be late in doing anything; (of work) to be delayed; progress tardily.

Chi-man | 慢, dilatory; lazy; idle.

Chi-soku | 速, slow and quick; late and early; rate of progress.

Chi-tai | 滯, see **Chi-kwan** | 緩.

Chi-yen | 延, see **Chi-kwan** | 緩.

Chi 緻 Fine; to patch.

Chi-kō | 巧, fine or delicate workmanship.

Chi-mitsu | 密, minute; intricate; (of workmanship) fine; delicate elaborate; *ni* minutely.

Chi 癡 (also written 痴); Foolish.

Chi-ai | 騷, (also read *Chi-gai*); a fool; dunce; dolt; stupid; idiotic.

Chi-an | 關, see **Chi-ai** | 騷.

Chi-don | 鈍, see **Chi-ai** | 騷.

Chi-gai | 呆, see **Chi-ai** | 騷.

Chi-gai | 默, see **Chi-ai** | 騷.

Chi-gu | 愚, see **Chi-ai** | 騷.

Chi-gwan | 頑, an obstinate person; a bigot; obstinate; perverse; stiff-necked; narrow-minded; bigoted.

Chi-i | 意, see **Chi-ai** | 騷.

Chi-jō | 情, lust; sexual passion.

Chi-mō | 盲, a simpleton; one who sees nothing; blind in the sense of non-observant; foolish; ignorant; stupid.

Chi 躓 To stumble.

Chi-kei | 蹶, *suru*, to stumble; trip.

Chi-ten | 蹶, *suru*, stumble and fall.

Chiku 竹 Bamboo.

Chik-kan | 簡, see **Chiku-haku**
| 帛.

Chiku-ba | 馬, stilts; *chiku-ba no tomo*, a play-fellow; playmates.

Chiku-haku | 帛, books; (the term is supposed to be derived from the fact that in ancient times records were kept on bamboo tablets); *kō-miō chiku-haku ni tareru*, (his) fame is recorded in books.

Chiku-sō | 槍, bamboo spears; used also metaphorically in conjunction with *seki-ki* 蓑旗; *chiku-sō seki-ki ni sugizaru nomi*, it was simply an agrarian riot.

Chiku 畜 To rear; breed; cattle.

Chik-kan | 憾, *suru*, to regret.

Chiku-boku | 牧, *suru*, to rear the six recognized kinds of domestic animals (which include fowls).

Chiku-gan | 含, (wo) *suru*, to hold; contain; comprise; include; absorb (as a sponge water); cherish (as hatred).

Chiku-rui | 類, a general term for the brute creation; animals; live-stock.

Chiku-shō | 生, a general term for the brute creation; an animal; bird or insect; live stock; also used as an opprobrious epithet.

Chiku-yen | 怨, see **Chik-kan**
| 憾.

Chiku-yō | 養, (wo) *suru*, to rear; breed (as cattle).

Chiku-zoku | 粟, see **Chiku-zoku** 蕎麥.

Chiku 逐 To pursue; successively.

Chik-ken | 件, each point; each particular; in detail; minutely; *chik-ken wo motte kensa subeshi*, the matter must be investigated point by point; (used only in the written language).

Chiku-chi | 馳, (wo) *suru*, to pursue; chase.

Chiku-lei | 一, every detail; each particular; minutely; thoroughly.

Chiku-ho | 捕, (wo) *suru*, to pursue and capture.

Chiku-ji | 次, gradually; in succession; in order; step by step.

Chiku-jitsu | 日, daily; day after day.

Chiku-jō | 條, see **Chik-ken**
| 件.

Chiku-nen | 年, each year; annually; year after year.

Chiku-shutsu | 出, (wo) *suru*, to drive away; expel.

Chiku-ten | 電, *suru*, to abscond; run away.

Chiku-ya | 夜, each night; night after night.

Chiku 蓄 To collect; gather.

Chik-kan | 儲, see **Chik-kan**
畜德.

Chiku-gi | 疑, *suru*, to cherish doubts; adhere to a suspicion; become strengthened in one's suspicions.

Chiku-hatsu | 髮, *suru*, (of priests only) to suffer the hair to grow.

Chiku-men | 念, see **Chiku-shi**
| 志.

Chiku-seki | 積, (*wo*) to accumulate; store; lay by.

Chiku-shi | 志, a fixed resolve; settled purpose; *suru*, to treasure up a resolution; nurse a resolve; cherish an idea; adhere to a purpose; keep an aim steadily in view.

Chiku-shū | 聚, (*wo*) *suru*, to collect; gather; accumulate.

Chiku-zai | 財, *suru*, to lay by money; accumulate wealth.

Chiku-zō | 藏, (*wo*) *suru*, to collect and store in a go-down; to store; accumulate.

Chiku-zoku | 粟, *suru*, to store rice or millet.

Chiku 築 To build.

Chik-kō | 港, *suru*, to construct a harbour.

Chiku-shō | 牆, *suru*, to build a wall.

Chiku-tei | 堤, *suru*, to build an embankment.

Chiku-zan | 山, miniature hills made in landscape gardening.

Chiku-zō | 造, (*wo*) *suru*, to construct; build; erect.

Chin 沉 A pool; to sink.

Chin-botsu | 没, *suru*, to founder; go to the bottom; sink; be submerged; be lost; be ruined.

Chin-men | 溺, (*ni*) *suru*, to be addicted to (as any vice).

Chin-moku | 默, silent; reserved; self-contained; shy; *suru*, to be reserved; be shy.

Chin-fu | 浮, floating and sinking; fluctuation; good and bad fortune; *suru*, to rise and sink (of fishes swimming or of a person's fortunes); fluctuate; experience good and bad fortune; *chin-fu yō no narai*, fluctuation is the way of the world.

Chin-chaku | 著, cool; self-contained; calm; steady; *suru*, act with calm judgment; shew self-control.

Chin-deki | 溺, *suru*, to be drowned; (*wo*) *suru*, to be addicted to (as a vice).

Chin-gin | 吟, (*wo*) *suru*, to ponder well, (see **Chin-shi** | 思); *suru*, to soliloquize; mutter to oneself.

Chin-ka | 下, *suru*, to decline; fall off; decay; fail.

Chin-kin | 氈, (chemical term) precipitation; *suru*, to be precipitated.

Chin-rin | 淪, *suru*, (of countries and individuals) to fall into decay; be ruined; go to perdition; (of ships) to founder; be lost.

Chin-shi | 思, careful consideration; deliberation; (*wo suru*, to ponder well; give careful consideration to; reflect over.

Chin-sui | 醉, *suru*, to be very drunk; be hopelessly intoxicated; *chin-sui no mama*, dead drunk.

Chin-tai | 滯, *suru*, to be obstructed; (of trade) to be stagnant; be dull.

Chin-toku | 匿, see **Chim-men** | 潤.

Chin-yū | 勇, cool bravery; presence of mind; cool and collected in the presence of danger.

Chin-gwan | 玩, (*wo suru*, to take delight in anything which one possesses; find pleasure in; enjoy the possession of.

Chin-i | 異, see **Chin-ki** | 奇.

Chin-ji | 事, a curious thing; remarkable occurrence.

Chin-ki | 奇, rare; wonderful; beautiful; marvellous.

Chin-ki | 貴, see **Chin-chō** | 重.

Chin-ki | 器, rare utensils; precious articles.

Chin-setsu | 說, see **Chin-dan** | 談.

Chin-sho | 書, a curious book; valuable work.

Chin-zen | 膳, delicacies; dainties.

Chin-zō | 藏, (*wo suru*, to treasure up; keep carefully.

Chin 珍 Precious; beautiful; rare.

Chim-mi | 味, rare or curious taste; delicate flavour.

Chim-pō | 寶, precious things; treasures.

Chin-chō | 重, (*wo suru*, to value; prize; esteem highly; treat with consideration; also used in the expression, *chin-chō no itari ni sonji soro*, I am delighted to hear that etc.

Chin-dan | 談, a curious tale; strange story or report; news.

Chin 陳 (also read *Yin*, when the meaning is different). To arrange; to state; old.

Chim-pen | 編, an old scroll, chronicle, or book.

Chim-pu | 腐, old; stale; hackneyed; trite; common; out of date; obsolete; also used in the expression *chim-pu no koto*, a matter of common notoriety.

Chin-gen | 言, an old tale or story; (*wo suru*, to tell; relate; communicate; *suru*, to make a statement, (used in reference to verbal communications only).

Chin-ji | 辭, *suru*, to make a statement, communication, or declaration; (not often used).

Chin-jō | 上, (*wo*) *suru*, to state; relate; tell; communicate; (used of communications to a superior or both verbal and written).

Chin-jō | 情, a statement of opinion; declaration; *suru*, to state one's views; declare one's intentions; proclaim one's sentiments; speak one's mind.

Chin-jutsu | 述, *suru*, to relate; tell; announce; *chin-jutsu-sho*, a legal term, applied to a written statement of facts made by a party to a suit, or a witness, in compliance with an order of the Court.

Chin-kei | 啓, *suru*, to make a statement (to a superior); (*wo*) *suru*, to explain; clear up; elucidate; explain away (as a fault).

Chin-kiū | 久, ancient; old; time-worn.

Chin-koku | 告, see **Chin-jō** | 上.

Chin-retsū | 列, (*wo*) *suru*, arrange; set out in order; *chin-retsū-hin*, articles arranged for view (as things in an exhibition).

Chin-setsu | 設 see **Chin-retsū** | 例.

Chin-setsu | 説, (*wo*) *suru*, to state; communicate; relate; *suru*, to state one's views.

Chin-sha | 謝, (*wo*) *suru*, to explain; elucidate; define; ex-

plain away (as a fault); make excuses for.

Chin-shi | 思, (rarely used); see **Chin-jō** | 情.

Chin-so | 疏, see **Chin-sha** | 謝.

Chin-tei | 呈, see **Chin-jō** | 上.

Chin 戔 (also read *Kan*); To kill.

Chin-ko | 克, (*wo*) *suru*, to vanquish; defeat; *suru*, to gain a victory; be successful.

Chin-tei | 定, (*wo*) *suru*, to defeat and subdue.

Chin 賃 To hire.

Chin-po | 舖, a hired shop or house.

Chin-chi | 地, ground held on lease; (rarely used).

Chin-gin | 銀, see **Chin-sen** | 錢.

Chin-sen | 錢, hire; wages; the cost of labour performed.

Chin-shaku | 借, (*wo*) *suru*, to hire; rent.

Chin-yeki | 役, *suru*, to work for hire.

Chin 鳩 A poisonous bird.

Chin-doku | 毒, poison.

Chin-satsu | 殺, (*wo*) *suru*, to kill by poisoning.

Chin-shu | 酒, poisonous saké or wine.

Chin 闖 To thrust out the head; rush out.

Chin-ni | 入, *suru*, to dart in; force one's way into (as a horseman into the ranks of the enemy).

Chin-sen | 然, used (but rarely), in the expression, *chin-sen to smile*, putting out (his) head.

Chin 鎮 To repress; tranquillize; a tutelary spirit.

Chin-ban | 藩, a *daimiō*.

Chin-bu | 撫, (*wo*) *suru*, to pacify; appease; tranquillize; subjugate; subdue; quiet; suppress; quell.

Chin-metsu | 滅, (*wo*) *suru*, to subdue and destroy; conquer.

Chin-pei | 平, see **Chin-sei** | 靜.

Chin-puku | 伏, see **Chin-sei** | 靜.

Chin-puku | 服, see **Chin-sei** | 靜.

Chin-atsu | 壓, repression; (*wo*) *suru*, to repress; keep in subjection; restrain; subdue; quell; suppress; put down (as a rising).

Chin-dai | 臺, a military garrison.

Chin-gio | 禦, (*wo*) *suru*, to resist; keep off; ward off.

Chin-go | 護, see **Chin-jiu** | 守.

Chin-jiu | 守, (*wo*) *suru*, to guard; protect; watch over; *chin-jiu no Kami*, the tutelary deity of a place; *chin-jiu-fu*, a naval station or depôt; the latter term was formerly applied to the military garrisons of the middle ages of which there were five.

Chin-sei | 靜, tranquillization; suppression; pacification; (*wo*) *suru*, to suppress; subjugate; quell; put down; subdue; tranquillize; *suru*, to subside.

Chin-sei | 定, see **Chin-sei** | 靜.

Chin-za | 座, the abode (of a Shintō deity); place of residence (of the Shōgun); *chin-za asobasaru*, to reside (of the Shōgun); *chin-za mashimasu*, to reside (of a Shintō deity).

Chitsu 秩 Order; official post.

Chitsu-jo | 序, sequence; order; official rank; order of precedence; pedigree; descent; the facts or circumstances of a case.

Chitsu-roku | 祿, a pension or an allowance (received from the government).

Chitsu 蟄 Hidden; quiet; to hibernate.

Chik-kio | 居, confinement in one's own house (a punishment in force under the Shōgunate); *suru*, to be confined to one's house (as a punishment); be hidden in one's house or place of abode; conceal oneself (anywhere).

Chip-puku | 伏, *suru*, to conceal oneself; hide; be hidden.

Chin-sen | 潛, see **Chip-puku** | 伏.

Chiū-shin | 身 see **Chīp-paku**
| 伏.

Chit-chiū | 蟲, hibernating insects; insects which are in a state of hibernation.

Chiū 中 The middle; centre; half; to fulfil; correct.

Chiū-bi | 微, *suru*, to decline (after having been in a flourishing condition); decay; fall off in prosperity.

Chiū-bu | 部, the central or middle part of anything.

Chiū-bun | 分, (*wo*) *suru*, to divide into equal parts; make an even distribution.

Chiū-chō | 朝, the government of China, (rarely used).

Chiū-dan | 斷, see **Chiū-zetan**
| 絕.

Chiū-dō | 道, see **Chiū-to** | 途.

Chiū-doku | 毒, poisoning; *suru*, to be poisoned.

Chiū-gen | 原, the country or nation as a whole.

Chiū-gū | 宮, the Empress; (rarely used).

Chiū-gun | 軍, the head-quarters of an army in the field; the central or main division of an army.

Chiū-gwai | 外, Japan and foreign countries; at home and abroad; native and foreign.

Chiū-hō | 保, a middle-man; an agent, (rarely used).

Chiū-i | 尉, lieutenant.

Chiū-in | 陰, a period of mourn-

ing lasting 49 days; (now rarely used).

Chiū-jin | 陣, see **Chiū-gun** | 軍.

Chiū-jō | 情, feelings; sentiments.

Chiū-jō | 將, military title under the feudal system not necessarily held by a military officer; lieutenant-general (as now used).

Chiū-jun | 旬, the middle part of a month (from the 11th to the 20th day inclusive).

Chiū-ka | 夏, (also written 仲夏); the 5th month as the middle month of summer according to the old calendar; now used in a more general sense for the middle of summer.

Chiū-kan | 間, the middle or centre of anything; *ni*, within; between (of position and time).

Chiū-ken | 堅, see **Chiū-gun** | 軍.

Chiū-kiō | 虛, *suru*, to be empty; be hollow.

Chiū-ko | 古, the middle ages.

Chiū-kō | 興, rehabilitation (of prestige or influence that has declined); used chiefly of the restoration of the Mikado's influence during the middle ages, but applied also to the restoration of 1866.

Chiū-koku | 國, China; also read *Chiū-goku*, when it means the provinces of Japan comprised in the two circuits *san-in-dō*, and *san-yō-dō*.

Chiū-kwa | 和, (*wo*) *suru*, to tranquilize; pacify; appease; *suru*, to restore harmony.

Chiū-nen | 年, middle-aged; also used colloquially in reference to persons between 20 and 30 years of age.

Chiū-min | 人, an arbitrator; a mediator; (also read *Chiū-jin*, when it is applied to persons in the middle rank of life.

Chiū-ō | 央, the centre; middle; *chiū-ō sei-fu*, the central government; *chiū-ō shiū-ken*, the concentration of authority in the central government.

Chiū-ritsu | 立, neutrality; neutral; *suru*, to remain neutral; *kiō-ku-gwai chiū-ritsu* neutrality; *chiū-ritsu fu-hen*, impartial.

Chiū-riū | 流, the middle of a river.

Chiū-sa | 佐, lieutenant-colonel.

Chiū-sai | 裁, arbitration; *suru*, to act as arbitrator; settle a dispute.

Chiū-sei | 正, suitable; fair; equitable.

Chiū-shi | 止, (*wo*) *suru*, to suspend; arrest; stop for the time being; *suru*, to be suspended; be stopped temporarily; be interrupted; cease.

Chiū-shi | 試, examination; test; *suru*, to undergo examination; be submitted to a test.

Chiū-shin | 心, feelings; sentiments; the centre, focus, or

heart of anything; (used chiefly in the latter meaning).

Chiū-shiū | 秋, (also written 仲秋); the 8th month as the middle month of autumn according to the old calendar; now used in a more general sense for the middle of autumn.

Chiū-shun | 春, (also written 仲春); the 2nd. month as the middle month of spring according to the old calendar; now used in a more general sense for the middle of spring.

Chiū-sui | 衰, see **Chiū-hi** | 微.

Chiū-tō | 冬, (also written 仲冬); the 11th month as the middle month of winter according to the old calendar; now used in a more general sense for the middle of winter.

Chiū-tō | 等, middle rank (of persons); medium quality (of things); second class (in classification).

Chiū-to | 途, mid-way, in a journey, or in the execution of any work (giving a sense of incompleteness); *chiū-to ni shite yamu*, to abandon a thing when half done.

Chiū-ya | 夜, in the night.

Chiū-yō | 葉, the middle; mid-way (of time only); also used in the sense of 中古.

Chiū-yō | 庸, the golden mean; impartiality; *chiū-yō wo mamoru*, to observe a just proportion (in doing anything).

Chiū-zetsu | 絕, (*wo*) *suru*, to stop; interrupt; break off (as negotiations); *suru*, to be stopped (before completion); be arrested; cease. (in the word *chiū-zetsu*, there is a sense of finality which there is not in *chiū-shi*, but it is used sometimes for the latter).

Chiū 仲 The second of three.

Chiū-fu | 父, a father's younger brother.

Chiū-ka | 夏, see **Chiū-ka** 中夏.

Chiū-kiū | 秋, see **Chiū-kiū** 中秋.

Chiū-shun | 春, see **Chiū-shun** 中春.

Chiū-tō | 冬, see **Chiū-tō** 中冬.

Chiū 忡 Grief.

Chiū-chiū | |, (followed by *tari* and *taru*) anxious; grieved; sad (followed by *to shite*), sadly.

Chiū 忠 Loyalty; honest; faithful.

Chiū-ai | 愛, kindness; kind; benevolent.

Chiū-choku | 直, sincere; faithful; honest; true; upright.

Chiū-fun | 奮, see **Chiū-jin** 盡.

Chiū-gen | 言, see **Chiū-koku** | 告.

Chiū-gi | 義, loyalty; loyal; faithful; *chiū-gi hō-koku*, loyalty and patriotism.

Chiū-jin | 盡, loyalty (as shewn by word or deed); *suru*, to act

loyally; behave with unselfish devotion.

Chiū-jitsu | 實, see **Chiū-choku** | 直.

Chiū-jo | 恕, (*wo*) *suru*, to conceive; imagine; *suru*, to conjecture; form an idea; fancy.

Chiū-jō | 情, see **Chiū-gi** | 義.

Chiū-kan | 肝, see **Chiū-gi** | 義.

Chiū-kan | 諫, see **Chiū-koku** | 告.

Chiū-kei | 敬, respectful loyalty; *suru*, to act with loyalty and respect.

Chiū-kin | 勤, loyal service; zeal in the performance of duties; *suru*, to discharge duties with loyalty; work with zeal.

Chiū-kō | 孝, loyalty and obedience; loyal and obedient; used in a wide and general sense, and also in a more restricted meaning with immediate reference to the two cardinal virtues of social life, that of loyalty to sovereign or master, and obedience to parents.

Chiū-koku | 告, advice; warning; remonstrance; reproof; (*ni*) *suru*, or *suru*, to give counsel; advise; warn; remonstrate with; reprove; censure.

Chiū-kon | 魂, see **Chiū-gi** | 義.

Chiū-mei | 儼, honesty and craftiness; straightforward and artful; character; *sono chiū-mei wo tamesan to hossu*, wished to put his honesty to the test.

Chiū-retsu | 烈, see **Chiū-gi** | 義.

Chiū-rō | 良, see **Chiū-choku** | 直.

Chiū-shi | 誠, see **Chiū-choku** | 直.

Chiū-setsu | 節, see **Chiū-gi** | 義.

Chiū-shi | 死, dying for one's sovereign or feudal lord; a loyal death; *suru*, to sacrifice one's life in the discharge of loyal duties; die in the service of one's master; used formerly of a *samurai* dying in battle or giving his life to save that of his lord.

Chiū-shin | 心, see **Chiū-gi** | 義.

Chiū-shin | 臣, a loyal servant or retainer; faithful minister.

Chiū-tan | 膽, see **Chiū-gi** | 義.

Chiū-yū | 勇, loyalty and courage; loyal and brave.

Chiū 注 (i.w. 註); To soak; conduct; explain.

Chiū-i | 意, attention; care; (*ni*) *suru*, to pay attention to; give heed to; *suru*, to take care; exercise circumspection.

Chiū-ka | 下, (*wo*) *suru*, to pour out; *suru*, to suffer from diarrhoea.

Chiū-kai | 解, (also written 註 |); an explanation; (*wo*) *suru*, to explain; expound; elucidate.

Chiū-moku | 目, attention; careful observation; (*ni*) *suru*, to watch; pay attention to; regard attentively.

Chiū-mon | 文, an order; (*wo*) *suru*, to order; give an order for (anything).

Chiū-nen | 念, (*wo*) *suru*, to retain in the mind; remember; (*ni*) *suru*, to pay attention to; *suru*, to be careful.

Chiū-niū | 入, (*wo*) *suru*, to pour into (as liquid into a vessel); conduct (as water for irrigation purposes).

Chiū-sha | 射, a syringe; (*wo*) *suru*, to squirt; inject; *chiū-sha-ki*, syringes of all kinds; *hika-chiū-sha*, a hypodermic syringe.

Chiū-shaku | 釋, see **Chiū-kai** | 解.

Chiū-shi | 視, see **Chiū-moku** | 目.

Chiū-shin | 進, a report; communication; message; *suru*, to report; inform; communicate.

Chiū-shoku | 觸, see **Chiū-moku** | 目.

Chiū 抽 To draw out.

Chiū-sen | 籤, a lottery; *suru*, to draw lots; hold a lottery; (*wo*) *suru*, to draw by lot (as bonds for payment).

Chiū-shutsu | 出, (*wo*) *suru*, to draw or pull out (as a drawer or the inside of a case).

Chiū-sō | 送, (*wo*) *suru*, to draw out and push in.

Chiū-to | 斗, a drawer (in a table or cabinet).

Chiū 柱

A pillar; to prop up.

Chiū-seki | 石, the wooden pillars in the framework of a building and the stones on which they rest; also used metaphorically as in the expression *kok-ka no chiū-seki*, pillars of the state.

Chi-ūso | 礎, foundation: basis; used also metaphorically as in the expression, *chiū-so no shin*, a retainer who is an invaluable support (to the clan).

Chiū 株

The roots of a tree.

Chiū-shin | 守, (*wo suru*, to adhere to; persist in; cling to (as antiquated customs).

Chiū 衷

Central; inner garments; the heart.

Chiū-i | 衣, an inner garment; under-clothing.

Chiū-jitsu | 袒, an under-garment worn by women.

Chiū-jō | 情, the heart; mind; feelings; *chū-jō wa*, at heart (as opposed to outward semblance).

Chiū-kwai | 懷, (*wo suru*, to bear in mind; store in one's memory; cherish; treasure; (of things only).

Chiū-sei | 正, good; sincere; honest; upright.

Chiū 註

(i.w. *Chiū* 注); To explain; comment on.

Chiū-kai | 解, see **Chiū-kai** 注解.

Chiū-mon | 文, see **Chiū-mon** 注文.

Chiū-shaku | 釋, see **Chiū-shaku** 法釋.

Chiū-shin | 進, see **Chiū-shin** 注進.

Chiū 誅

To kill; punish.

Chiū-batsu | 伐, (*wo suru*, (of military operations only) to attack; engage in battle with.

Chiū-batsu | 罰, (*wo suru*, to kill in punishment for an offence; (not used in the sense of the punishment of criminal offences by the executive but applied to action taken by the government of a country against enemies in warfare or against rebels or bandits).

Chiū-i | 夷, (*wo suru*, to subjugate; *suru*, to bring (the country) under subjection.

Chiū-jin | 盡, see **Chiū-metsu** | 滅.

Chiū-jo | 除, see **Chiū-metsu** | 滅.

Chiū-jo | 鋤, see **Chiū-metsu** | 滅.

Chiū-metsu | 滅, (*wo suru*, to annihilate; destroy; extirpate.

Chiū-riku | 戮, see **Chiū-batsu** | 罰.

Chiū-satsu | 殺, (*wo suru*, to kill; slay; murder.

Chiū-ō | 勦, see **Chiū-metsu** | 滅.

Chiū-ten | 珍, see **Chiū-metou** | 減

Chiū-tō | 討, see **Chiū-batou** | 伐

Chiū 稠 Crowded; dense; close.

Chiū-jin | 人, a crowd.

Chiū-mitou | 密, crowded together; dense; thick; close.

Chiū-tō | 沓, *suru*, (of people) to be crowded together; be collected in a confused throng; (of things) to be confused or complicated.

Chiū 綯 To wrap round.

Chiū-biō | 纏, thoughtful consideration of a matter which takes shape in precautionary measures; *chiū-biō ni tassuru*, excels in fore-thought; (*wo*) *suru*, to wrap round; protect; *ten no imada in-u sezaru ni oyonde kano sōdo wo tori yū-ko wo chiū-biō su*, before the rain commenced (he) took earth mixed with mulberry bark and protected the windows with it; (*ni*) *suru*, to twine round (as ivy a tree); *suru*, to act with foresight; take preventive measures.

Chiū-chi | 織, *suru*, to assemble; be collected together.

Chiū 駐 To rest one's horse; halt.

Chiū-hiten | 驛, (used only of the Emperor) *go* — *asobasaru*, to halt while on a journey.

Chiū-rū | 留, *suru* to reside for a time; live at; stay (in a place); sojourn.

Chiū-anton | 剗, (also written | 業:) *suru*, to reside; be stationed at (a place;); (used chiefly of officials such as commissioners and ambassadors appointed to reside in a foreign country).

Chiū-shi | 止, *suru*, to stay for a short time; stop the night; rest on the road.

Chiū-soku | 足, see **Chiū-shi** | 止.

Chiū-tai | 帶, see **Chiū-rū** | 留.

Chiū 籌 To reckon; arrange.

Chiū-bō | 謀, see **Chiū-saku** | 策.

Chiū-kaku | 畫, see **Chiū-saku** | 策.

Chiū-saku | 策, plan; scheme; stratagem; *suru*, to form a design; prepare a scheme; lay plans; scheme.

Chiū-san | 算, a calculation; an estimate; (*wo*) *suru*, to compute; reckon; calculate; estimate; number.

Chiū 躊 (i.w. 躊 and commonly written 踌); To waver; hesitating.

Chiū-chō | 躊, (also written | 躊); undecided; irresolute; wavering; perplexed; *suru*, to waver; hesitate; be unable to make up

one's mind; be embarrassed or puzzled as to what course to pursue.

Chiū 鑄 To cast metal.

Chiū-butsu | 物, any article cast in a foundry or mint.

Chiū-zō | 造, (*wo*) *suru*, to cast; mint; strike.

Chō 弔 (also written 吊;) To wait at a burial; mourn; condole with; suspend; hang by the neck.

Chō-ban | 文, a mourning panegyric, or monody, composed on the death of a person.

Chō-i | 意, see **Chō-tō** | 悼.

Chō-i | 慰, *suru*, to offer condolences on the death of a person; (*wo*) *suru*, to console.

Chō-ka | 下, (*wo*) *suru*, to let down; lower (as a bucket into a well).

Chō-kiō | 橋, a suspension bridge.

Chō-min | 民, *suru*, to sympathize with the people.

Chō-mon | 問, *suru*, to offer condolences on the death of a person.

Chō-ret | 霊, *suru*, to wait for the dead (in the presence of the corpse or at the funeral); to mourn for one who has died; to pray for the soul of a person who has died.

Chō-sai | 祭, *suru*, to pay religi-

ous rites to the dead; hold a memorial service in commemoration of a person's death.

Chō-shi | 死, *suru*, to wait for the dead (in the presence of the corpse or at the funeral); to mourn for one who has died.

Chō-shi | 詞, condolence; a mourning panegyric, or monody, composed on the death of a person; *suru*, to offer condolences.

Chō-tō | 悼, sorrow; grief; condolence; *suru*, to feel sorrow; mourn; grieve; offer condolences on the death of a person.

Chō-yō | 桶, a well-bucket worked by a transverse pole to which a weight is attached.

Chō 兆 An act of divination; millions; an omen.

Chō-kō | 候, a sign; symptom; an omen; evidence; proof.

Chō-min | 民, the people as a body; the masses.

Cho 佇 To stand.

Cho-bō | 望, (*wo*) *suru*, to stand and look at.

Cho-ritsu | 立, *suru*, to stand.

Chō 町 A raised path between fields.

Chō-hi | 費, ward-taxes; municipal rates.

Chō-ka | 家, houses in a ward.

Chō-nai | 內, within a ward; a ward.

Chō-nin | 人, a townsman; townspeople; citizens; under the feudal system the term *chō-nin* was applied to any individual of the three lower classes of agriculturists, artisans, and merchants.

Chō-son | 村, wards and villages.

Chō 長 Long in time or distance; to excel; lead; train; increase; preside.

Chō-an | 安, term for the capital; (rarely used except in poetry).

Chō-an | 案, *suru*, to take a long time to make up one's mind; to hesitate; be undecided; (now rarely used).

Chō-betsu | 別, *suru*, to be separated a long time from a person; used also of the separation caused by death.

Chō-biō | 病, long-continued illness; chronic disease.

Chō-butsu | 物, useless articles; rubbish.

Chō-dan | 談, a long talk; *suru*, to hold a long conversation; converse for a long time.

Chō-dō | 道, see **Chō-ro** | 路.

Chō-iku | 育, (*wo*) *suru*, to rear; bring up; support; train; educate.

Chō-jin | 壽, long life; *suru*, to live to a great age.

Chō-jitsu | 日, long days; the long days of summer.

Chō-jō | 上, a superior; an elder; *chō-jō ni ho wo yudsuru*, to yield precedence to one's elders.

Chō-jo | 女, eldest daughter.

Chō-kei | 計, a far-seeing policy; an excellent scheme; a plan which is best in the end, although at first it may appear unsuccessful.

Chō-kiū | 久, a long period; eternity; long-enduring; eternal; perpetual; everlasting.

Chō-ken | 恨, (*wo*) *suru*, to feel lasting regret for.

Chō-ku | 驅, *suru*, to ride far on horseback; to pursue the enemy on horseback a great distance.

Chō-kwai | 回, *suru*, to wander about listlessly; loiter about doing nothing; dawdle; loaf; (rarely used).

Chō-kwan | 官, chief officials; the head of a department of state.

Chō-man | 慢, *suru*, to be idle; loaf; swagger; put on airs.

Chō-mei | 命, see **Chō-jin** | 壽.

Chō-man | 男, eldest son.

Chō-ro | 路, a long road; long distance.

Chō-sei | 逝, *suru*, to die.

Chō-sha | 者, an elder; a venerable person; a person of superior attainments (to the speaker or writer); also read *chō-ja* when it signifies a wealthy person; *chō ja tomi ni akadzu*, a rich man never wearies of amassing wealth.

Chō-shin | 身, tall (of persons only).

Chō-shiū | 袖, long sleeves.

Chō-shiū | 嘯, *suru*, to whistle.

Chō-shō | 所, the thing or things in which a person excels; good qualities; strong points; forte; (the opposite of *tansho* 短所).

Chō-sō | 瘦, tall and thin (applied to persons only).

Chō-tan | 短, the length and shortness of anything; length; merits and defects; strong points and short-comings; strength and weakness; traits of character; details; pros and cons of a matter; *chō-tan wo wakatsu*, to decide upon the right course of action; (*wo*) *suru*, to lengthen and abbreviate; *suru*, to act according to circumstances.

Chō-tan | 嘆, *suru*, feel great grief; sorrow greatly; lament deeply (used only of the grief of the speaker or writer); *chō-tan no itari ni sonji soro*, I am deeply grieved.

Chō-tel | 堤, a long embankment.

Chō-to | 途, see **Chō-to** | 路.

Chō-ya | 夜, long nights; the long nights of winter.

Chō-yen | 延, length.

Chō-yen | 遠, far-distant; long-enduring; lasting.

Chō-yō | 幼, a half-grown-up child.

Chō-yō | 養, **Chō-iku** | 育.

Chō-zen | 髯, a long beard.

Chō 帖 A written scroll; documents.

Chō-bo | 簿, a register; an account book; records; archives.

Chō 重 (also read *jiū*); Heavy; great; repeatedly.

Chō-batsu | 罰, a grave crime; a heavy punishment; (*wo*) *suru*; to punish severely.

Chō-dai | 大, grave; important; weighty.

Chō-fu | 負, a heavy burden or charge; great responsibility.

Chō-fuku | 複, repetition; reiteration; duplicated, or repeated several times; redundant; (applied to any fact or action to which the idea of repetition attaches); *chō-fuku wo itowadzu shite*, at the risk of repetition; *suru*, (of any act) to be repeated; (of language, style or meaning) to be redundant; (of things) to be in duplicate or more; (of mountains) to rise up peak upon peak; the exact equivalent in English of *chō-fukū* must depend upon the context, e.g. *men-jō chō-fuku itashigataku*, cannot issue a passport twice over.

Chō-hō | 寶, serviceable; useful; valuable.

Chō-i | 位, high rank; important post or office.

Chō-jō | 疊, repeatedly; time after time; over and over again; *suru* (of mountains) to be piled up one on the other.

Chō-ken | 譴, see **Chō-seki** | 責.

Chō-kwa | 科, a grave offence; great crime.

Chō-min | 任, a high office; an important post; *suru*, to be appointed to a post of great responsibility.

Chō-seki | 責, severe blame; grave censure; (*wo*) *suru*, to blame severely; censure or reprove strongly.

Chō-shin | 臣, a retainer or minister of high rank; (used both of feudal retainers and of ministers of state as servants of the Emperor).

Chō-shō | 傷, a severe wound.

Chō-shō | 賞, great praise; (*wo*) *suru*, to praise or commend highly.

Chō-shoku | 職, a high office; important duties.

Chō-so | 祚, ascending the throne a second time.

Chō-sō | 創, see **Chō-shō** | 傷.

Chō-tan | 擔, see **Chō-fu** | 負.

Chō-yen | 愆, see **Chō-seki** | 責.

Chō-yō | 要, see **Chō-dai** | 大.

Chō-zai | 罪, see **Chō-kwa** | 科.

Chō 凋 Decay; exhaustion.

Chō-ko | 枯, decay; *suru*, to wither; fade; die; decay (used of plants only).

Chō-hei | 弊, exhaustion; decay; decrease in prosperity; *suru*, (of persons) to be exhausted or enervated (by illness); decline in prosperity; be in reduced circumstances; (of countries) to decay or be exhausted.

Chō-raku | 落, decay; ruin; *suru*, (of plants) to wither; decay; fade; die; (of leaves) to wither and fall; (of persons and countries) to be ruined; fall into decay.

Chō-rei | 零, see **Chō-raku** | 落.

Chō-zan | 殘, see **Chō-raku** | 落.

Chō 冢 A mound; highest; chief.

Chō-fu | 婦, the eldest son.

Chō-kun | 君, a hereditary prince descended in a direct line from the eldest son.

Chō-sai | 宰, term applied to the *karō* or chief officer of a clan.

Chō-shi | 子, the eldest son.

Chō-shi | 嗣, see **Chō-shi** | 子.

Chō 惆 Disappointed; sad.

Chō-zen | 然, (followed by *tari* and *taru*), disappointed; sad; sorrowful; vexed; —to *shite*, sadly; in a sorrowful manner.

Chō 眺 To look at a distant object.

Chō-bō | 望, a view; (*wo*) *suru*, gaze at; look with pleasure upon; (as a view).

Chō-rin | 臨, (*wo*) *suru*, to look down upon (from a height); gaze at from a distance.

Chō 頂 The top; above.

Chō-dai | 戴, (*wo*) *suru*, to receive from a superior.

Chō-jō | 上, the summit, top or crowning point of anything; the crisis (of a disease); *kana-shimi no chō-jō*, the acme of sorrow; *chō-jō ni itaru*, to reach the highest point.

Chō-mon | 門, the top of the head.

Chō 彫 To carve.

Chō-keku | 刻, carving; engraving; (*wo*) *suru*, to carve; engrave; *suru*, to execute a carving or engraving.

Chō-taku | 琢, see **Chō-keku** | 刻.

Chō-rō | 鑲, see **Chō-keku** | 刻.

Chō 張 To bend a bow; display; extend; spread out; make much of.

Chō-bon | 本, ringleader; chief; principal; cause; origin; germ.

Chō-chi | 弛, prosperity and decline; condition; *suru*, to flourish and decline; prosper and decay.

Chō-dai | 大, large; great.

Chō-kwō | 皇, see **Chō-dai** | 大.

Chō 帳 To spread out; a register.

Chō-bo | 簿, see **Chō-bo** 帖簿.

Chō-men | 面, a register; an account-book.

Cho 貯 To collect; store.

Cho-chiku | 蓄, (*wo*) *suru*, to store up; lay by; collect; accumulate; amass.

Cho-kin | 金, money stored up; *suru*, to store up money; collect or accumulate money.

Cho-ko | 庫, a storehouse; warehouse; granary.

Cho-seki | 積, see **Cho-chiku** | 蓄.

Cho-shiū | 收, see **Cho-chiku** | 蓄.

Cho-sho | 書, *suru*, to store up books; make a collection of books; form a library.

Chō-zai | 財, see **Cho-kin** | 金.

Cho-zō | 藏, see **Cho-chiku** | 蓄.

Cho-zoku | 粟, *suru*, to store rice or millet; store up grain.

Chō 超 To leap over; excel.

Chō-batsu | 拔, (*wo*) *suru*, to promote over the heads of others.

Chō-bon | 凡, see **Chō-gun** | 群.

Chō-datsu | 脱, (*wo*) *suru*, to leap over; cross; escape; break out of (as a prison); relinquish; throw off; abandon; *rō-kwan wo chō-datsu suru*, to abandon evil habits; (*ni*) *suru*, to exceed; surpass; excel.

Chō-gun | 群, excelling; preëminent; superior; *suru*, or (*ni*) *suru*, to excel; be preëminent; be superior to; surpass.

Chō-itsu | 逸, see **Chō-taku** | 卓.

Chō-kwa | 過, (*wo*) *suru*, to leap over; cross; pass; (*ni*) *suru*, exceed; excel; surpass; be superior to.

Chō-rin | 倫, see **Chō-gun** | 群.

Chō-sei | 世, preëminent; excelling; distinguished.

Chō-sen | 選, promotion over the heads of others; extraordinary promotion; (*wo*) *suru*, to promote over the heads of others; *suru*, to receive great promotion.

Chō-taku | 卓, *suru*, be distinguished; excel; (*ni*) *suru*, surpass; be superior to; exceed.

Chō-taku | 擢, see **Chō-batsu** | 拔.

Chō-yetsu | 越, superior; preëminent; (*wo*) *suru*, to leap over; bound across; pass; cross; (*ni*) *suru*, to excel; surpass; exceed.

Chō-zen | 然, used in the expression *chō-zen to shite idzu*, left out.

Chō-zetsu | 絕, see **Chō-gun** | 群.

Chō 提 To hold.

Chō-chin | 灯, a paper lantern.

Chō 貼 To supply; attached to; to affix.

Chō-fu | 付 (*wo*) *suru*, to affix; attach; (as stamps to a letter); paste on (as a placard or label).

Chō-fu | 附, see **Chō-fu** | 付.

Chō-fuku | 服, *suru*, to be composed (in one's mind); be calm.

Chō-ho | 補, (*wo*) *suru*, make good (as a deficiency); supplement; compensate (for what is lacking).

Chō-kin | 近, adjacent; contiguous.

Chō-yō | 用, (*wo*) *suru*, to affix; attach (as a seal to a document); to paste on (as a placard or label); use for the purpose of fastening or attaching to (anything).

Chō-zen | 然, used in the expression *chō-zen to shite*, attached to, fastened on to, (as a placard to a wall or stamps to a letter).

Chō 朝 Morning; Imperial Palace; to go to Court; pay homage; the government.

Chō-bo | 暮, morning and evening.

Chō-fuku | 服, see **Chō-i** | 衣.

Chō-ga | 賀, congratulations offered to the Emperor; *suru*, to offer congratulations to the Emperor.

Chō-gi | 議, the deliberations of the Emperor or the government.

Chō-hei | 聘, *serareru*, to be summoned to Court.

Chō-i | 衣, official or Court dress; also used metaphorically as in the expressions *chō-i no mama nite*, in an official position; *chō-i za-shi no koto aru wo osoredzu*, were not afraid of being found guilty of crime as officials.

Chō-i | 威, the Imperial authority or influence; the power or influence of the government.

Chō-ken | 見, a visit to Court; an audience of the Emperor; *suru*, to visit the Emperor; have an audience at Court.

Chō-ken | 憲, see **Chō-kō** | 綱.

Chō-ken | 讞, the Imperial censure; *serareru*, to be censured by the Emperor.

Chō-ken | 權, the Imperial authority; the power of the government.

Chō-kin | 覲, a visit to Court; homage or tribute paid by a subject state to the suzerain country; a visit to pay homage; *suru*, to pay homage or tribute; to pay a visit to Court.

Chō-kō | 貢, tribute paid to the Emperor; *suru*, to pay tribute to the Emperor.

Chō-kō | 綱, the Imperial regulations; the laws of the government.

Chō-mei | 命, the Imperial commands; the order of the Emperor or government.

Chō-rei | 令, used only in the expression *chō-rei bo-kai*, revising in the evening the edict issued in the morning (implying ministerial vacillation).

Chō-sei | 裁, the decision of the Emperor or of the government.

Chō-san | 參, see **Chō-ken** | 見.

Chō-sei | 政, the Imperial administration.

Chō-seki | 夕, morning and evening; (*ni*) soon; shortly.

Chō-shi | 四, used only in the expression *chō-shi bo-san* (朝四暮三) deceitful (as applied to an act or design).

Chō-tei | 廷, the government of the Emperor, or simply the government.

Chō-teki | 敵, the enemies of the Emperor or government; rebels; insurgents.

Chō-ten | 典, see **Chō-kō** | 綱.

Chō-ya | 野, the government and the people; official and unofficial circles; the upper and lower classes; high and low; the people as a body; the nation as a whole.

Chō-yetsu | 謁, see **Chō-ken** | 見.

Chō 跳 To leap.

Chō-bu | 舞, *suru*, to dance.

Chō-ka | 下, *suru*, to jump down.

Chō-ki | 起, *suru*, to start up; jump up.

Chō-miā | 入, (*ni*) *suru*, to jump into; spring into.

Chō-rō | 梁, *suru*, to frolic; gambol; be frisky.

Chō-shutsu | 出, *suru*, to leap out; emerge suddenly.

Chō-tai | 退, *suru*, to spring aside; jump out of the way (in order to avoid something).

Chō-yaku | 躍, *suru*, to leap up (as fish out of the water); jump up; spring into the air.

Cho 楮 The paper mulberry.

Cho-hei | 幣, paper-money; bank notes.

Cho-shō | 鈔, see **Cho-hei** | 幣.

Cho 著 To compose; think; clear; bright.

Cho-jutsu | 述, (*wo*) *suru*, to write; compose; edit; *suru*, to compose a work; write a book, *cho-jutsu-sha*, an author or editor.

Cho-mei | 明, clear; lucid; distinct; explicit.

Cho-saku | 作, see **Cho-jutsu** | 述.

Cho-sen | 撰, (*wo*) *suru*, to select; choose; pick out.

Cho-sho | 書, a book (reference to the author being made or implied); a work; *suru*, to write a book.

Cho-zō | 想, (*wo*) *suru*, to think over; reflect upon; consider; (rarely used).

Chō 暢 To penetrate; long; conspicuous.

Chō-kai | 快, pleased; satisfied; happy; *suru*, to feel contented; be in a happy frame of mind.

Chō-mo | 茂, *suru*, (of grass and plants only) to grow luxuriantly; flourish.

Chō-tatsu | 達, *suru*, to express one's views; publish one's sentiments; state one's opinions; (*ni*) *suru*, to excel (in anything).

Chō 漲 Overflow.

Chō-itsun | 溢, *suru*, (of a river) to overflow its banks.

Chō-sui | 水, an overflow of water; a flood; an inundation.

Chō 調 To harmonize; regulate; adjust; move; select; calculate; a tax.

Chō-ba | 馬, *suru*, to practise riding.

Chō-choku | 直, (*wo*) *suru*, to revise; re-adjust; re-arrange; re-estimate.

Chō-datsu | 達, (also used *chō-tatsu*); (*wo*) *suru*, to make good; supply (a deficiency).

Chō-fuku | 伏, (*wo*) *suru*, to subdue; quell; reduce to subjection.

Chō-go | 合, (*wo*) *suru*, to compound; prepare (of medicines only); *chō-gō gaki*, a prescription.

Chō-hatsu | 税, (*wo suru*, to supply; contribute; furnish (as taxes or military contributions).

Chō-hei | 兵, *suru*, to move troops; distribute or station troops (in various places).

Chō-in | 印, *suru*, to affix a seal; *shō-mon ni chō-in suru*, to affix one's seal to a deed.

Chō-kwa | 和, (*wo suru*, establish harmony in; harmonize; adjust suitably; *kwan-min no aida wo chō-kwa suru*, to place the relations between the government and people on a harmonious footing.

Chō-ren | 練, military exercises; drill; a parade; review; *suru*, to hold a parade or review; (*wo suru*, to drill).

Chō-ren | 歛, *suru*, to levy taxes.

Chō-ri | 理, (*wo suru*, to arrange; adjust; put together.

Chō-sa | 査, (*wo suru*, to examine; investigate; arrange; adjust; compile (as tables).

Chō-sei | 製, (*wo suru*, to make; manufacture; prepare; compile (as tables).

Chō-shi | 子, harmony; musical accord; a tone; *hadzsure*, a discord; a false note; an eccentric person;—*wo awaseru*, to tune;—*ga warui* to be in bad spirits;—*no ii shito*, an amiable person;—*ga kuruu*, to be out of one's mind.

Chō-tei | 停, arbitration; inter-

vention; *suru*, to arbitrate; mediate; intervene; (*wo suru*, to settle as arbitrator.

Chō-yaku | 藥, *suru*, to prepare medicines; make up a prescription; now (rarely used).

Chō 嘲 To speak mockingly; ridicule.

Chō-ba | 罵, (*wo suru*, to revile; abuse.

Chō-gi | 戲, see **Chō-rō** | 弄.

Chō-ginku | 諷, see **Chō-rō** | 弄.

Chō-ki | 識, see **Chō-ba** | 罵.

Chō-rō | 弄, (*wo suru*, jeer at; laugh at; quiz; tease; mock; ridicule.

Chō-shō | 笑, see **Chō-rō** | 弄.

Chō 潮 The tide.

Chō-den | 田, cultivated lands to which the tide has access.

Chō-ki | 氣, miasma.

Chō-riū | 流, fashion; prevailing tendencies.

Chō-sei | 勢, see **Chō-riū** | 流.

Chō-shiū | 濕, (of ground only) marshy.

Chō 諜 A spy.

Chō-chi | 知, *suru*, to obtain information by means of spies.

Chō-hei | 兵, military spies; soldiers sent out to reconnoitre.

Chō-hō | 報, *suru*, to mix with the enemy and send information as to their movements.

Chō-shu | 者, a spy; secret agent; used also of soldiers sent out to reconnoitre the enemy.

Chō-shi | 伺, *suru*, to spy; reconnoitre.

Chō 徴 To call; levy taxes; verify.

Chō-bo | 募, (*wo suru*, to call out for service; enlist; recruit.

Chō-chō | 調, (*wo suru*, to assemble (as persons); collect (as taxes); (rarely used).

Chō-hatsu | 發, (*wo suru*, to levy for the service of the state; requisition; call out for service (as recruits in time of war).

Chō-hei | 兵, conscription; *suru*, to enlist or raise soldiers; levy recruits; *chō-hei yū-yo*, temporary exemption from military service.

Chō-heki | 辟, summons received from the Emperor or Shōgun; *serareru*, to be summoned by the Emperor or Shōgun.

Chō-hiō | 憑, see **Chō-shō** | 証.

Chō-kiū | 求, (*wo suru*, to requisition; call for; make a demand for.

Chō-kō | 候, a sign; symptom; mark; proof; evidence.

Chō-nō | 納, see **Chō-shiū** | 收.

Chō-ken | 歛, see **Chō-shiū** | 收.

Chō-shi | 士, a *samurai* in the service of a *daimiō* who is called

upon by the government to perform official duties; *suru*, to call for the services of *samurai* to perform official duties; under the Shōgunate demands of this kind were occasionally made upon the several clans.

Chō-shiū | 收, (*wo suru*, to collect; levy (as taxes).

Chō-shō | 召, (*wo suru*, to summon; call upon (an individual) to fill an appointment or perform a certain duty for the state.

Chō-shō | 証, proof; evidence; (*wo suru*, to prove; determine.

Chō-se | 租, *suru*, to collect land-tax.

Chō-zel | 税, *suru*, to collect taxes.

Chō 儲 To store; secondary.

Chō-chiku | 畜, see **Chō-chiku** 貯畜.

Chō-kim | 金, see **Chō-kim** 貯金.

Chō-kun | 君, the heir-apparent to the throne or the heir to the chieftainship of a clan.

Chō 懲 To repress; correct; reprimand; punish; caution; take warning.

Chō-aku | 惡, *suru*, to censure wrong-doing; reprove evil; punish wrong; caution against wrong-doing; *kan-sen chō-aku*, encouragement of right and reproof of evil.

Chō-batsu | 罰, punishment;
(*wo suru*, to punish.

Chō-hi | 戒, see **Chō-kai** | 戒.

Chō-kai | 艾, (*wo suru*, to reprove; censure; (*wo suru*, to take warning by.

Chō-kai | 戒, (*wo suru*, to reprimand; censure; reprove; punish; warn; caution; (*ni suru*, to take warning by (the experience either of oneself or of others).

Chō-ku | 懼, (*ni suru*, to take warning by.

Chō-yeki | 役, penal servitude;
——*ni mōshi: sukerareru*, to be sentenced to penal servitude.

Chō 寵 To love; confer favors; the regard or affection of superiors.

Chō-ai | 愛, ardent love; affection; (*wo suru*, to love; be fond of; delight in; find pleasure in possessing; have a partiality for in preference to all others; make a favorite of.

Chō-gū | 遇, kindness; grace; (*wo suru*, to treat with affection; shew kindness to; (applied to kindness shewn by the Emperor, Shōgun, or chief of a clan).

Chō-joku | 辱, approval and disapprobation; favor and disgrace; ——*wo tonjaku sedzu*, careless whether (he) incurred favor or disgrace.

Chō-ken | 眷, see **Chō-gū** | 遇.

Chō-ki | 姬, a favorite mistress; favorite daughter.

Chō-kō | 光, illustrious favor; (applied to favors received from the Emperor, the Shōgun, or the chief of a clan).

Chō-kō | 幸, affection; partiality; favor; (*wo suru*, to love; make a favorite of; (applied only to affection shewn to a woman by the Emperor, or Shōgun or the chief of a clan).

Chō-mei | 命, a special order or command issued by the Emperor the effect of which is favorable to the recipient.

Chō-riū | 隆, affection; partiality; favor; (*wo suru*, to love; make a favorite of; (applied only to affection shewn by the Emperor, or Shōgun, or the chief of a clan).

Chō-sen | 撰, to select (in preference to all others); choose specially; (used of the Emperor, Shōgun or the chief of a clan).

Chō-shin | 臣, a favorite retainer.

Chō-shō | 妾, a favorite concubine.

Chō 聽 To hear.

Chō-mon | 聞, (*wo suru*, to hear; to listen to.

Chō-shiū | 衆, an audience; listeners.

Choku 勅 An ordinance; Imperial.

Chok-kan | 勘, degradation at the hands of the Emperor including deprivation of office and banishment from the Capital; (now rarely used).

Chok-kiō | 許, Imperial sanction or permission.

Choku-gaku | 額, any framed inscription written by the Emperor; chiefly, applied to the tablets presented by the Emperor to a temple or shrine.

Choku-go | 語, Imperial message or instruction.

Choku-hō | 褒, the Imperial approval or commendation expressed in a formal manner.

Choku-i | 意, the Imperial will pleasure or intentions.

Choku-in | 允, see **Chok-kiō** | 許.

Choku-nin | 任, term applied to the first of the three official classes which includes only those officials who receive their appointments directly from the Emperor.

Choku-jin | 授, *suru*, to receive from the Emperor.

Choku-jō | 狀, any document or state-paper emanating from the Emperor and bearing his seal.

Choku-jō | 條, any clause or paragraph in an Imperial decree.

Choku-jō | 讀, see **Choku-go** | 語.

Choku-mei | 命, Imperial Commands.

Choku-men | 免, see **Chok-kiō** | 許.

Choku-mon | 問, Imperial enquiry; *asobasaru*, to enquire (used only of the Emperor).

Choku-sai | 祭, any festival or religious ceremony established by the Emperor; the attendance of the Emperor at a festival or religious ceremony; *choku-sai asobasaru*, (of the Emperor) to attend a festival; take part in a religious ceremony.

Choku-sai | 裁, Imperial decision.

Choku-sen | 宣, see **Choku-mei** | 命.

Choku-sen | 選, Imperial selection.

Choku-shi | 旨, see **Choku-mei** | 命.

Choku-shi | 使, an Imperial envoy.

Choku-sho | 書, an Imperial letter; any document or state-paper emanating from the Emperor and bearing his seal; anything written by the Emperor's own hand; credentials; letters-patent; letter of appointment or of instructions.

Choku-shō | 詔, see **Choku-mei** | 命.

Choku-tō | 答, Imperial reply.

Choku-yu | 諭, see **Choku-mei** | 命.

Choku 直 Straight; direct;
upright; correct.

Chok-ka | 下, *suru*, to descend perpendicularly; fall in a straight line (as a waterfall).

Chok-kan | 諫, (*ni*) *suru*, to advise or remonstrate with in person; admonish; censure; reprove; (applied chiefly to advice or reproof given by an inferior to a superior).

Chok-kei | 經, distance in a straight line from point to point; diameter.

Chok-kioku | 曲, straight and crooked; nature; character.

Chok-kwatsu | 轄, direct administration; immediate control; (*wo*) *suru*, to administer directly; have the immediate control of,

Choku-datsu | 達, (*wo*) *suru*, to communicate directly (to a person); (not much used).

Choku-dō | 道, a direct road.

Choku-gen | 言, plain speaking; an honest or frank statement; *suru*, to speak straight to the point; speak frankly.

Choku-go | 語, see **Choku-gen** | 言.

Choku-jō | 情, honest heart; upright feelings; *choku-jō wo noberu*, to speak one's true sentiments.

Choku-ritsu | 立, *suru*, to stand upright; (of mountains) to

rise up perpendicularly; stand up straight.

Choku-ro | 路, see **Choku-dō** | 道.

Choku-sen | 線, a straight track or line.

Choku-setsu | 接, direct; immediate; (as opposed to *kan-setsu* 間接); (*ni*) directly (i.e. without the intervention of a third person); *choku-setsu no kwan-kei*, direct connection.

Choku-shin | 臣, an honest retainer; a faithful servant (of the government) or subject (of the Emperor).

Choku-sho | 處, the place where a person has to perform night duty.

Choku-shiku | 宿, (i. w. *shuku-choku* which is now more often used); night-duty (as performed formerly both by officials in government employ and by *samurai* in attendance on a *daimiō*, but now only by officials of the *Han-nin* class, each of whom is called upon to take his turn of this duty once or twice a month; *suru*, to perform night-duty.

Choku-sō | 奏, *suru*, to make direct representations to the Emperor.

Choku-tai | 對, *suru*, to give an answer directly (i.e. without the intervention of a third person) to the Emperor, or Shōgun, or the chief of a clan).

Choku-ya | 夜, the night in which night-duty is performed; *suru*, to take one's turn of night-duty.

Choku-yaku | 譯, literal translation; *suru*, to translate literally.

Choku-ya | 輸, direct export; (*wo*) *suru*, to export directly.

Chutsu 黜 To degrade.

Chuk-kwan | 官, (*wo*) *suru*, to dismiss from office; (used only of officials).

Chut-choku | 陟, praise and blame; approval and censure; promotion and dismissal; (*wo*) *suru*, to praise and punish; promote and degrade; *chut-choku akiraka ni suru*, to bestow praise and blame where each is due; (used in regard to government officials).

Chutsu-batsu | 罰, (*wo*) *suru*, to degrade and punish; dismiss from office and punish in addition.

D

Da 打 To strike; beat.

Da-fun | 扮, *suru*, (of actors) to dress in character.

Da-ha | 破, (*wo*) *suru*, to break; destroy.

Da-kiū | 毬, a game of ball played on horseback.

Da-sui | 碎, see **Da-ha** | 破.

Da-yō | 傷, a wound caused by a blow.

Da 兌 Pleasing; to exchange.

Da-ho | 鋪, an exchange shop.

Da-kwan | 換, (*wo*) *suru*, to exchange; *da-kwan satsu*, redeemable paper-money.

Da 朶 Drooping branches.

Da-i | 頤, (*wo*) *suru*, to long for; covet; desire.

Da-kwa | 花, a sprig of blossoms (either growing on a tree or plucked off).

Da-un | 雲, a letter.

Da 舵 A rudder.

Da-bi | 尾, the part of a rudder which is immersed.

Da-chin | 枕, *suru*, (literally to make a pillow of the rudder); to journey by sea.

Da 惰 Indolent; careless.

Da-fu | 夫, an idle fellow; lazy scamp.

Da-jaku | 弱, lazy; idle; good-for-nothing; useless; imbecile.

Da-shiū | 習, dilatory; indolent; careless; remiss; negligent.

Da-tai | 怠, *suru*, to be lazy; be careless or negligent.

Da-yū | 遊, *suru*, to trifle; dawdle; idle; loaf.

Da 唾 To spit; do a thing easily.

Da-ki | 棄, (*wo*) *suru*, to abandon; discard.

Da-shin | 手, used only in the expression *da-shiu shite*, easily; without an effort.

Da 墮 To fall in ruins; decay; indolent.

Da-ba | 馬, *suru*, to fall from one's horse.

Da-raku | 落, *suru*, to fall; (of a priest) to degenerate; become apostate; (of financial failure) to be ruined; lose one's fortune.

Da-tai | 胎, abortion; *suru*, to practise abortion.

Da 懦 Timid.

Da-fu | 夫, an idle fellow; a coward; a vacillating person; time-server.

Da-jaku | 弱, see **Da-jaku** | 情.

Dai 大 (also read *Tai*); Great; large.

Dai-ben | 便, feces;—*ga katamaru*, to be constipated.

Dai-dō | 同, used only in the expression, *dai-dō shō-i*, great similarities and slight differences; practically identical.

Dai-dō | 道, a main road or highway; the broad principles of right action by which men's conducts should be regulated.

Dai-gwan | 願, an earnest request; supplication; petition; prayer; *suru*, to offer up prayers (to a god); to make an earnest petition (to a superior).

Dai-ji | 事, an important affair; grave matter; dangerous consequences; harm; important; valuable; *ni* carefully; *kok-kwa no dai-ji wo hiki-okosu*, produce consequences dangerous to the state.

Dai-jin | 臣, the head of a department of state.

Dai-jin | 盡, a rich person.

Dai-kai | 海, the ocean.

Dai-kan | 寒, the period of great cold lasting from about January 20th to February 10th.

Dai-kan | 漢, a big man.

Dai-ku | 工, a carpenter.

Dai-miō | 名, general term applied to members of the territorial nobility under the feudal system.

Dai-nan | 難, a great calamity; heavy affliction.

Dai-riki | 力, great strength; strong; powerful.

Dai-shō | 小, great and small; big and little; long and short; size; magnitude;—*wo sasu*, to wear both long and short swords; *tsukino*—the long and short months; *dai-shō*—

miō, *daimiō* and lesser chieftains called *shō-miō*.

Dai-tai | 隊, a battalion.

Dai-tai | 體, the main body or substance (of a thing); general character; leading principles or features; essence.

Dai-tan | 膽, courageous; bold; daring; brave; audacious; (used in both good and bad senses).

Dai-yoku | 慾, covetousness; greed; covetous; greedy.

Dai-zai | 罪, a great offence; grave crime.

Dai 代 To alter; substitute; change; alternate; dynasty; reign; generation.

Dai-ben | 辨, *suru*, to act as attorney for a person.

Dai-dai | 代, successive dynasties, generations or ages; generation after generation; age after age.

Dai-gen | 言, *suru*, to speak as substitute for another; *dai-gen-nin*, advocate; attorney.

Dai-gi | 議, deliberation on public matters conducted by popular representatives; *suru*, to take part in deliberations as a delegate or deputy; *dai-gi sei-tai*, parliamentary government.

Dai-hiō | 例, *suru*, to act for another; act as a representative; (*wo*) *suru*, to put forward as an example; cite as a precedent.

Dai-hitsu | 筆, to write for another person.

Dai-ka | 價, price; cost.

Dai-kin | 金, see **Dai-ka** | 價.

Dai-miaku | 脈, a doctor who acts as substitute for the attendant physician; *suru*, to visit a patient in place of the regular physician who is treating the case.

Dai-nin | 人, a representative; deputy; substitute; proxy; an agent.

Dai-nin | 任, an acting official appointment; *suru*, to act in a private or official capacity for another person.

Dai-riō | 料, see **Dai-kin** | 金.

Dai-san | 参, *suru*, to pay a visit to a temple or shrine on behalf of another.

Dai-sha | 謝, *suru*, to change (as seasons); take the place of another; succeed (as one official another); to make a statement or behalf of another person; *shin-chin dai-sha su*, 'the old order giveth place to new.'

Dai-sho | 書, any document written by one person for another; *suru*, to write for another person.

Dai-shō | 償, indemnification; compensation; *suru*, to make -good (the loss of anything by offering an equivalent); compensate; make compensation on behalf of another person.

Dai-sō | 僧, a Buddhist priest who acts as a substitute for another in the performance of any religious functions.

Dai-yō | 用, (*wo*) *suru*, to use in the place of; substitute for.

Dai 第 Gradation; order.

Dai-ichi | 一, first; best; *ni* in the first place; before every thing.

Dai 臺 A look-out; tower.

Dai-za | 座, a base; pedestal; foundation.

Dai 題 Heading; title; subject

Dai-gō | 號, the title of a book.

Dai-ji | 辭, the preface or introduction to a book.

Dai-mei | 名, see **Dai-gō** | 號.

Dai-moku | 目, theme; subject; text; topic; the title of a book; also used as the title of the prayer of the *Nichi-ren* sect of Buddhists.

Dai-saku | 策, a poem composed on a given theme.

Dai-yei | 詠, a poem.

Daku 諾 A reply; to assent; promise.

Daku-daku | |, *suru*, to assent; agree; concur.

Daku 濁 Muddy; thick; impure.

Dak-kwai | 穢, (of persons and things), unclean; dirty; filthy.

Daku-on | 音, the soft or impure sounds of certain Japanese syllables; the *nigori* form of a syllable.

Daku-sai | 世, a corrupt age; evil times.

Daku-sei | 清, pure and impure; turbid and clear; quality.

Daku-shiu | 酒, a kind of inferior *sake* called *nigori-zake*.

Daku-sui | 水, muddy; turbid or impure water.

Dan 男 Male; a man.

Dan-ji | 兒, see **Dan-shi**.

Dan-jo | 女, Men and women.

Dan-shi | 子, a male-child; male-children; men.

Dan 段 To push; a section.

Dan-dan | |, gradually; step by step; by degrees; also used vulgarly in the sense of repeated e.g. *dan-dan go kō-i ni azukari*, received repeated kindness from you.

Dan-raku | 落, a section or chapter in a book; also used metaphorically.

Dan 煖 (i.w. 暖); To warm.

Dan-ki | 氣, warm vapour; warm weather; heat; warmth.

Dan-ro | 廬, a sunken pit in which plants are nursed; a hot-bed; green-house.

Dan-ro | 爐, a stove; fireplace; furnace.

Dan 團 Round; globular; to assemble.

Dan-gio | 魚, a kind of turtle.

Dan-ketsu | 結, (*wo*) *suru*, to form into a compact body; amalgamate; combine; *suru*, to form an association or combination; combine together for a common object.

Dan-ran | 樂, see **Danza** | 坐.

Dan-ren, | 練, (*wo*) *suru*, (of troops) to drill; exercise; *suru*, to drill troops.

Dan-shiā | 聚, (*wo*) *suru*, to collect together; *suru*, to assemble; meet together.

Dan-riō | 龍, a coiled dragon (such as depicted in paintings and embroidery).

Dan-yen | 圓, round; circular; full (of the moon); complete.

Dan-za | 坐, *suru*, to sit round in a circle.

Dan 談 Talk; conversation; sport.

Dan-pan | 判, discussion; deliberation; negotiations; *suru*, to deliberate; confer; negotiate.

Dan-pet | 柄, talk; conversation; topic or subject of conversation.

Dan-gi | 義, a lecture; discourse; Buddhist sermon.

Dan-go | 語, see **Dan-wa** | 話.

Dan-ji | 次, talk; conversation; opportunity for converse.

Dan-kaku | 客, a friend; an acquaintance.

Dan-kō | 合, consultation; *suru*, to talk over a matter; consult together.

Dan-ren | 論, discussion; deliberation; *suru*, to deliberate.

Dan-shō | 笑, *suru*, to talk and laugh; have a merry time.

Dan-wa | 話, talk; conversation; *suru*, to converse.

Dan 彈 A cross bow shooting bullets; a ball; to fillip; to thrum on a stringed instrument.

Dan-gwan | 丸, a bullet; ball; shot; also used in the expression *dan-gwan no chi*, a small place.

Dan-kin | 金, a metal spring.

Dan-kin | 琴, to play the *koto*.

Dan-kiū | 料, (*wo*) *suru*, investigate; inquire into; examine.

Dan-rioku | 力, elasticity.

Dan-sha | 射, *suru*, to fire a gun; squirt water out of a pump.

Dan-shi | 指, (*wo*) *suru*, to flick off with the fingers (as an insect or dust which has settled).

Dan-yaku | 藥, gun-powder.

Dan 檀 Sandal-wood; a surname.

Dan-pō | 方, see **Dan-ka** | 家.

Dan-ka | 下, see **Dan-ka** | 家.

Dan-ka | 家, a Buddhist expression applied to the parishioners or congregation which supports a Buddhist temple.

Dan-rin | 林, a Buddhist temple or monastery.

Dan-yetsu | 越, see **Dan-ka** | 家.

Dan 斷 To cut; cut off; settle; terminate; determine.

Dan-metsu | 滅 *suru*, to perish; be destroyed; (*wo suru*, to destroy; annihilate; exterminate.

Dan-patsu | 髮, *suru*, to cut off one's hair.

Dan-an | 案, an opinion formed with deliberation; a decision; conclusions; views; (*wo suru*, to decide; *suru*, to form an opinion; arrive at a conclusion.

Dan-chō | 腸, grief; sad; grievous; lamentable; *suru*, to grieve; sorrow.

Dan-gen | 言, *suru*, to state positively; make a definite assertion.

Dan-goku | 獄, *suru*, to determine the punishment to be awarded for an offence; investigate a crime.

Dan-jiki | 食, fasting; *suru*, to fast; abstain from food.

Dan-kei | 刑, *suru*, to determine the punishment to be awarded for an offence; (rarely used).

Dan-ken | 見, a rapid decision; fixed opinion; clear views; *suru*, to form a rapid decision; decide at a glance.

Dan-ketsu | 決, see **Dan-tei** | 定.

Dan-ko | 乎, see **Dan-zen** | 然.

Dan-kō | 行, (*wo suru*, to deal with in a decisive manner; carry out with determination.

Dan-ken | 魂, see **Dan-chō** | 腸.

Dan-nen | 念, *suru*, to make up one's mind; arrive at an unchangeable decision; be resolved.

Dan-tei | 定, (*wo suru*, to decide; determine; fix.

Dan-tō | 頭, (*wo suru*, to behead; *suru*, to be beheaded; *dan-tō jū-ri*, term applied to the execution grounds which existed until recent years.

Dan-zai | 罪, used under the Shōgunate in the expression *dan-zai ni shō-suru*, to execute by beheading; (no longer used).

Dan-zen | 然, clear; distinct; decisive; positive;—*to shite* decisively; in a determined manner.

Dan-zetsu | 絶, (*wo suru*, to cut off; intercept; extinguish; *ka-mei wo—suru*, to extinguish the family name; *teki no michi wo—suru*, to cut off the retreat of the enemy; *suru*, to become extinct; cease; come to an end.

Dan-zoku | 續, *suru*, to cease and again continue; die away and be heard again (of voices); stop and recommence.

Datsu 脱 Emaciated; to slip off; strip; escape; evade; leave behind.

Dak-kan | 監, *suru*, to escape from prison; break out of jail.

Dak-kan | 簡, see **Datsu-riaku** | 畧.

Dak-ken | 劍, *suru*, to lay aside one's sword (as was done by a *samurai* or entering a house); —*nite*, without a sword.

Dak-kio | 去, see **Das-so** | 走.

Dak-kiaku | 却, (*wo*) *suru*, to take off (as clothes); break through; transgress (as rules); evade (as arrest).

Dak-kō | 稿, (also written | 藁); *suru*, to complete a draft; elaborate the outline of a scheme.

Dak-koku | 國, *suru*, to abscond from one's country or province.

Dat-tō | 刀, see **Dak-ken** | 劍.

Dap-pan | 藩, *suru*, to abscond from one's clan; run away and desert one's clan.

Das-eki | 藉, *suru*, to abscond from the place in which one is registered.

Das-shi | 屨, abdication (of a sovereign).

Das-shin | 身, see **Das-so** | 走.

Das-shutsu | 出, *suru*, to run away; take to flight; escape.

Das-sō | 走, desertion; flight; *suru*, to run away; desert; abscond; slip away.

Dat-tō | 逃, see **Das-sō** | 走.

Dat-tō | 黨, *suru*, to leave one's party; desert a political association to which one has belonged.

Datsu-ben | 本, a book one or more volumes of which are missing; an incomplete work.

Datsu-bun | 文, a passage omitted (in any writing); *suru*, to omit a passage or sentence.

Datsu-go | 誤, an omission; a mistake of omission; *suru*, to make an omission.

Datsu-i | 衣, used in the expression *datsu-i saseru*, to strip off the clothes of a Buddhist priest and dismiss him from the priesthood.

Datsu-i | 易, see **Datsu-riaku** | 畧.

Datsu-i | 遺, (*wo*) *suru*, to leave behind (something which one ought to have taken); forget or omit to take.

Datsu-ji | 字, a character left out in writing; *suru*, to omit a word or character.

Datsu-jin | 塵, see **Datsu-zoku** | 俗.

Datsu-men | 免, see **Das-shutsu** | 出.

Datsu-ri | 離, see **Das-sō** | 走.

Datsu-riaku | 畧, easy; simple; (*wo*) *suru*, to simplify; abbreviate; summarize.

Datsu-rō | 漏, an omission; slip; *suru*, to make an omission; omit to do something which one ought to have done; be

omitted; be left out; (*wo*) *suru*, to omit; leave out; forget.

Datsu-zoku | 俗, *suru*, to retire from the world into seclusion; be elevated or refined (in character).

Datsu 奪 To take by force; degrade.

Dak-ken | 權, deprivation or forfeiture of civil rights (in consequence of bankruptcy or an offence against the laws); *suru*, to take away civil rights.

Dak-kwan | 官, dismissal from the service of the state; also a special form of dismissal provided for in the naval and military codes; *suru*, to dismiss from office.

Das-shū | 取, (*wo*) *suru*, to seize; carry off.

Datsu-riaku | 略, see **Datsu-riō** | 掠.

Datsu-riō | 掠, (*wo*) *suru*, to seize by force; capture; take by violence; plunder; rob.

Datsu-roku | 祿, confiscation or forfeiture of a pension (received from the state); *suru*, to confiscate (a person's) pension.

Deki 溺 Drowned; to sink.

Deki-ai | 愛, see **Ai-deki** | 愛溺.

Deki-botsu | 没, *suru*, to be submerged; sink to the bottom; (of persons) to be drowned; (of ships) to founder.

Deki-shi | 死, *suru*, to be drowned.

Deki-shiu | 酒, *suru*, to be addicted to drink.

Deki-sui | 水, see **Deki-shi** | 死.

Deki-waku | 惑, *suru*, to be cheated; be deceived; be led astray; be seduced; be deluded.

Den 田 A rice-field; to hunt.

Dem-po | 畝, see **Dem-po** | 圖.

Dem-po | 圖, rice and arable land.

Dem-pu | 夫, a farmer; an agricultural labourer; a boor (used as a term of contempt).

Den-chiū | 囿, see **Dem-po** | 圖.

Den-ji | 地, rice-land.

Den-ka | 家, a country-house; cottage.

Den-riō | 獵, hunting; *suru*, to hunt.

Den-seki | 積, the extent of land as ascertained by measurement; area.

Den-sha | 舍, the country; a country-house; cottage;—*kan*, a rustic (applied as a term of contempt to a country-bred person).

Den-so | 租, land-tax.

Den-taku | 宅, see **Den-ka** | 家.

Den-tō | 騰, the ridges which separate rice-fields.

Den-ya | 野, rice and arable land; fields and wilds.

Den-yen | 園, see **Dem-po** | 圖.

Den 電 Lightning; electricity.

Den-pō | 報, telegraphic news; a telegram.

Den-ki | 機, telegraphic appliances or material.

Den-kō | 光, lightning.

Den-rai | 雷, see **Rai-den** 雷電.

Den-ran | 覽, enlightened perusal or inspection (applied in an honorific sense to the action of the person addressed); *go den-ran wo negaimasu*, I invite your perusal; *go den-ran kudasare taku*, I beg that you will look at (it).

Den-sen | 線, a telegraph wire; a telegraph line.

Den-shin | 信, the telegraph; a telegram.

Den-shoku | 囑, see **Den-ran** | 覽.

Den 傳 To transmit; pass on; proclaim; narrate; hand down; perpetuate; send; explain,

Den-bun | 聞, a rumour; report; (*wo*) *suru*, to hear as a rumour; learn by hearsay.

Den-ban | 播, *suru*, (of a rumour or news) to 'circulate; spread; be noised abroad; (of a proclamation) to be published; made widely known.

Den-pō | 方, a receipt; prescription.

Den-pō | 法, Buddhist doctrines handed down by tradition; traditional rules or principles (in a general sense).

Den-pu | 布, (*wo*) *suru*, to circulate; publish; proclaim; spread abroad; *suru*, to circulate; spread.

Den-chi | 莪, see **Den-tatsu** | 達.

Den-geki | 機, a circular letter.

Den-go | 語, see **Den-gon** | 言.

Den-gon | 言, a message; a communication transmitted through one or more persons; *suru*, to transmit a message; convey information; inform.

Den-jin | 授, (*wo*) *suru*, to deliver; hand over; explain; teach.

Den-ka | 家, hereditary; inherited; handed down in a family.

Den-ki | 記, records; a biography.

Den-kō | 呼, (*wo*) *suru*, to call (a person) on behalf of another.

Den-rai | 來, handed down from past times; inherited; hereditary; transmitted; traditional; *suru*, to be handed down; be transmitted from past times.

Den-sei | 聲, see **Den-gon** | 言.

Den-sen | 染, *suru*, (of disease) to spread; be infectious; be contagious; *den-sen-bio*, an infectious disease; (*ni*) *suru*, to be transmitted to; be communicated to.

Den-sen | 還, *suru*, to spread (as a fashion or rumour); (*ni*) *suru*, to be transmitted to; used also sometimes in the place of 傳染.

Den-setsu | 說, a tradition; saying; rumour; report.

Den-sha | 寫, a copy; (*wo*) *suru*, to copy in writing.

Den-shiū | 習, study; tuition; instruction; *suru*, to study.

Den-shiū | 襲, (*wo*) *suru*, to inherit; succeed to.

Den-shō | 承, (*wo*) *suru*, to learn vaguely as from a report; hear as a rumour.

Den-sō | 奏, (also read *Ten-sō*); title of court officials under the feudal system whose duty it was to receive and pass on communications addressed to the throne; (*wo*) *suru*, to transmit to the Emperor.

Den-sō | 送, (*wo*) *suru*, to transmit; send; forward; convey.

Den-tatsu | 達, (*wo*) *suru*, (of letters, messages, or things generally) to forward; pass on; transmit; send; *suru*, to transmit a message or communication of any kind.

Den-yeki | 驛, a post-station.

Den 殿 A palace; the rear of an army.

Den-mon | 門, the gate or gates of the palace.

Den-chiū | 中, within the palace (either of the Emperor or Shōgun); the palace; (since the restoration applied only to the Imperial Palace.

Den-ge | 後, see **Den-gun** | 軍.

Den-gun | 軍, the rear-guard of a retreating army.

Den-jō | 上, used only in the expression *den jō bito*, persons who have the privilege of visiting the Palace, a right formerly limited to *kuge* and Court chamberlains.

Den-ka | 下, His, or Your Highness, according to the context; (applied now only to a prince of the Blood Royal but in former times it was often used in conjunction with the title of Shōgun).

Den-kaku | 閣, the upper stories of the palace buildings; *den-kaku kō-rō*, the mansion of a distinguished personage.

Den-u | 宇, the eaves of the palace buildings.

Detsu 捏 To press with the hand; knead; grasp.

Detsu-zō | 造, (*wo*) *suru*, to shape with the fingers; mould; fashion; model.

Do 土 Earth; ground; region; a place; local.

Do-bin | 瓶, a tea-pot.

Do-boku | 木, building or construction carried on by the government; public works; *do-boku-kioku*, bureau of public works.

Do-dai | 臺, a foundation.

Do-fū | 風, local customs or habits.

Dō-gi | 宜, the productions for which a locality is famous.

Dō-gō | 豪, a landed proprietor; wealthy farmer.

Dō-gū | 偶, a clay image.

Dō-han | 蕃, aborigines; natives; (*dō-han* which is now rarely used has a contemptuous meaning which *dō-min* has not).

Dō-hiō | 俵, bags filled with earth; the ring in which wrestlers perform.

Dō-hō | 崩, *suru*, (of a hill) to crumble away; (of an army) to be dispersed; melt away; *dō-hō gwa-kai*, to fallen pieces; utterly ruined.

Dō-jaku | 着, (also read *dō-chaku*); *suru*, to live on one's estate (as a *hatamoto*); reside on one's own land (as a *samurai*); to settle down in a place; *dō-jaku no bushi*, a term applied under the Tokugawa Shogunate to *hatamoto* or *samurai* who lived on their own lands subject to being called upon for military service or civil duties.

Dō-jin | 人, aborigines.

Dō-jō | 藪, earth; a locality.

Dō-kai | 芥, dirt; dust.

Dō-ki | 器, earthen-ware.

Dō-kō | 寇, an agrarian riot.

Dō-min | 民, natives of a country or district; peasants; aborigines.

Dō-san | 産, the productions or manufactures of a country or district.

Dō-sha | 砂, dirt; dust; sand.

Dō-shin | 神, the tutelary Shinto deity of a locality.

Dō-shō | 商, a resident tradesman or merchant, as opposed to a pedlar or itinerant vendor of wares.

Dō-soku | 足, muddy feet or legs.

Dō-zoku | 俗, local customs or manners; provincials; natives of a locality.

Dō 奴 A slave.

Dō-boku | 僕, see **Dō-rei** | 隸.

Dō-hai | 輩, slaves; serfs; coolies; used also as a contemptuous epithet.

Dō-hi | 婢, a female servant.

Dō-rei | 隸, a slave; servant; hireling; serf.

Dō 同 Together; same; alike; united.

Dō-biō | 病, the same disease or sickness.

Dō-butsu | 物, the same articles; identical things.

Dō-dan | 斷, ditto; same as above.

Dō-dō | 道, in company; together; *suru*, to go in company with others; go together.

Dō-fuku | 腹, the same womb; born of the same mother.

Dō-getsu | 月, the same month.

Dō-gō | 郷, used in the expression *dō-gō no mono*, residents or natives of the same village.

Dō-ha | 派, used in the expression *dō-ha no mono*, a member of the same association; one of the same fraternity.

Dō-han | 伴, *suru*, to go in company with others; go together; accompany;—*no mono*, a person in the same company.

Dō-hō | 胞, the same womb; born of the same mother; brothers or sisters born of the same mother.

Dō-i | 位, the same rank.

Dō-i | 異, similarity and difference; like and unlike; extent of similarity or difference.

Dō-i | 意, the same opinion; identical views; agreement; accord; *suru*, to agree; be of the same opinion; be in accord.

Dō-itsu | 一, identical; similar.

Dō-ji | 事, the same thing; identical things.

Dō-ji | 時, the same time.

Dō-jin | 仁, *suru*, to show equal kindness; display equal favor; *dō-jin is-shi suru*, to behave with equal and impartial kindness (to all).

Dō-jitsu | 日, the same day.

Dō-jutsu | 術, the same plan or device.

Dō-ka | 價, the same price.

Dō-kan | 感, *suru*, to have identical feelings or sensibilities; agree; *dō-kan wo idaku*, to be affected in the same way.

Dō-kaku | 格, the same rank; equal position.

Dō-ken | 見, used in the expressions, *dō-ken de aru*, *dō-ken naru*, to be of the same mind; have the same opinions.

Dō-ken | 權, the same powers; identical rights.

Dō-kin | 衾, *suru*, to sleep together.

Dō-kin | 勤, the same official service,

Dō-kyō | 居, *suru*, to live together; to reside with others.

Dō-kō | 行, see **Dō-han** | 伴.

Dō-kō | 庚, of the same age.

Dō-kwan | 官, the same office; an identical post.

Dō-mei | 盟, used in the expressions *dō-mei no kuni*, countries connected by a treaty; *dō-mei no mono*, persons bound together by a covenant or oath.

Dō-miō | 名, (also read *Dō-mei*); the same family name.

Dō-miō | 苗, the same family name, (applied only to those who are relatives).

Dō-nen | 年, the same year; of the same age.

Dō-nin | 人, (also read *Dō-jin*); the same person or persons.

Dō-rei | 例, the same rule, usage, or precedent.

Dō-ri | 里, see **Dō-gō** | 郷.

Dō-rō | 僚, a colleague; brother officer; fellow-officials.

Dō-riū | 流, the same school or style (of painting, writing, or fencing).

Dō-ron | 論, the same views; *suru*, to be of the same opinion; have like views.

Dō-rui | 類, the same kind.

Dō-san | 産, born in the same place.

Dō-sei | 姓, the same *sei* (as *Fujiwara*, *Tachibana*, etc); the same *miō-ji* or family name.

Dō-sha | 車, the same carriage; *suru*, to ride together with others in the same carriage.

Dō-shaku | 酌, *suru*, to drink wine in company with others.

Dō-shi | 士, associates; comrades; used also commonly in colloquial as a suffix as follows:—

In the sense of association for a common purpose; *onna-dō-shi de tera-mairi itashita*, the women went together to worship at the temple.

In the sense of limitation, excluding expressly what is not included in the word to which it is suffixed; *onna-dō-shi*, the women folk only; *nakama-dōshi*, the members of the party only.

In the sense of community of position or interest; *tonari-dō-shi no koto yuye*, because (we) are neighbours; *onna dō-shi no koto yuye*, because (we) are women.

Dō-shi | 志, the same mind or purpose; like thinking; people animated by the same motives or having a common purpose.

Dō-shin | 心, term applied to a class of subordinate officials

under the Tokugawa Shōgunate; unanimity; accord; *suru*, to be of the same mind; be in accord; think alike; agree.

Dō-shiton | 質, the same nature disposition or quality; identical; similar.

Dō-sho | 所, the same place.

Dō-shoku | 職, in the same employment or service; a colleague; fellow-worker.

Dō-sō | 宗, the same ancestors; descent from the same ancestors; persons of the same lineage or family; also read *dō-shiū* when it means the same sect of Buddhists.

Dō-so | 祖, the same ancestors.

Dō-sō | 窓, educated at the same place; fellow-students.

Dō-tō | 等, (of persons) equal in rank; (of things) similar in quality.

Dō-yaku | 役, see **Dō-riō** | 僚.

Dō-yō | 様, the same way; same manner; similar; identical.

Dō-yū | 遊, *suru*, to amuse oneself in company with others; to amuse themselves together (when applied to others).

Dō-zai | 罪, the same crime.

Dō-zen | 然, see **Dō-itsun** | 一.

Dō-zen | 前, see **Dō-dan** | 斷.

Dō-zoku | 族, the same ancestors; descent from the same ancestors; persons of the same lineage or family.

Do 努 Energy; strength; to strive.

Do-rieku | 力, *suru*, to exert oneself strenuously; employ one's whole energies; use great efforts.

Do 怒 Anger; flushed with passion.

Do-fan | 憤, see **Do-geki** | 激.

Do-geki | 激, *suru*, to be excited with anger; be in a passion.

Do-ki | 氣, anger; wrath; passion.

Do-moku | 目, (*wo*) *suru*, to glare at.

Do-riū | 流, a rapid rush or flow of water; angry torrent.

Do-sei | 聲, an angry voice or tone.

Do-shitsu | 叱, (*wo*) *suru*, to blame; scold; censure; reprimand.

Do-shoku | 色, an angry appearance or colour; *dō-shoku wo arawasu*, to shew signs of anger; be flushed with passion; *ban-men dō-shoku*, the whole countenance suffused with an angry colour.

Do-tō | 濤, angry waves; agitation; turmoil.

Dō 度 A measure; degree; regulations; capacity.

Dō-do | |, repeatedly; frequently.

Dō-gwai | 外, used in the expression *dō-gwai ni oku*, leave out of consideration; set aside as a matter of no importance; disregard; put out of the question.

Dō-riō | 量, weight; measure; extent; capacity; quantity; talent; ability.

Dō-sū | 數, the number of degrees; number (of anything).

Dō 恫 Pain or the expression of it.

Dō-gi | 疑, see **Dō-gi** 洞疑.

Dō 洞 A rapid current; a ravine; to penetrate; know fully; perceive clearly.

Dō-chi | 知, (*wo*) *suru*, to understand thoroughly; be fully conversant with; know well.

Dō-gi | 疑, (also written 恫疑); suspicion; distrust; doubt; anxiety; disquietude; *suru*, to be in doubt; harbour suspicions; be uneasy in one's mind.

Dō-kai | 開, *suru*, to be passable; be unobstructed; be open (as any channel of communication); (*wo*) *suru*, to open out; widen (as a road); *gen-ro wo dō-kai suru*, to facilitate the means by which the voice of the people makes itself heard by the government.

Dō-ken | 見, (*wo*) *suru*, to comprehend; appreciate; understand; perceive; *tai-sei no shi-zen wo dō-ken shite*, comprehending the natural operation of the great influences.

Dō-ketsu | 穴, see **Dō-kutsu** | 窟.

Dō-kutsu | 窟, a cave; cavern; grotto.

Dō-satsu | 察, careful examination; (*wo*) *suru*, to investigate thoroughly; examine with care; recognize fully; appreciate.

Dō-shiki | 識, see **Dō-chi** | 知.

Dō-shitsu | 悉, see **Dō-chi** | 知.

Dō-zen | 然, clear; plain.

Dō 堂 A hall; an official title; the name of a place; a surname.

Dō-dō | 堂, splendid; imposing; grand; eminent; illustrious.

Dō-gō | 號, the name of a building used for public purposes, or of a hotel or shop; also used in reference to the fanciful names which people often adopt and which terminate in 堂.

Dō-u | 宇, a large temple.

Dō 動 To move; shake; stir; agitated.

Dō-ran | 亂, disorder; confusion; *suru*, to be thrown into confusion; be in a state of commotion.

Dō-satsu | 作, (also commonly read *Dō-sa*); behaviour; conduct; *suru*, to work; labour.

Dō-san | 産, moveable or personal property as opposed to real estate (*fu-dō-san*).

Dō-sei | 靜, motion and quiet; (of persons) conduct; behaviour; (of countries) condition; state.

Dō-chi | 止, see **Dō-sei** | 靜.

Dō-toku | 息, see **Dō-sei** | 靜.

Dō-yō | 容, behaviour; conduct; *shin-tai dō-yō ga ii*, (his) behaviour is correct under all circumstances.

Dō-yō | 搖, *suru*, to move; be shaken; be perturbed; be excited; be agitated; be in a state of ferment (as people during a riot); be tossed about (as a ship in a storm); to tremble (as ground during an earthquake).

Dō 童 A child.

Dō-boku | 僕, see **Dō-boku** 僕.

Dō-chi | 稚, see **Dō-ji** | 子.

Dō-gai | 孩, a child; an infant not yet weaned.

Dō-ji | 子, a child.

Dō-yō | 謠, a child's song.

Dō 道 A road; doctrine; principle of nature; reason.

Dō-gi | 義, see **Dō-toku** | 德.

Dō-ji | 次, line of road; track; road; way; path.

Dō-ri | 理, a natural rule or law; reason; propriety; what is right; right principle; laws; doctrines; principles; reason; cause; correct; proper; right.

Dō-ro | 路, a road; path; highway.

Dō-to | 途, see **Dō-ro** | 路.

Dō-toku | 德, virtue; morality.

Dō-yeki | 驛, a post-station.

Dō-zoku | 俗, priests and laymen.

Dō 僮 A boy; servant.

Dō-boku | 僕, (also written 置僕); a servant; boy-servant; page.

Dō 銅 Copper.

Dō-ban | 版, copper plates used for engraving.

Dō-hiō | 標, a copper monument or tombstone.

Dō-in | 印, a copper seal.

Dō-sen | 線, copper wire.

Dō-sen | 錢, copper coins; the subsidiary copper coinage of Japan.

Dō-shō | 章, a copper seal; copper medal.

Dō-zō | 像, a copper idol or image of any kind.

Do 騾 A broken-down horse.

Do-ba | 馬, a worthless horse.

Do-don | 鈍, a fool; an ignorant person; stupid; foolish; ignorant; incapable.

Do-ka | 下, stupid; foolish; used chiefly in the expression *do-ka ni suru*, to act like a fool.

Do-retsū | 劣, stupid; foolish; ignorant; incapable.

Do-sai | 材, see **Do-don** | 鈍.

Dō 導 To lead; conduct; guide; point out the way.

Dō-in | 引, (*wo*) *suru*, to encourage; stimulate; lead on; incite; (used in both good and bad senses).

Dō-jin | 人, a guide; leader; chief.

Dō-yū | 誘, see **Dō-in** | 引.

Do 賭 To wager.

Do-baku | 賭, gambling; *suru*, to gamble.

Do-sen | 錢, see **Do-baku** | 博.

Doku 毒 Poison; evil; to injure.

Doku-aku | 惡, vicious; evil; depraved.

Doku-chiū | 蟲, a poisonous insect.

Doku-fu | 婦, a depraved woman.

Doku-gai | 害 see **Doku-satsu** | 殺.

Doku-satsu | 殺, (*wo*) *suru*, to kill by poisoning.

Doku-shi | 齒, the poison-fangs of a serpent; used also in the expression *doku-shi ni kakaru*, to encounter a poison-fang,

said of an innocent person who is executed for an offence he is wrongfully supposed to have committed.

Doku-yaku | 毒, poisonous drugs; poison.

Doku 獨 Alone; single; solitary.

Doku-kō | 行, *suru*, to start on a journey alone; (*wo*) *suru*, to do independently; perform on one's own responsibility.

Doku-ppo | 步, *suru*, to walk alone; take a solitary walk.

Doku-dan | 斷, independent decision; (*wo*) *suru*, to decide on one's own authority; settle independently of others; *suru*, to determine a matter oneself unassisted by others; give an independent decision.

Doku-gaku | 學, *suru*, to study by oneself (without the help of a teacher).

Doku-gen | 言, *suru*, to talk or mutter to oneself.

Doku-go | 語, see **Doku-gen** | 言.

Doku-raku | 樂, a top; *suru*, to amuse oneself without company; be happy by oneself.

Doku-rioku | 力, used in the expression *doku-rioku wo motte*, alone; unaided; on one's own authority.

Doku-riku | 立, (also read *Doku-riū*); independence; independent; *suru*, to be independent.

Doku-sai | 裁, see **Doku-dan** | 斷.

Doku-shin | 身, a bachelor; widower; celibacy; unmarried; single.

Doku-za | 坐, *suru*, to sit alone by oneself.

Don 吞 To swallow; destroy.

Don-metsu | 滅, see **Don-pei** | 併.

Don-pei | 併, (*wo*) *suru*, to appropriate; annex; seize; take possession of (used only in reference to territorial acquisitions).

Don-jin | 盡, (*wo*) *suru*, to swallow up entirely.

Don-to | 土, *suru*, to swallow and eject.

Don-zai | 噬, (*wo*) *suru*, (of animals) to swallow up; devour; annex (as countries).

Don 曇 Clouds spreading.

Don-ten | 天, overcast, cloudy, or dull weather.

Dzu 杜 To shut; obstruct.

Dzu-san | 撰, (read *To-sen* according to the strict sound of the characters); a random conjecture; haphazard statement; mere guess-work; random; unsubstantiated; unreliable; *suru*, to speak or write at random without verifying one's facts; make haphazard guesses.

Dzui 瑞 An auspicious omen.

Dzui-chō | 兆, see **Dzui-sō** | 相.

Dzui-gen | 驗, a sign; omen; portent; the realization or fulfilment of an omen.

Dzui-ki | 氣, an auspicious omen; a favorable sign or portent.

Dzui-sō | 相, a sign; omen; portent (whether lucky or unlucky).

Dzui 隨 To follow; yield to; accord with.

Dzui-bun | 分, considerable; many (of quantity or number); tolerably; fairly; the exact rendering of *dzui-bun* must depend upon the context, e.g. *dzui-bun go dai ji ni nasare mashi*, take care of yourself as far as is possible.

Dzui-i | 意, used in the expressions *go dzui-i ni nasare*, do as you like; *hito no dzui-ni shitagau*, to consult another person's convenience; follow another person's wishes.

Dzui-ichi | 一, the first; best; most eminent.

Dzui-ji | 時, (*ni*) at any time.

Dzui-jin | 身, (*ni*) *suru*, to accompany; be in attendance upon; *dzui-jin no hei*, a body-guard; *dzui-jin hei-jō wo tama-warū*, said of *kuge* receiving permission, as a result of increased rank, to visit the Court with an armed body-guard; now only used in the sense of suitable to the person concerned.

Dzui-jū | 從, attendance; (*ni*) *suru*, to attend; accompany; follow as one of the suite; be attached to the suite of; be in attendance upon; *dzui-jū no mono*, suite; attendants.

Dzui-kō | 行, attendance; (*ni*) *suru*, to attend; accompany; follow in the suite of; *dzui-kō no mono*, suite, attendants; followers.

Dzui-shin | 臣, a retainer in attendance; a follower; (*ni*) *suru*, to follow; accompany; be in attendance upon.

F

Fu 不 Not.

Fu-batsu | 拔, stable; firm; unchanging; immutable.

Fu-ben | 便, inconvenient; also read colloquially *fu-bin* when it has the sense of pitiable, e.g.

fu-bin na koto, a sad affair; *fu-bin ni omō*, to feel pity for.

Fu-ben | 辨, slow of speech; stupid.

Fu-bin | 敝, stupid; unskilful; used also in a deprecatory sense of oneself in memorials etc.

Fu-bon | 犯, used in the expression *is-sho fu-bon*, celibate for life.

Fu-chiū | 忠, disloyal; unfaithful; dishonest.

Fu-dan | 斷, indecision; irresolute; uninterrupted; unbroken; continuous; ordinary; common; usually.

Fu-dō | 同, dissimilarity; unlike; different.

Fu-dō | 勳, the name of a Buddhist god; also used in the expression *fu-dō-san*, real estate.

Fu-fuku | 伏, disobedience; dissent; disapproval; dissatisfaction; discontent; disobedient; dissatisfied; contumacious; rebellious.

Fu-fuku | 服, dissatisfaction; dissent; disobedience; non-compliance (with instructions); dissatisfied; *suru*, to be dissatisfied; dissent.

Fu-gaku | 學, see *Mu-gaku* 無學.

Fu-gi | 義, disloyalty; dishonesty; immorality; what is wrong; evil; wicked; dishonest; immoral.

Fu-gu | 具, deformed; maimed; crippled; also used at the end of an informal letter when it has no meaning.

Fu-gu | 虞, a sudden eventuality; unexpected; unforeseen; surprising; *fugu ni sonayeru*, to prepare for any contingencies which may arise.

Fu-gū | 遇, ill-luck; a misfortune; mishap; unlucky; unfortunate.

Fu-hei | 平, dissatisfaction; discontent; dissatisfied; disturbed; uneasy; unsettled, *fu-hei wo iu*, to express dissatisfaction.

Fu-hen | 變, unchanging; immutable.

Fu-hō | 法, unlawful; wrong, wicked; immoral.

Fu-i | 意, *ni*, suddenly; unexpectedly; by chance; accidentally; unawares.

Fu-in | 允, disapproving; dissenting; *fu-in da*, it is not approved; objection is taken to it.

Fu-ji | 次, *ni*, without any fixed order or method; in an irregular manner.

Fu-ji | 時, irregular; out of order; *ni*, at irregular times.

Fu-jin | 仁, pitiless; merciless; inhuman; cruel; *fu-jin no ki*, lethal weapons.

Fu-jitsu | 日, soon; in a few days; shortly.

Fu-jitsu | 實, false; untrue; dishonest; insincere; unkind.

Fu-jō | 淨, see *Fu-kesu* | 潔.

Fu-jun | 順, irregular; unseasonable; not in order; *oya ni fu-jun naru*, disobedient.

Fu-ka | 可, wrong; incorrect; *fu-ka to suru*, to consider wrong; condemn; disapprove.

Fu-gaku | 學, a fault due to

carelessness; *fu-gaku wo toru*, to be defeated; be worsted.

Fu-kan | 換, inconvertible; *fu-kan shi-hei*, inconvertible paper-money.

Fu-kei | 敵, rudeness; disrespectful; discourteous; impolite.

Fu-ken | 賢, indiscretion; folly; unwise; indiscreet; foolish.

Fu-ketsu | 潔, dirty; unclean; impure.

Fu-ki | 軌, treason; sedition; insurrection.

Fu-ki | 欺, honest; guileless; not to be deceived; proof against deception.

Fu-ki | 耦, unfettered; free; independent; unrestrained; selfwilled; headstrong; *fu-kiji-yū*, free and unrestrained; *fu-ki doku-ritsu*, free and independent.

Fu-kio | 恭, see **Fu-kei** | 敵.

Fu-kiō | 興, ill-humour; spleen; displeasure.

Fu-kitsu | 吉, ill-luck; unlucky.

Fu-kiū | 朽, perpetual; incorruptible; enduring; undying; imperishable; *ban-sei fu-kiū*, ever lasting; *ni*, for ever; *dai-dai fu-kiū ni tsutawaru*, to be handed down for ever from generation to generation.

Fu-kiū | 急, not urgent; not pressing; for which there is no immediate hurry; *fu-kiū no do-boku wo okoshi*, commencing public works for which there is no pressing need.

Fu-kō | 孝, unfilial; disobedient.

Fu-kō | 幸, misfortune; calamity; ill-luck; unfortunate; unlucky.

Fu-kō | 肯, see **Fu-in** | 允.

Fu-ko | 辜, innocent; guiltless.

Fu-kwai | 快, indisposition; sickness; ill; indisposed; unwell.

Fu-man | 滿, (of persons) dissatisfied; discontented; (of things) disappointing; unsatisfactory; *suru*, to be dissatisfied.

Fu-mei | 明, vague; obscure; dark; ignorant.

Fu-mo | 毛, (of land only) uncultivated; waste; barren; sterile; unproductive.

Fu-mon | 聞, used only in the expressions *fu-mon ni oku*, *fu-mon ni fu-suru*, to put aside; leave out of consideration; shelve.

Fu-mei | 保, I; myself; (a deprecatory term used in writing).

Fu-ren | 廉, dear (of price only).

Fu-ri | 利, disadvantage; disadvantageous; unprofitable; barren of results.

Fu-rio | 良, evil; bad; wicked.

Fu-rio | 處, see **Fu-gu** | 虞.

Fu-rō | 老, never growing old; *fu-rō no jutsu*, the art of keeping young; *fu-rō fu-shi no ku-suri*, the elixir of life.

Fu-sai | 才, stupid; dull-witted; unintelligent; also used in the expression *fu-sai ni shite*, being without intellect.

Fu-gen | 言, added words; an addendum; annex; supplement; postscript.

Fu-jū | 從, (*ni*) *suru*, to follow; be attached to; attend; accompany; be attached to the suit of; *fu-jū-sha*, a follower; attendant.

Fu-jun | 順, see **Fu-kwa** | 和.

Fu-ki | 驥, *suru* to seek promotion by attaching oneself to the train of a great man; get on in the world by the help of another's influence.

Fu-kin | 近, *suru*, to be adjacent (of places); be on good terms with (of persons).

Fu-kwa | 和, (*ni*) *suru*, to follow; attach oneself to; agree with; be in accord with.

Fu-kwai | 會, distorted; forced; strained (applied to an argument or the meaning of a phrase); (*wo*) *suru*, to place an arbitrary construction upon; distort the meaning of.

Fu-roku | 錄, an annex; appendix; supplement.

Fu-tai | 帶, (*wo*) *suru*, to add; join (to something else).

Fu-taku | 托, a commission; charge; (*ni*) *suru*, to commission; charge with (some duty); entrust with.

Fu-taku | 託, (*ni*) *suru*, make a pretence of; put forward as a pretext.

Fu-yō | 庸, dependent; *suru*, to

be dependent; *fu-yō no kuni*, a dependent state; *fu-yō dai-miō*, a daimio who was a vassal of a greater noble.

Fu-yō | 與, see **Fu-yō** 付與.

Fu-zoku | 屬, belonging to; attached to; appertaining to (*ni*) *suru*, to belong to; form part of.

Fu 風 Wind; air; fashion; reputation; manner; habit; style.

Fū-bun | 聞, a rumour; report.

Fū-chō | 潮, tendency; inclination; fashion; taste; (applied to nations and not to individuals).

Fū-do | 土, local characteristics; local customs and manners.

Fū-ga | 雅, see **Fū-rū** | 流.

Fū-getsu | 月, natural scenery; nature; *fū-getsu no sai*, poetical talent.

Fū-gi | 儀, aspect; appearance; manners; habits; customs.

Fū-ka | 渡, complications; disputes; troubles; disturbances; war.

Fū-ki | 靡; (*ni*) *suru*, to bow to; bend to (as leaves to the wind); yield to; submit to; obey.

Fū-hiō | 評, reputation; report; rumour; gossip.

Fū-ja | 邪, a cold.

Fū-jin | 塵, the world.

Fū-jō | 情, (also pronounced in colloquial *Fu-sei*); appearance;

manners; aspect; feelings; sentiments; a view; prospect; also used in a deprecatory sense in informal letters in which excuse is made for scanty hospitality; *nani mo fu-zei kore naku*, there was nothing in the shape of an entertainment.

Fū-kei | 景, a view; prospect; landscape; scenery.

Fū-ki | 氣, see **Fū-zoku** | 俗.

Fū-kiō | 教, instruction; education; *fū-kiō mi-gō ni shite*, education not having yet extended everywhere.

Fū-kō | 光, see **Fū-kei** 景.

Fū-kō | 候, the direction of the wind.

Fū-kwa | 化, *suru*, to be changed or altered for the better, be reformed; (*wo*) *suru*, to reform; change.

Fū-mi | 味, flavour; taste.

Fū-reiwa | 烈, a violent wind.

Fū-rei | 鈴, (also pronounced in colloquial *Fu-rin*); a bell suspended so as to be rung by the wind.

Fū-riū | 流, elegant; tasteful; polished; ornate; whimsical; fanciful; *fū-riū-jin*, a person of elegant tastes; *fū-riū no hito*, a person who has a hobby.

Fū-sai | 采, appearance; aspect; manner.

Fū-sei | 聲, see **Fū-bun** | 聞.

Fū-sen | 船, a balloon.

Fū-setsu | 說, see **Fū-bun** | 聞.

Fū-shi | 姿, appearance; aspect (of persons); style (of dress).

Fū-shi | 刺, (*wo*) *suru*, to calumniate indirectly; slander by innuendos.

Fū-shitsu | 濕, rheumatism.

Fū-shiū | 習, see **Fū-zoku** | 俗.

Fū-tai | 袋, the tassels of a picture; the weight of the material in which goods are packed as distinct from the net weight of the goods themselves; the tare.

Fū-tei | 體, (of persons only) manner; deportment; appearance.

Fū-ton | 頓, mental derangement; madness.

Fū-yō | 謡, a popular song.

Fū-zai | 災, disaster caused by a gale.

Fū-zoku | 俗, manners; customs; habits.

Fu 赴 To go to a place; arrive; hasten.

Fu-bun | 聞, see **Fu-koku** | 告.

Fu-koku | 告, announcement or notice of a death.

Fu-nin | 任, *suru*, (of officials only) to proceed to one's post; take up an appointment; enter on the duties of an office.

Fū 封 (also read *Hō*) A domain; to grant a fief; seal.

Fū-sa | 鎖, (*wo*) *suru*, to close



or fasten (as a letter); shut up; block (as a road); blockade (as a harbour).

Fu-shin | 緘, a seal; fastening; (*wo*) *suru*, to seal up; fasten.

Fu 負 To carry on the back; a burden.

Fu-han | 販, (*wo*) *suru*, to travel about and sell (as a pedlar).

Fu-ka | 荷, see **Fu-tan** | 擔.

Fu-nin | 任, to undertake (duties or work of any kind); have the charge of; be entrusted with.

Fu-sai | 債, debts.

Fu-tan | 擔, burden; charge; responsibility; (*wo*) *suru*, to undertake (as work of any kind); bear; be subjected to (as taxes or other calls of the state); be responsible for.

Fu 俘 A prisoner of war; to capture alive.

Fu-kin | 擒, see **Fu-rio** | 虜.

Fu-kwaku | 獲, (*wo*) *suru*, to take captive; capture; (applied to the taking of prisoners of war only).

Fu-rio | 虜, a prisoner of war; captive.

Fu-shiū | 囚, see **Fu-rio** | 虜.

Fu-zan | 斬, (*wo*) *suru*, to capture and put to death.

Fu 浮 To float; light; unsubstantial.

Fu-bun | 文, reckless writing; statements which cannot be substantiated.

Fu-chiu | 沈, floating and sinking; fluctuation; change; uncertainty; *suru*, to float and sink; fluctuate; vary.

Fu-gen | 言, idle rumour; unfounded statements; empty talk.

Fu-haku | 薄, heartless; insincere; untrustworthy; shallow.

Fu-hiō | 標, a buoy; floating beacon.

Fu-ki | 氣, an unfounded opinion; unsubstantiated.

Fu-ko | 誇, exaggeration; brag; bombast; boastful; vaunting; arrogant; bombastic; *suru*, to boast; brag; exaggerate.

Fu-kwa | 華, false show; *fu-kwa wo kisō*, to be rivals in ostentation; (of persons) insincere; unreliable; shallow; (of things) deceptive; sham; false; ornamental; *fu-kwa ni shite jitsuyō ni teki shi-gatashi*, simply ornamental and unfit for real use.

Fu-rō | 浪, a *rōnin*; vagrant; having no settled abode.

Fu-sei | 世, the world.

Fu-setan | 說, a false report; idle rumour.

Fu-sō | 躁, flighty; capricious; unreliable; fidgety.

Fu-un | 雲, unsubstantial; un-

certain, insecure; precarious;
fu-un no fūki, wealth which
has no solid basis.

Fu-yū | 游, *suru*, to float; rise
to the surface.

Fu-yō | 遊, *suru*, to have no
settled occupation; to amuse
oneself.

Fu 俯 To stoop; bow down;
consider; regard the lowly.

Fu-fuku | 伏, *suru*, to submit;
obey; bow down.

Fu-kiō | 仰, kindness to in-
feriors and respect to superiors;
*nin-gen koto wo nasu fu-kiō no
aida ni aru nomi*, men's con-
duct should be governed simply
by the principle of doing what
is right toward all.

Fu-satsu | 察, (*wo*) *suru*, to
examine; inspect carefully.

Fu-shi | 視, (*wo*) *suru*, to stoop
down and look at; examine;
regard carefully.

Fu-tel | 聽, (*wo*) *suru*, to bend
down and hear; listen respect-
fully.

Fu 釜 A cauldron.

Fu-shō | 飯, a cooking boiler.

Fu 俛 To hang down the head.

Fu-kiō | 仰, see **Fu-kiō** 俯仰

Fu-kutsu | 屈, servile; cringing;
suru, to act in a servile manner;
cringe.

Fu-shiu | 首, *suru*, to bow down;
abase oneself; cringe; behave
in a servile manner.

Fu 埠 A port; landing-place;
mart.

Fu-tō | 頭, a jetty; wharf; pier;
landing-place.

Fu 符 A token (cut in halves); a
seal in two pieces; tally; to
verify; match; a charm.

Fu-dzul | 瑞, a sign or omen
given in answer to prayer.

Fu-gō | 合, *suru*, to coincide
with; tally; match; agree.

Fu-gō | 號, see **Fu-setsu** | 節.

Fu-jin | 呪, a charm; incanta-
tion.

Fu-ketsu | 契, see **Fu-setsu** | 節.

Fu-roku | 籙, see **Fu-jin** | 呪.

Fu-setsu | 節, the two halves of
a seal; a detached part of a
seal corresponding to its fellow
on another document; tally.

Fu-tai | 袋, a charm; amulet;
charm-boy.

Fu 普 Universal; everywhere;
pervading.

Fu-kiā | 及, (*ni*) *suru*, to reach,
extend; spread.

Fu-tatsu | 達, *suru*, to publish a
general proclamation; notify
widely.

Fu-ten | 天, everywhere under
heaven; *fu-ten sot-to*, the whole

world; *fu-ten no shita wa ō-to ni arazaru wa nashi*, there is no land in the whole country which does not belong to the king.

Fu-ten | 通, universal; common general.

Fu 富 (also read *Fū*); Wealth; rich; abundant; to enrich.

Fu-gen | 源, the source of wealth; basis of prosperity.

Fu-gō | 豪, a wealthy person; rich.

Fu-jō | 饒, (also read *Fu-niō*); (of land only) rich; fertile.

Fu-ka | 家, a wealthy person.

Fu-ki | 貴, wealth; riches; prosperity; rich; wealthy.

Fu-kiō | 強, riches and power; wealthy and strong.

Fu-koku | 國, a prosperous or wealthy country; *suru*, to enrich a country; make a country prosperous.

Fu-sai | 歲, a fruitful year.

Fu-sei | 盛, rich and prosperous.

Fu-sen | 贖, see **Fu-ki** | 貴.

Fu-shi | 資, money; riches; wealthy.

Fu-sho | 庶, see **Fu-ki** | 貴.

Fu-shoku | 殖, *suru*, to be abundant; increase.

Fu-yo | 餘, a surplus; overplus.

Fu-yū | 有, wealthy; rich.

Fu 腐 Putrid; rotten; decayed.

Fu-boku | 木, a decayed tree.

Fu-dan | 談, an antiquated saying; obsolete story.

Fu-hai | 敗, *suru*, to be rotten; be putrid; be decayed; *fu-hai-butsum*, perishable or corruptible articles; things which spoil by keeping.

Fu-jin | 儒, a pedant.

Fu-kin | 朽, *suru*, to be rotten or decayed.

Fu-niku | 肉, rotten meat; putrid flesh; flesh that has mortified.

Fu-ran | 爛, rotten; corrupt; decayed; *suru*, to be rotten; be corrupt.

Fu 誣 To exaggerate; malign; accuse unjustly.

Fu-fuku | 服, *suru*, to plead guilty to an offence of which one is innocent.

Fu-gen | 言, a lie; falsehood; *suru*, to lie; exaggerate; prevaricate.

Fu-kan | 陷, (*wo*) *suru*, to malign; accuse wrongfully.

Fu-koku | 告, (*wo*) *suru*, to accuse wrongfully; bring a false charge against.

Fu-mō | 圖, see **Fu-koku** | 告.

Fu-shō | 證, false evidence (spoken or written).

Fu 敷 To arrange; lay out; spread.

Fu-setsu | 設, see **Fu-setsu** 布設.

Fu 賦 To levy; assess; revenue; to collect taxes.

Fu-kin | 金, duties or taxes paid in money and not in kind (now rarely used).

Fu-nō | 納, (*wo*) *suru*, (of taxes only) to pay to the government.

Fu-ren | 歛, taxation; *suru*, to collect taxes.

Fu-shiū | 収, (*wo*) *suru*, (of taxes only) to levy; collect.

Fu-so | 租, see **Fu-zei** | 稅.

Fu-yeki | 役, see **Fu-yeki** 夫役.

Fu-yo | 與, (*wo*) *suru*, to distribute; apportion.

Fu-zai | 財, taxes paid in money; revenue.

Fu-zei | 稅, taxes.

Fu 譜 A record; chronicle; register.

Fu-dai | 代, perpetual; for successive generations; hereditary; (applied to *daimiō* and their retainers); the later term was used to distinguish those *daimiō*, *hatamoto* and *kerai* who were hereditary vassals of the Tokugawa Shōguns.

Fu-seki | 籍, records; chronicles.

Fu 諷 To recite; hum; talk in parables; rebuke indirectly.

Fu-go | 語, satire; irony; *suru*, to use satirical language; employ satire.

Fū-kai | 戒, (*wo*) *suru*, to censure indirectly; rebuke by means of covert allusions.

Fū-kan | 諫, (*ni*) *suru*, to reprimand indirectly; rebuke by means of covert allusions; reprove by making use of parabolic or enigmatical language; (applied only to reproof addressed to a superior).

Fū-keku | 告, (*ni*) *suru*, to censure indirectly; rebuke by irony; (*wo*) *suru*, to announce in an indirect manner.

Fū-shi | 刺, (*wo*) *suru*, to ridicule in a covert manner; make fun of by sly satire.

Fū-shō | 誦, (*wo*) *suru*, to chant; recite; intone; hum.

Fū-yei | 咏, see **Fu-shō** | 誦.

Fū-yū | 諭, (*wo*) *suru*, to announce in an indirect manner; communicate without making too pointed a reference to the matter in question.

Fu 鶩 A duck.

Fu-shiū | 集, to congregate; assemble; flock together.

Fuku 伏 To lie prostrate; hide; conceal; suppress; confess; humble.

Fuku-chiū | 誅, *suru*, to be executed; be beheaded.

Fuku-gwan | 願, *suru*, to make

a respectful petition; to humbly beg; earnestly pray.

Fuku-hei | 兵, an ambushade.

Fuku-jitū | 從, (*ni*) *suru*, to submit to; obey.

Fuku-joku | 匿, *suru*, to hide; conceal oneself.

Fuku-ki | 起, *suru*, to lie down and stand up; be high and low; (of mountains), tower up in peaks and slope down to valleys.

Fuku-yetsu | 謁, (*ni*) *suru*, to meet (a person of superior rank); have an audience (of the Emperor).

Fuku-zai | 罪, *suru*, to confess a crime; plead guilty to an offence; submit to a penalty; suffer punishment.

Fuku-zō | 藏, (*wo*) *suru*, to conceal; hide; *fuku zō naku*, without reserve.

Fuku 服 To use; garments; to labour; undergo service.

Fuku-ji | 事, *suru*, to attend to one's work; serve; work for another (as a servant for his employer).

Fuku-jitū | 從, see **Fuku-jitū** 伏從.

Fuku-ō | 裝, (of persons only) appearance; style.

Fuku-yeki | 役, *suru*, to perform one's duties; attend to one's work; be in service; be in the employment of the

government or of a private individual; discharge the duties of a post; work as a convict.

Fuku-yō | 膺, (*wo*) *suru*, to treasure up in one's mind; keep in remembrance; take to heart.

Fuku 復 To come back; reply; report; recover; repay; repeated.

Fuku-hō | 封, *suru*, (of a *daimiō*) to be re-instated in his fief.

Fuku-i | 位, *suru*, to revert to a rank previously held; be re-instated in position; resume an official post.

Fuku-in | 音, *suru*, to answer; reply; (applied chiefly to written communications).

Fuku-ka | 價, *suru*, (of things) to return to their original values; (of prices) to revert to their former position.

Fuku-ki | 歸, *suru*, to return to one's native place.

Fuku-kiū | 舊, see **Fuku-ko** | 古.

Fuku-ko | 古, *suru*, to revert to a former condition; be re-established; come into fashion again.

Fuku-kō | 興, *suru*, to recover; improve; revive (as business after depression).

Fuku-kwan | 官, see **Fuku-shoku** | 職.

Fuku-kwan | 還, (*wo*) *suru* repay (a favor or an injury); *suru*,

to go and come; go to and fro; (very rarely used).

Fuku-mei | 命, *suru*, to report the carrying out of instructions; report the fulfilment of a mission.

Fuku-nin | 任, see **Fuku-shoku** | 職.

Fuku-sei | 生, resurrection; revival (after a swoon); *suru*, to come to life again; revive.

Fuku-seki | 籍, *suru*, to return to one's original registry, (said of a man who has left his native place returning to it and being entered again in the register of the district; of anyone being enrolled again on the original family register, as may occur in the case of a woman whose husband dies; or of a *shi-zoku* who has become a *hei-min* returning to his original status); to return to one's native place.

Fuku-sen | 戰, *suru*, to renew a battle; recommence fighting.

Fuku-shin | 信, see **Fuku-in** | 音.

Fuku-shiū | 習, (*wo*) *suru*, to study closely; pore over.

Fuku-shiū | 讐, the execution of a vendetta; *suru*, to carry out a vendetta.

Fuku-sho | 書, an official report; *suru*, to report in writing the carrying out of instructions, or the fulfilment of a mission.

Fuku-shoku | 節, *suru* to re-enter public life after having retired into the priesthood.

Fuku-shoku | 職, *suru*, to resume an official post; return to office,

Fuku-so | 升, *suru*, to ascend the throne again after having abdicated.

Fuku 腹 The belly; the mind; beloved.

Fuku-chiū | 中, the stomach; in the stomach; the heart; at heart; in the mind; *fuku-chiū tō ari*, there is a sword in his heart, (said in reference to a person with a pleasing exterior but a bad heart); also used in the sense of dear, beloved.

Fuku-hai | 背, the stomach and back; the front and rear; in front and behind; *fuku-hai teki wo uku*, to be attacked by the enemy both in front and in the rear.

Fuku-hi | 誹, (*wo*) *suru*, to think evil of in one's heart.

Fuku-shin | 心, see **Fuku-chiū** | 中.

Fuku-tsū | 痛, *suru*, to have pains in the stomach.

Fuku-zō | 藏, (*wo*) *suru*, to hide; conceal; (applied only to the concealment of one's thoughts whereas *fuku-zō* 伏藏 is used for the concealment of material

things as well as thoughts);
fuku-sō naku, without reserve.

Fuku 副 Second; to assist.

Fuku-ba | 馬, the extra horse of a *daimiō* led on occasions of ceremony and kept in readiness to be ridden if required.

Fuku-hon | 本, a copy (of anything).

Fuku-shi | 使, an assistant ambassador or envoy; a deputy commissioner.

Fuku-sho | 書, a copy; the copy of a manuscript work; an enclosure in a letter; annex.

Fuku-shō | 將, the second in command of a naval or military force.

Fuku 逼 To press upon; harass; constrain; approach near; urgent.

Fuku-goki | 擊, (*wo*) *suru*, to press closely upon; harass; *serareru*, to be hard pressed.

Fuku-goki | 迫, *suru*, to be restricted; be obstructed; be blocked; (of time etc.) to be near at hand; approach closely; draw to a close; *serareru*, to be hard pressed; be constrained.

Fuku-kiri | 急, *suru*, to draw near; draw to a close; be imminent; be urgent; *serareru*, to be hard pressed.

Fuku-soku | 塞, *suru*, to be

blocked; be closed; (*wo*) *suru*, to block; stop; obstruct; constrain; harass; exercise pressure upon; *serareru*, to be hard pressed.

Fuku-yoku | 抑, see **Fuku-soku** | 塞.

Fuku 福 Divine blessings; happiness; wealth; prosperity; good fortune; auspicious.

Fuku-ri | 利, a blessing; happiness; good fortune.

Fuku-sha | 者, a rich person.

Fuku-shi | 祉, good fortune; happiness; prosperity.

Fuku-so | 相, jolly prosperous-looking.

Fuku-un | 運, good fortune; luck.

Fuku 輻 The spokes of a wheel.

Fuku-sō | 集, busy; thriving; prosperous; *suru*, to assemble; be collected together.

Fuku 覆 To turn; overthrow; defeat; explain.

Fuku-botsu | 没, *suru*, (of vessels) to founder.

Fuku-gun | 軍, *suru*, (of an army) to be defeated; meet with a reverse.

Fuku-haku | 白, (*wo*) *suru*, to explain.

Fuku-hei | 兵, see **Fuku-gun** | 軍.

Fuku-sai | 載, heaven and earth.

Fuku-sen | 船, see **Fuku-shiū** | 舟.

Fuku-shiū | 舟, *suru*, (of vessels) to capsize.

Fuku-ten | 轉, see **Tem-puku** 轉譯.

Fuku-tetsu | 轍, the rut in which a wagon has been upset; a course which has led to failure; *fuku-tetsu wo fumu*, to follow a course which has proved fatal to others.

Fun 刎 To cut the throat.

Fun-kiō | 頸, (also read **Fun-kei**); literally cutting one's throat; used only in the expression *fun-kiō no majiwari*, a friendship for which one would sacrifice one's life.

Fun 紛 A horse-hair sheath.

Fun-pan | 繁, busy.

Fun-pan | |, confused; mixed; jumbled up; complicated; *fun-pan to shite*, in disorder; in a confused manner.

Fun-gi | 讎, complications; difficulties; differences; disputes.

Fun-jō | 擾, see **Fun-ran** | 亂.

Fun-ran | 亂, confusion; disturbance; disorder; *suru*, to be in a state of disorder; be in a disturbed condition.

Fun-rin | 輪, see **Fun-zatsu** | 雜.

Fun-shiten | 失, *suru*, to be lost; disappear.

Fun-sō | 爭, a quarrel; fight.

Fun-tō | 闘, see **Fun-sō** | 爭.

Fun-un | 紕, confusion; a complication; difficulty; mixed; confused; *suru*, to be in a state of confusion.

Fun-zatsu | 雜, confusion; disorder; mixed; tangled; ill-assorted; complicated; confused; jumbled up; *suru*, to be in a state of confusion; be in disorder.

Fun 焚 To burn.

Fun-shō | 燒, (*wo*) *suru*, to burn; consume by fire; *suru*, to be burned.

Fun 賁 To adorn; brilliant; energetic.

Fun-rin | 臨, attendance; visit; (a ceremonious expression used in letters when it is applied to the attendance of the person to whom the letter is written).

Fun 憤 (i.w.奮); Indignant; enthusiastic; eager; impetuous.

Fun-man | 滿, see **Fun-do** | 怒.

Fun-men | 悶, see **Fun-do** | 怒.

Fun-paten | 發, enthusiasm; energy; ardour; zeal; energetic zealous; *suru*, to shew

energy; display enthusiasm;
act vigorously; exert oneself.

Fun-do | 怒, anger; wrath; passion; indignation; *suru*, to boil over with anger; be furious; be exasperated.

Fun-geki | 激, *suru*, to become excited; become angry; be exasperated.

Fun-ki | 悲, see **Fun-do** | 怒.

Fun-ki | 氣, energy; zeal; energetic; active; zealous; determined; impetuous; eager; spirited.

Fun-ki | 起, see **Fum-patsu** | 發.

Fun-kō | 興, see **Fum-patsu** | 發.

Fun-rei | 勵, see **Fum-patsu** | 發.

Fun-retsu | 烈, see **Fum-patsu** | 發.

Fun-rioku | 力, see **Fum-patsu** | 發.

Fun-sen | 戰, *suru*, to fight with energy.

Fun-shi | 死, *suru*, to die of rage.

Fun-shi | 志, energetic; active; determined.

Fun-shin | 進, *suru*, to make an energetic onslaught; deliver a vigorous attack.

Fun-yū | 勇, valour; élan; daring; impetuous; undaunted.

Fun-zen | 然, energetic; active; *fun-zen to shite*, vigorously; *fun-zen taru sci-rioku*, a go-ahead policy.

Fun 墳 A mound over a grave; tomb.

Fun-bo | 墓, a tomb; grave; *fum-bo wo tō*, to visit the family graves, and so to visit one's native place.

Fun-ten | 典, ancient chronicles or books.

Fun-yei | 壁, see **Fum-bo** | 墓.

Fun 噴 To breathe; sneeze; spout.

Fum-pan | 飯, *suru*, to laugh.

Fun-itsu | 澄, *suru*, to flow out; pour forth.

Fun-sen | 泉, a waterfall.

Fun 奮 Impatient; eager; impetuous.

Fum-man | 漫, see **Fum-man** 憤漫.

Fum-patsu | 發, see **Fum-patsu** 憤發.

Fun-do | 怒, see **Fun-do** 憤怒.

Fun-geki | 激, see **Fun-geki** 憤激.

Fun-ki | 氣, see **Fun-ki** 憤氣.

Fun-ki | 起, see **Fun-ki** 憤氣.

Fun-kō | 興, see **Fun-kō** 憤興.

Fun-rioku | 力, see **Fun-rioku** 憤力.

Fun-sen | 戰, see **Fun-sen** 憤戰.

Fun-shi | 志, see **Fun-shi** 憤志.

Fun-shin | 進, see **Fun-shin** 憤進.

Fun-yū | 勇, see **Fun-yū** 憤勇.

Fun-zen | 然, see **Fun-zen** 憤然.

Futsu 沸 To bubble up; excited; to sprinkle.

Futsu-gi | 議, a hot debate; warm discussion; *suru*, (of a discussion) to be conducted in an excited manner.

Futsu-yū | 湧, *suru*, to bubble up (as water from a spring).

Fut-tō | 騰, *suru*, to boil up; bubble up (as water from a spring); effervesce; (of persons) to become excited; (of a discussion) to wax warm; become noisy.

Futsu 拂 To remove; shake off.

Fuk-kiō | 曉, *ni*, at day break; early in the morning.

G

Ga 牙 The molar teeth.

Ga-chin | 簪, the abacus.

Ga-hō | 保, a surety.

Ga-ki | 旗, the flag or standard of a general or commanding officer.

Ga-sen | 錢, a commission; fee.

Ga-sen | 簪, a book; (this term is derived from the book-covers in common use which are made to fasten with a tooth-like clasp).

Ga-tsū | 痛, tooth-ache.

Ga-yel | 營, the head quarters of an army in the field.

Ga 俄 Suddenly; quickly.

Ga-kei | 頃, see **Ga zen** | 然.

Ga-ji | 爾, see **Ga-zen** | 然.

Ga-zen | 然, suddenly; in a moment; without warning.

Ga 雅 A black bird with a white breast; elegant; refined; plain.

Ga-chi | 莪, (also written | 緘) elegant; refined; stylish; genteel.

Ga-dan | 淡, (of things) plain but elegant; simple and yet tasteful.

Ga-dan | 談, an elegant discourse; refined conversation; *suru*, to use elegant language; give a refined discourse.

Ga-gaku | 樂, music.

Ga-gen | 言, elegant style of speaking or writing; refined language; polished diction.

Ga-kaku | 客, an elegant guest; a person of refinement.

Ga 我 The personal and possessive pronoun of the first person; I; we; mine; our.

Ga-i | 意, one's own opinion; selfishness; selfwill; obstinacy.

Ga-man | 慢, endurance; patience; fortitude; *suru*, to exercise patience; display fortitude; (*wo*) *suru*, to bear; endure; suffer patiently.

Ga-ketsu * | 潔, nice; pleasing; agreeable.

Ga-shin | 趣, see **Ga-chi** | 我.

Ga-shō | 招, a courteous invitation; (*wo*) *suru*, to kindly invite.

Ga-yū | 遊, *suru*, to indulge in refined or decorous amusements.

Ga-zoku | 俗, refinement and vulgarity; elegance and clumsiness; what is stylish and what is common.

Ga 衙 An office.

Ga-fu | 府, a government office; department of state.

Ga-mon | 門, see **Ga-fu** | 府.

Ga-san | 參, *suru*, (of officials) to attend office.

Ga 賀 To congratulate.

Ga-gi | 儀, a congratulatory ceremony.

Ga-kei | 慶, (i.w. *Kei-ga* 慶賀); *suru*, to offer congratulations. (*wo*) *suru*, (of things) to rejoice over; (of persons) to felicitate.

Ga-yen | 宴, a congratulatory banquet.

Ga-yen | 筵, see **Ga-yen** | 宴.

Ga 駕 A horse in harness; a chariot; to be in a position of advantage.

Ga-gio | 駕, *suru*, to drive a carriage; manage; control; be skilful in directing others.

Ga-yō | 輿, a palanquin or state-chair used by the Emperor and distinguished personages.

Ga 餓 Hungry; to starve.

Ga-hiō | 餓, a person who has died of hunger; victim of starvation.

Ga-shi | 死, *suru*, to die of hunger; be starved to death.

Ga-tō | 倒, *suru*, to fall down from hunger.

Gai 拐 To deceive; swindle.

Gai-hen | 騙, (*wo*) *suru*, to obtain by deceit; acquire by fraud.

Gai-ji | 兒, a pickpocket; swindler.

Gai-tai | 帶, (*wo*) *suru*, to steal; run off with.

Gai 劾 To examine; accuse.

Gai-kiū | 糾, (*wo*) *suru*, to investigate; enquire into.

Gai-sō | 奏, *suru*, to make an accusation against a person by a memorial to the throne.

Gai-tan | 彈, see **Gai-kiū** | 糾.

Gai 孩 An infant.

Gai-dō | 童, see **Gai-ji** | 兒.

Gai-ji | 兒, a young child.

Gai-shin | 心, the mind of a child; a childish mind.

Gai-tei | 提, used in the expression *gai-tei-dō*, an infant in arms.

Gai 咳 An infant.**Gai-da** | 唾, spittle; saliva.**Gai-sō** | 嗽, a cough; *suru*, to cough.**Gai 凱** Triumphant; pleasant.**Gai-fū** | 風, the south wind; a genial breeze.**Gai-jin** | 陣, a successful war; victorious campaign.**Gai-ka** | 歌, a cry of triumph; songs of victory.**Gai-sen** | 旋, *suru*, to return from a victorious campaign.**Gai 街** A street; thoroughfare.**Gai-dan** | 談, see **Gai-setsu** | 說.**Gai-ku** | 衢, the town (as opposed to the county).**Gai-setsu** | 說, street talk; rumour; the gossip of the town.**Gai-shi** | 市, the town; a street.**Gai-tō** | 頭, see **Gai-shi** | 市.**Gai 該** A military agreement; to prepare; proper; fit; all; aforesaid.**Gai-butsu** | 物, this article; the things in question.**Gai-jī** | 事, the matter in question; this thing.**Gai-haku** | 博, a scholar; learned.**Gai-jin** | 人, the said person.**Gai-ken** | 件, the point in question; this case.**Gai-shi** | 市, see **Gai-tō** | 通.**Gai-tō** | 當, (*ni*) *suru*, to correspond with; answer to; agree with; come under; be met by; *kono ka-jo ni gai-tō suru*, it comes under this clause; *gai-tō* also sometimes includes an additional sense of what ought to be.**Gai-tsū** | 通, a scholar; man of learning; (*ni*) *suru*, to know thoroughly; be well versed in.**Gai 愷** Happy; gentle.**Gai-raku** | 樂, *suru*, to be joyful; rejoice over a successful campaign.**Gai-tel** | 悌, urbane; gentle; amiable; kind.**Gai 睚** To stare.**Gai-shi** | 眦, (*wo*) *suru*, to glare at; *suru*, to look fierce.**Gai 慨** To commiserate; noble-minded.**Gai-tan** | 嘆, *suru*, to be moved to grief by a feeling of commiseration (for a state of things which ought to be remedied).**Gai-sen** | 然, used in the expression *gai-sen to shite*, filled with commiseration; roused to action by a sense of pity.**Gai 骸** Bones.**Gai-kotai** | 骨, the bones of dead persons; a skeleton; used also

in the expression *gai-kotsu wo kō*, to ask for leave to retire from official service on account of old age.

Gai 概 (also written 槩); a stick used to level grain in a measure; to adjust; generally; a sacrificial vessel.

Gai-bun | 聞, (*wo*) *suru*, to learn the bare outline of; obtain a rough idea of.

Gai-ken | 見, a general view; rough survey; *gai-ken wo motto hakaru*, to make a rough estimate; (*wo*) *suru*, to take a general view of; note the main features of (a matter).

Gai-ki | 記, see **Gai-riaku** | 略.

Gai-kiō | 况, general aspect or condition; main features.

Gai-riaku | 略, a summary; précis; epitomy; *suru*, to make a summary; (*wo*) *suru*, to abridge; condense; epitomize.

Gai-sū | 數, round numbers; a rough estimate.

Gai 駭 Startled; alarmed; to scatter.

Gai-dō | 動, *suru*, to be startled and excited; be agitated.

Gai-gaku | 愕, *suru*, to be startled; be frightened; be astonished.

Gai-haku | 怕, see **Gai-gaku** | 愕.

Gai-hi | 悲, *suru*, to be terrified; be filled with consternation; be distressed.

Gai-jō | 擾, see **Gai-dō** | 動.

Gai-sei | 世, used in the expressions *gai-sei no ron*, a splendid argument; brilliant views; *gai-sei no kō wo arawasu*, to make a stir in the world; achieve a great reputation.

Gai-zen | 然, (followed by *tari* and *taru*), frightened; startled; *gai-zen to shite*, in a startled manner.

Gaku 學 Learning; a school; to receive instructions.

Gak-kō | 校, a school; college; seminary; *dai-gak-kō*, an university.

Gak-kwa | 科, branches of education; a course of study.

Gaku-boku | 僕, a poor student who enters the service of a learned man in order to pursue his studies.

Gaku-fū | 風, the kind of learning which a person possesses; the nature of instruction given at a school.

Gaku-gei | 藝, see **Gaku-jutsu** | 術.

Gaku-giō | 業, learning; education; study.

Gaku-ji | 事, educational matters; education.

Gaku-jutsu | 術, learning and accomplishments; science and art.

Gaku-mon | 問, learning; science; education; study; *gaku-mon no shin-ro*, progress in learning; *suru*, to study.

Gaku-mu | 務, educational affairs or duties.

Gaku-rei | 齡, the age (fixed now at six years) at which education is compulsory.

Gaku-riō | 寮, a school; seminary; college.

Gaku-rioku | 力, literary attainments; learning.

Gaku-sha | 者, a scholar; learned man; man of letters.

Gaku-sei | 生, a student; scholar.

Gaku-sei | 制, educational laws.

Gaku-shi | 士, a scholar; man of letters (used in this meaning before the restoration); a professor.

Gaku-shi | 資, educational expenses.

Gaku-shiki | 識, erudition; learning; knowledge.

Gaku-shiū | 習, study; *suru*, to study.

Gaku-yū | 友, a school-mate; a school-chum; friends whose intercourse is based on literary sympathies.

Gaku 樂 (also read *Raku*); Music; to please.

Gaku-ki | 器, musical instruments.

Gaku-fu | 譜, a musical piece; music-book.

Gaku-riten | 律, the law of harmony.

Gan 含 To hold in the mouth; contain.

Gan-mi | 味, (*wo*) *suru*, to discern the taste of; comprehend the meaning of.

Gan-chiku | 蓄, (*wo*) *suru*, to contain; hold; include; comprise; be composed of; harbour in the mind (as intentions); *suru*, to be included; be involved; lie hidden (as seeds in the ground).

Gan-kō | 垢, patience; *suru*, to suffer meekly insult or disgrace; exercise patience; *gan-kō nin-niku wo okonau*, (a Buddhist expression), to bear patiently and with meekness the obloquy of the world.

Gan-nin | 忍, *suru*, to be patient.

Gan-riō | 量, weight; capacity; quantity.

Gan-rui | 涙, *suru*, to be on the point of crying; have the appearance of one about to shed tears; to have one's eyes filled with tears.

Gan-shō | 笑, *suru*, to smile.

Gan-to | 吐, (*wo*) *suru*, to swallow and spit out.

Gan-yō | 容, patience; (*wo*) *suru*, to bear with; suffer patiently; *suru*, to exercise patience.

Gan-yō | 有, see **Gan-chiku** | 蓄.

Gan 眼 The eye.

Gan-moku | 目, eyes; the most important point; essential feature; gist; essence.

Gan-gai | 眶, the eyelid.

Gan-ka | 下, *ni*, below; *gan-ka no mono*, anything which one looks at from above; *gan-ka ni mi-kudasu*, to look down upon; despise; treat as an inferior.

Gan-kō | 孔, the socket of the eye.

Gan-kwō | 光, keen eyes; searching gaze; *gan-kwō hito wo miru*, look through people with a keen gaze (said of a person of commanding presence); *gankwō kioku-shi suru*, to concentrate one's attention upon.

Gan-riki | 力, eyesight.

Gan-pei | 瞤, the eye-ball; the pupil of the eye.

Gan-shiki | 識, understanding; knowledge; discernment; *gan-shiki no aru hito*, a person of understanding; a connoisseur.

Gan-zen | 前, under the eyes; *gan-zen no koto*, a thing which is before one's eyes; a matter which requires no explanation.

Gan 頷 To hold in the mouth; the chin.

Gan-ka | 下, the part under the chin; the throat; *gan-ka no tama wo yeru*, to obtain the pearl under the dragon's chin, namely, to succeed in getting what appeared to be unattainable; *gan-ka no geki-rin ni fureru*, to incur the Emperor's displeasure.

Gan 顔 The space between eye-brow and eye; visage; face.

Gan-bō | 貌, the face; visage; countenance.

Gan-kō | 厚, shameless; unabashed.

Gan-shoku | 色, the face; color of the countenance; complexion.

Gan-yō | 容, see **Gan-bō** | 貌.

Gan 贗 Counterfeit goods; deceitful.

Gan-butan | 物, a counterfeit; imitation; an article which is not genuine.

Gan-pin | 品, see **Gan-butan** | 物.

Gan-pon | 本, a spurious copy of a work.

Gan-gi | 偽, see **Gan-zō** | 造.

Gan-kin | 金, counterfeit money.

Gan-saku | 作, see **Gan-zō** | 造.

Gan-zō | 造, (*wo*) *suru*, to counterfeit; imitate fraudulently; forge.

Gatsu 合 (usually read *Gō*); To join; unite; coalesce.

Gapp-pei | 併, amalgamation; union; (*wo*) *suru*, to unite; combine; *suru*, to amalgamate; form a combination.

Gapp-eki | 壁, literally, adjoining walls; neighbouring; next door; adjoining.

Gap-pen | 本, a condensed work, being a collection into one or more volumes of a book which previously consisted of numerous parts.

Gas-san | 算, *suru*, to make a total calculation which includes several items; add several items together; calculate; compute; reckon.

Gas-shin | 心, *suru*, (of one person) to agree with; be in accord with; (of several persons) to be of the same mind; be in agreement; arrive at a common understanding.

Gas-shō | 掌, *suru*, to pray; offer up prayers.

Gas-ō | 湊, *suru*, to be collected together; assemble.

Ge 下 (also read *Ka*); Below; beneath; inferior; humble; the lowest in quality or class.

Ge-ba | 馬, *suru*, to dismount from a horse.

Ge-hai | 輩, the lower classes; vulgar people.

Ge-hin | 品, an inferior article; (of persons) common; vulgar.

Ge-ji | 知, a command; order; (*wo*) *suru*, or *suru*, to issue instructions; give orders.

Ge-jo | 女, a female servant.

Ge-jō | 乗, *suru*, to dismount from a palanquin or carriage.

Ge-jun | 旬, term used for the last ten days of a month.

Ge-kai | 界, this world (a Buddhist expression).

Ge-ke | 界, one who is not fond of *sake*; a temperate person, (there being however no idea of commendation in the use of the word).

Ge-kō | 向, a term formerly applied to the return journey of a *daimiō* or of the *Shōgun* from the capital; now rarely used.

Ge-man | 男, a man-servant.

Ge-raku | 落, *suru*, (of prices) to fall; become lower; (of things) to fall in price.

Ge-ri | 痢, diarrhoea; *suru*, to suffer from looseness of the bowels.

Ge-riaku | 畧, *suru*, to omit (intentionally) the last part of a sentence or passage, as is frequently done in the case of quotations; it is also used in writing to signify expressly an ellipsis like "etc."

Ge-rō | 蕩, a vulgar fellow.

Ge-saku | 策, a bad plan; an ill-conceived scheme.

Ge-san | 山, *suru*, to descend a mountain.

Ge-sen | 賤, low (in rank); vulgar; ignoble; common.

Ge-setsu | 拙, I (no longer used).

Ge-shiku | 宿, lodging; *suru*, to lodge at an inn.

Ge-shoku | 職, a trade of a humble or ignoble kind (as that of a clog-maker).

Ge-soku | 足, used in the expression *ge-soku-ban*, the keeper of clogs and other foot-gear at the door of theatres and other places of amusement.

Ge-su | 司, a vulgar fellow; used also before the restoration to imply an official of the lowest rank.

Ge-sui | 水, a drain whether covered or exposed; sewer; gutter.

Ge-tō | 等, (also read *Ka-tū*); (of things) inferior in quality; (of persons) inferior in rank; low; vulgar; (of quality or of railway and other travelling), third class.

Gei 迎 To meet; encounter; escort.

Gei-gō | 合, (*wo*) *suru*, to flatter.

Gei-sen | 戦, *suru*, to go out and fight (instead of waiting to receive the enemy's attack).

Gei-zetsu | 接, (*wo*) *suru*, to go out to meet (either a guest at one's door or a friend at some distance from one's house).

Gei-ō | 送, (*wo*) *suru*, to go out to meet a person on his arrival and escort him on his departure; to treat with deferential courtesy.

Gei 藝 Ability; the liberal arts.

Gei-bun | 文, arts and science; learning and polite accomplishments.

Gei-gi | 妓, see **Gei-sha** | 者.

Gei-jutsu | 術, arts and accomplishments.

Gei-nō | 能, see **Gei-jutsu** | 術.

Gei-rin | 林, a place where there are many scholars; a society of learned men.

Gei-sha | 者, a dancing girl.

Geki 逆 (also read *Giaku*); To resist; thwart; rebel against; turbulent; refractory; to force; memorialize.

Geki-rin | 鱗, used in the expression *geki-rin ni fureru*, to incur the Emperor's displeasure.

Geki-riō | 旅, an inn; hotel.

Geki 隙 A crevice; hole; crack; fissure; leisure time.

Geki-fū | 風, a current of air; a draught.

Geki-ku | 駒, used of the passage of time in the expression, *sai-getsu geki-ku no gotoshi*, the time flew by.

Geki 戯 A shrike.

Geki-zetsu | 舌, barbarous speech; jargon; gibberish.

Geki 劇 Excessive; very; to increase.

Geki-dan | 談, a spirited discussion; violent argument; *suru*, to have a warm discussion.

Geki-hen | 變, a sudden change; violent fluctuation; *suru*, to change suddenly.

Geki-in | 飲, *suru*, to drink (wine) freely or to excess.

Geki-jō | 場, a theatre.

Geki-mu | 務, a press of business; busy; much occupied.

Geki-netsu | 熱, high fever; great excitement.

Geki-setsu | 烈, (of persons) excitable; passionate; (of medicines) powerful; dangerous; (used chiefly in the latter meaning).

Geki-ron | 論, see **Geki-ron** 激論.

Geki-shitsu | 疾, see **Geki-shō** | 症.

Geki-shō | 症, a dangerous disease; severe illness; *geki-shō ni kakaru*, to be attacked by a dangerous disease.

Geki-shoku | 職, a busy office; a hard worked post.

Geki-yaku | 藥, a powerful or dangerous medicine or drug, (namely one to be used with precaution).

Geki-yō | 用, (*wo*) *suru*, to use freely; make a liberal use of; employ largely.

Geki 擊 To strike; attack; interfere with.

Geki-da | 打, (*wo*) *suru*, to strike; beat.

Geki-ha | 破, see **Geki-sai** | 碎.

Geki-ken | 劍, (also read *Gek-ken*); fencing; *suru*, to fence.

Geki-sai | 碎, (*wo*) *suru*, to break; break to pieces; burst in (as a gate).

Geki-sai | 摧, see **Geki-sai** | 碎.

Geki-satsu | 殺, (*wo*) *suru*, to kill.

Geki-setsu | 節, *suru*, to beat time to music.

Geki-shi | 刺, *suru*, to strike and thrust; cut and stab; kill.

Geki-taku | 拵, *suru*, to make a clapping noise by striking two pieces of wood together; (used only of watchmen).

Geki 激 To provoke; hinder; excite; rush against; rapidly flowing.

Geki-do | 怒, *suru*, to be angry; become indignant.

Geki-dō | 動, *suru*, to be violently agitated; be greatly perturbed or excited.

Geki-fun | 憤, see **Fun-geki** 憤激.

Geki-hatsu | 發, (*wo*) *suru*, to send out or discharge in large quantities or in a violent manner (the exact meaning varying with the context); *jō-chū yori teppō wo geki-hatsu seri*, a hot fire was opened from the castle; *gun-zei wo geki-hatsu suru*, to send out troops in large numbers; *suru*, to break out violently (as a fire epidemic or riot); (of people) to be violently agitated; become excited.

Gen-kō | 行, saying and doing; words and deeds; language and conduct.

Gen-ro | 路, communication between the people and those in authority; used in the expressions *gen-ro wo hiraku*, to open up a channel of communication; *jimin wo shite gen-kō wo kai-tsū suru*, to facilitate the expression of the people's wishes; *gen-ro wo fusagu*, to prevent the people's wishes from reaching the ears of the government; turn a deaf ear to the people's wants.

Gen-ron | 論, speech; expression of opinion; a lecture; address; *suru*, to speak; lecture; hold a discussion.

Gen-sei | 誓, a verbal agreement; *suru*, to make a verbal compact.

Gen-seki | 責, (*wo*) *suru*, to warn; reprove; rebuke; admonish.

Gen-shi | 詞, a word.

Gen 限 A restriction; limit.

Gen-do | 度, a limit; restrictions.

Gen-gwai | 外, beyond the limit; not under (this) rule; excessive; unbounded.

Gen-kai | 界, a frontier; boundary; limits; restrictions.

Gen-nai | 內, a fixed term; within the limit; within (this) rule; under (this) proviso; prescribed.

Gen-sei | 制, prescribed by rule; established by regulation.

Gen 原 Source; origin; a plain; plateau; principle; to restore; trace back.

Gen-bun | 文, original text.

Gen-bon | 本, origin; source; beginning; the original copy of a book; the original work (of which a translation is made or from which extracts are taken).

Gen-cho | 著, original composition; original author.

Gen-dzu | 圖, an original map or chart.

Gen-go | 語, the origin of language or words; *gen-go gaku*, etymology; philology.

Gen-i | 委, the beginning and end; the whole course of an affair.

Gen-in | 因, see **Gen-yū** | 由.

Gen-ka | 價, the original cost; cost-price.

Gen-kō | 稿, an original draft or manuscript.

Gen-ko | 告, the plaintiff in a lawsuit.

Gen-kwan | 官, the previous or original office (held by a person).

Gen-ri | 理, a principle; fundamental law or rule.

Gen-riō | 諭, (*wo*) *suru*, to take into consideration; make allowances for (as a judge in passing sentence).

Gen-shi | 始, beginning; commencement; origin.

Gen-shiton | 質, see **Gen-shiton** 元質.

Gen-sho | 書, the original copy of a book; the original work (of which a translation is made or from which extracts are taken).

Gen-soku | 則, a first principle or rule of law.

Gen-ya | 野, a moor; plain; plateau.

Gen-yū | 由, origin; source; cause.

Gen 眩 Deluded; confused; bewildered.

Gen-un | 暈, *suru*, to feel dizzy; become giddy.

Gen-waku | 惑, (*wo*) *suru*, to delude; deceive; hoodwink; lead astray; mislead.

Gen-yō | 耀, *suru*, to be dazzled; be bewildered; (*wo*) *suru*, to dazzle.

Gen 現 Now; at present.

Gen-ba | 場, (more correctly *Gen-jō*) see **Gen-chi** | 地.

Gen-chi | 地, the place where a thing is or where an event has occurred; *ni*, actually; really.

Gen-kō | 行, now in force; actually in operation; existing.

Gen-kin | 金, ready-money.

Gen-kon | 今, now; at present; at the present time.

Gen-sei | 世, (also read *Gen-se*); the present times; the present world; the present life.

Gen-shuten | 出, *suru*, to appear; come forth; be disclosed; be revealed.

Gen-son | 存, *suru*, to survive (as ancient customs); remain (as relics); *gen-son no toki*, during (his) lifetime.

Gen-zai | 在, the present; the present tense of a verb; existing; present; actual; *ni*, at present; now.

Gen-zen | 然, clear; plain; manifest.

Gen-zō | 象, an omen; portent; apparition.

Gen 減 To diminish; lessen; deficient.

Gen-bō | 耗, see **Gen-shō** | 少.

Gen-pitsu | 筆, *suru*, to write a character in an abbreviated form; make an outline drawing; make a resumé.

Gen-ka | 價, *suru*, to reduce the price (of anything); reduce prices (generally); (of prices) to fall; (of things) to fall in price.

Gen-kei | 輕, (*wo*) *suru*, (of penalties), to mitigate; lessen; decrease; (of things) to reduce the weight of; lighten.

Gen-kiaku | 却, see **Gen-shō** | 省.

Gen-raku | 降, see **Gen-shō** | 少.

Gen-saku | 殺, see **Gen-shō** | 省.

Gen-shō | 少, (*wo*) *suru*, to reduce; curtail; lessen; *suru*, to decrease; diminish; become less; dwindle; contract.

Gen-nahō | 省, (also read *Gen-sei*); (*wo*) *suru*, to reduce; diminish; lessen; curtail; decrease.

Gen-shuku | 縮, see **Gen-shō** | 少.

Gen-son | 損, see **Gen-shō** | 少.

Gen-tō | 等, *suru*, to reduce the number of classes into which things are divided; (of ranks) to be reduced; (*wo*) *suru*, (of punishments) to reduce; lessen; mitigate.

Gen-zai | 税, *suru*, to reduce taxation; make a reduction in a particular tax.

Gen 源 The source of a river.

Gen-yen | 遠, remote (of the source of a river or the origin of anything); *gen-yen ni shite shirabe-gatashi*, it is hard to investigate being of remote origin.

Gen-yū | 由, see **Gen-yū** 原由.

Gen 嚴 Strict; dignified; firm.

Gen-batsu | 罰, severe punishment.

Gen-bo | 母, a strict mother.

Gen-fu | 父, a strict father.

Gen-i | 威, immense power; great influence.

Gen-jū | 重, (of measures etc.) strict; severe; rigorous; (of places) secure; well fortified; *tokoro wo gen-jū ni suru*, to make a place secure against attack.

Gen-kai | 戒, strict warning; *suru*, to forbid strictly.

Gen-kaku | 格, rigorous rules; strict provisions; severe; unbending.

Gen-kei | 刑, severe punishment. Before the Restoration *gen-kei* was almost invariably employed to signify capital punishment, *gen-kei ni sho sareru*, meaning to be executed; now *gen-kei* and *gem-batsu* are practically synonymous terms.

Gen-ken | 諷, (*wo*) *suru*, to censure or reprimand severely; admonish strictly.

Gen-kin | 禁, strict prohibition; (*wo*) *suru*, to forbid strictly.

Gen-koku | 刻, cruel; merciless; severe.

Gen-koku | 酷, harsh; severe; merciless; cruel.

Gen-kan | 訓, a strict injunction; careful instruction; *suru*, to issue strict orders; (*wo*) *suru*, to admonish strictly; teach carefully; instruct rigorously.

Gen-mei | 命, strict commands.

Gen-mitsu | 密, severe; strict; rigorous; stern; secret; private.

Gen-rei | 令, (applied only to orders issued by the government); a rigorous order; strict decree; severe injunction; *suru*, to issue strict orders.

Gen-shū | 守, (*wo*) *suru*, to defend carefully; guard strictly.

Gen-shuku | 肅, strict; rigorous; severe; *suru*, to behave with great circumspection; act with strict propriety.

Gen-yō | 容, stern; fiercelooking.

Gen 儼 To hold up the head; good-looking.

Gen-zen | 然, (of a person's appearance), well-looking; fine; splendid; (of processions) well-arranged; well-ordered; fine.

Gen 顯 Light; to appear; clear; manifest; illustrious.

Gen-mei | 名, famous; celebrated; illustrious.

Gen-mei | 明, see **Gen-zen** | 然.

Gen-mitsu | 密, open and secret; visible and concealed; clear and hidden.

Gen-in | 隱, (of the same thing or of two or more things) distinct and obscure; visible and hidden from view; *suru*, (of the same thing) to appear and disappear; (of two or more things), to be distinct and to be concealed from view.

Gen-kai | 顯, used in the expression *gen-kai ni shite*, (of the same thing) appearing and disappearing; (of two or more things) visible and obscure; distinct and concealed from view.

Gen-kwan | 官, a distinguished office; an eminent official; the holder of a high official post.

Gen-ro | 露, *suru*, to be disclosed; be revealed.

Gen-seki | 跡, clear traces; distinct evidence (of what has been).

Gen-seki | 績, distinguished service rendered to the state; a famous deed; a dashing exploit.

Gen-sha | 者, a distinguished personage.

Gen-shoku | 職, a high official post; distinguished office.

Gen-tatsu | 達, famous; distinguished; *suru*, to become famous; make a reputation; earn distinction.

Gen-zen | 然, clear; manifest; distinct.

Gen-shō | 象, (also read *Gen-shō*); *suru*, to appear; become visible; come into view; be revealed.

Getsu 月 (also read *Gwatsu*);

The moon; lunar month.

Gek-ka | 下, see **Getsu-ya** | 夜.

Gek-kei | 卿, a metaphorical term applied to the *kuge* or court nobles; *gek-kei un-kaku* has the same meaning.

Gek-kei | 經, the menses.

Gek-kiū | 給, monthly wages or salary.

Gek-kō | 光, the light of the moon; moonlight; the moon.

Gep-paku | 追, used in reference to the end of a year in colloquial expressions such as *oi-oi*

gep-paku shite sazo o isogashiū gozaimashō, now that the year is gradually drawing to a close you must be very busy.

Gep-piō | 報, a monthly tabular report.

Gep-pō | 俸, see **Gek-kiū** | 給.

Gep-pu | 賦, (of payments) monthly instalments.

Ges-saku | 朔, (also read *Gwas-saku*); the first day of the month.

Ges-sha | 謝, monthly gratuity or honorarium; (*ges-sha* and *gek-kiū* are practically synonymous terms but the former is the more polite expression).

Ges-shoku | 蝕, (also read *Gwas-shoku*); an eclipse of the moon.

Getsu-matsu | 末, the end of a month; last few days of a month.

Getsu-ya | 夜, a moonlight night.

Getsu-yo | 餘, more than a month.

Get-tan | 旦, see **Ges-saku** | 朔.

Gi 伎 Clever; a genius.

Gi-kō | 巧, skilful; clever; expert.

Gi-riō | 倆, dexterity; astuteness; shrewdness.

Gi 技 Skill; a handicraft; profession.

Gi-gei | 藝, an art; accomplishments; scientific profession; skilled handicraft; *gi-gei-sha*, a professional.

Gi-jutsu | 術, see **Gi-gei** | 藝.

Gi-mō | 能, an accomplishment; art; a scientific profession; a skilled trade or industry; skill in any profession, art or handicraft; (used chiefly in the last meaning).

Gi-shi | 師, see **Gi-shin** | 手; (officially a distinction is made between *gi-shi* and *gi-shiu*, the former term being applied to an official expert of *sō-nin* rank whereas *gi-shiu* is applied to those of *han-nin* rank).

Gi-shin | 手, (also pronounced *gi-shi*); one who has been trained to a scientific profession; an expert; an official expert.

Gi 妓 A singing-girl; pretty.

Gi-fu | 夫, a man-servant in a brothel.

Gi-in | 院, see **Gi-rō** | 樓.

Gi-rō | 樓, a brothel.

Gi-shi | 姿, the style of a harlot.

Gi-shō | 娼, a harlot.

Gi 義 Self-respect; uprightness; patriotism; public-spirited; loyal; faithful; right.

Gi-boku | 僕, a faithful servant or retainer.

Gi-fu | 父, an adopted father.

Gi-fun | 憤, *suru*, to be moved to anger for a just cause.

Gi-hei | 兵, patriotic soldiers; a loyal army; an army assembled in a just cause; volunteers; used

also in the expression *gi-kei wo okosu*, to declare war in a righteous cause; do battle for the right.

Gi-ji | 兒, see **Gi-shi** | 子.

Gi-jin | 人, see **Gi-shi** | 士.

Gi-ki | 氣, patriotism; benevolence; humane feeling; philanthropy.

Gi-kiō | 俠, a philanthropist; patriot; knight-errand; one who labours for the good of others.

Gi-kiō | 舉, any undertaking or enterprise started with a laudable object; a charitable project; a righteous war.

Gi-mu | 務, a duty; obligation; work.

Gi-retsu | 烈, abounding in loyalty; very patriotic; zealous.

Gi-sen | 戰, *suru*, to carry on a righteous war; fight in a just cause.

Gi-shi | 士, a loyal, faithful, patriotic or upright person; (as formerly used the term was applied only to *samurai*).

Gi-shi | 子, an adopted son.

Gi-shi | 師, an army assembled in a righteous cause; *gi-shi wo okosu* to go to war for a just cause.

Gi-tan | 膽, loyalty; patriotism; uprightness.

Gi-yū | 勇, public spirit; patriotism; loyalty; philanthropy; humane feeling; public-spirited; humane; loyal; faithful; patriotic; upright; philanthropic.

Gi 疑 Doubt; hesitation; similar.

Gi-dan | 團, doubt; suspicion.

Gi-gi | 義, doubt; suspicion; uncertainty.

Gi-ji | 似, *suru*, to be in doubt; entertain suspicions; (*ni*) *suru*, to resemble but in a doubtful manner (so as to justify the suspicion that the thing which resembles the other is really different).

Gi-ji | 事, a suspicious circumstance; a doubtful point.

Gi-ki | 忌, dislike founded or suspicion; distrust; (*wo*) *suru*, to regard with dislike arising from suspicion; distrust; suspect.

Gi-ku | 惧, (*wo*) *suru*, to fear; dread; apprehend; anticipate with anxiety.

Gi-mon | 問, a question; interrogation; (*wo*) *suru*, to enquire into; *suru*, to enquire; put a question.

Gi-nen | 念, see **Gi-shin** | 心.

Gi-shin | 心, doubt; suspicion; uncertainty; *suru*, to be in doubt; entertain suspicions.

Gi-waku | 惑, doubt; suspicion; perplexity; uncertainty; *suru*, to entertain suspicions; be in doubt; be perplexed; be uncertain in one's mind.

Gi 偽 Deceit; to pretend.

Gi-butsu | 物, a fraudulent imitation of any kind; counterfeit; forgery; spurious article.

Gi-gan | 眼, an artificial eye.
Gi-gen | 言, a lie; falsehood; deception.
Gi-han | 板, a reprint of any printed publication; infringement of copy-right; *suru*, to make a reprint of any printed publication; commit an infringement of copy-right; (before the establishment of express laws on this subject the reprinting of any printed publications was prevented by a combination on the part of publishers).
Gi-hitsu | 筆, forgery; *suru*, to imitate with fraudulent intention the handwriting of another; commit a forgery.
Gi-in | 印, a forged seal; *suru*, to counterfeit a seal.
Gi-kei | 契, a forged *wari-fu* or divided seal; a forged certificate or deed of any kind.
Gi-ken | 券, a forged certificate or deed of any kind.
Gi-kiu | 級, a head taken in battle which it is endeavoured to pass off as the head of another person.
Gi-koku | 告, a false statement; *suru*, to make a false statement or communication.
Gi-kwa | 貨, counterfeit coin or paper currency.
Gi-mei | 名, a false name; name assumed as a disguise; (used generally in a bad sense).
Gi-sei | 製, see **Gi-xō** | 造.

Gi-setan | 說, a lie; fabrication; false rumour.
Gi-sen | 撰, a spurious book; *suru*, to counterfeit any book or literary work.
Gi-sho | 書, a forged paper of any kind; a spurious book.
Gi-shō | 稱, *suru*, to call oneself by a false name; assume an alias; (*wo*) *suru*, used in the expression *ta-nin no namaye wo gi-shō suru*, to assume the name of another person.
Gi-ten | 遁, *suru*, make a sham retreat; pretend to run away.
Gi-xō | 造, (*wo*) *suru*, to forge; counterfeit; *gi-xō-hin*, a counterfeit; fraudulent imitation.

Gi 儀 Rules of deportment; usages; ceremonies; manners; to copy.
Gi-hiō | 表, an example; pattern; *koto wo motte jin-shin no gi-hiō to suru*, to lay down an example for the people to follow; *gi-hiō to nari*, serve as a pattern.
Gi-jō | 仗, a procession.
Gi-sei | 制, see **Gi-shiki** | 式.
Gi-shiki | 式, a ceremony; observance; rite; etiquette; rules of deportment.
Gi-ten | 典, see **Gi-shiki** | 式.
Gi-yei | 衛, watching; guard; (*wo*), *suru*, to guard; keep watch over.
Gi-yō | 容, appearance; manner; demeanour; deportment.

Gi 戲 (also read *Ki*); To trifle; play.

Gi-bu | 侮, (*wo*) *suru*, to make fun of; despise; mock at; hold in small estimation; flout; *suru*, to make fun of a person; make a person a laughing-stock.

Gi-dō | 勳, *suru*, to make grimaces; strike attitudes; dance about; play (as children).

Gi-gen | 言, a jest; joke.

Gi-glaku | 謔, *suru*, to frolic; trifle; (of children) to play.

Gi-gwan | 玩, see Gi-rō | 弄.

Gi-jō | 場, a theatre.

Gi-rō | 弄, (*wo*) *suru*, (of things) to play with; amuse oneself with; (of persons) make sport of.

Gi-shi | 子, an actor.

Gi-sho | 書, scribbling; *suru*, to scribble.

Gi 擬 To deliberate; compare.

Gi-dan | 斷, (*wo*) *suru* or *suru*, (of judicial action) to pass sentence on, or give a decision in accordance with, the law, if exact provision is made for the case, or, failing this, by reference to any clause which may be held to apply; (of ordinary measures) to decide a matter by reference to precedent.

Gi-do | 度, (*wo*) *suru*, to deliberate upon; consider; *suru*, to deliberate; consult together; confer.

Gi-gi | 議, see Gi-do | 度.

Gi-zai | 罪, *suru*, to pass sentence on a crime; (rarely used).

Gi 蟻 An ant.

Gi-fu | 附, see Gi-shiū | 聚.

Gi-ketsu | 穴, an ant's nest.

Gi-shiū | 聚, *suru*, to assemble in large numbers; swarm; flock together in crowds.

Gi 議 To deliberate; discuss.

Gi-an | 案, any motion or resolution brought before an assembly; a draft prepared for discussion.

Gi-chō | 長, the president of an assembly; chairman of a meeting; *gen-rō-in gichō*, the president of the senate.

Gi-in | 院, a deliberative assembly; parliament.

Gi-in | 員, a member of a conference or deliberative assembly; deputy.

Gi-ji | 事, deliberation over public matters; *suru*, to deliberate over affairs of state; *gi-ji-do*, a parliament.

Gi-ketsu | 決, see Gi-tel | 定.

Gi-kwan | 官, a senator.

Gi-ron | 論, a discussion; debate; argument; *suru*, to argue; carry on a discussion; hold a debate.

Gi-sei | 政, parliamentary government; *suru*, to conduct an administration by means of deliberative councils.

Gi-tai | 定, a decision or settlement arrived at after deliberation; (*wo*) *suru*, to discuss and settle; deliberate over and determine; *suru*, to come to a decision after deliberation; decide.

Gi 巍 | 巍, lofty; high.

Gi-gi | |, (followed by *tari* and *taru*); lofty; majestic; grand; dignified; *to shite*, in a majestic manner; *san-sei gi-gi to shite ten wo tsuku*, the mountains in their strength tower up majestically into the heavens.

Gi-zen | 然, used in the expressions *gi-zen to shite ugokadzu* stand firm and hold one's ground (either in battle or in argument); *gi-zen to shite tō-kaku wo arawasu*, to raise oneself above the crowd; shew préëminent ability.

Giaku 逆 (also read *Geki*); To resist; thwart; rebel; refractory; to foresee; be contrary to.

Giaku-kō | 行, perverse conduct; *suru*, (of water) to flow in a direction contrary to that which is proper or desired.

Giaku-fū | 風, a head-wind.

Giaku-han | 叛, (also written | 反); treason; rebellion; mutiny; *suru*, to rebel; revolt; *giaku-han wo itaku*, to harbour traitorous designs.

Giaku-i | 意, traitorous intentions; rebellious spirit; *giaku-i wo itaku*, to harbour rebellious intentions; *giaku-i wo takumashiū suru*, to be guilty of treason; to accomplish a traitorous design.

Giaku-jō | 上, a rush of blood to the head; *suru*, to suffer from congestion; become mad.

Giaku-shin | 臣, a traitorous retainer; rebellious subjects; traitor; rebel.

Giaku-to | 徒, see **Giaku-zoku** | 賊.

Giaku-to | 賭, *suru*, to conjecture; suppose; fancy; imagine; foresee; anticipate; calculate.

Giaku-tō | 黨, a band or association of rebels.

Giaku-zoku | 賊, rebels; insurgents; traitors.

Giaku 虐 To oppress; injure; tyranny.

Giaku-i | 威, tyranny; cruelty; *giaku-i wo furū*, to act in a tyrannical manner.

Giaku-satsu | 殺, (*wo*) *suru*, to murder brutally; kill in a cruel manner.

Giaku-sei | 政, a cruel government; harsh administration.

Giaku-shi | 使, (*wo*) *suru*, to ill-treat; use cruelly.

Gin 吟 To hum; chant; sing; recite.

Gim-mi | 味, an enquiry; examination; investigation; (*wo*) *suru*, to try judicially; examine; investigate; *suru*, to hold an investigation; conduct an enquiry.

Gim-po | 步, *suru*, to walk along singing.

Gin-yei | 咏, *suru*, to compose poetry; recite or sing verses.

Gin-sel | 聲, voice (of singing only).

Gin 銀 Silver.

Gin-ki | 器, silver utensils.

Gin-kō | 行, a bank.

Gin-kwa | 貨, silver coins.

Gin-sen | 錢, silver cash; (of late years used chiefly as ornaments).

Gin-shin | 主, a capitalist; patron; one who advances the money for an undertaking.

Gin-su | 子, see **Gin-kwa** | 貨.

Gin-za | 座, a silver mint.

Giō 行 (also read Kō); To walk; march; proceed; command; perform; doings.

Giō-gi | 儀, good manner; deportment; order; conduct; behaviour; *giō-gi ga warui*, ill-mannered; bad; *giō-gi yoku naraberu*, to arrange in proper order; *giō-gi yoku narabu*, to sit in (their) proper places.

Giō-ja | 者, a pilgrim.

Giō-ji | 司, an umpire in wrestl-

ing; the elective president of a tradesguild.

Giō-ji | 事, term formerly applied; 1.—to the townsman whose duty it was to settle disputes and arrange small matters in his ward, the office being held in turn by each house-holder. 2.—to the elective president of each tradesguild.

Giō-jō | 狀, conduct; behaviour; actions.

Giō-kei | 啓, the going out of the Empress or heir-apparent (either on a journey or to any place outside the palace).

Giō-kō | 幸, term applied to the passage of the Emperor from one place to another, or to his proceeding anywhere outside the palace.

Giō-nen | 年, the years of a person's age (applied only to elderly people).

Giō-retsu | 列, a procession; *suru*, to move in a procession.

Giō-sei | 政, government; administration; the executive; executive as opposed to judicial and legislative.

Giō-seki | 跡, see **Giō-jō** | 狀.

Giō-sho | 書, the intermediate style of writing Chinese characters between the square and cursive styles.

Giō 仰 To raise the head; look up; hope; anxious expectation.

Giō-bō | 望, (*wo*) *suru*, to desire; wish for; expect; *suru*, to hope.

Giō-bo | 慕, (*wo*) *suru*, to love; be fond of.

Giō-sen | 瞻, see **Giō-shi** | 視.

Giō-shi | 視, *suru*, to look up.

Giō-ten | 天, *suru*, to be surprised; be astonished; be amazed.

Giō-tan | 嘆, *suru*, to sigh.

Gio 御 (also read *Go*); To drive horses; imperial.

Gio-fuku | 服, see **Gio-i** | 衣.

Gio-hai | 杯, used in the expression; *gio-hai wo tamawaru*, to drink wine with the Emperor, or, to receive a wine-cup as a present from the Emperor.

Gio-i | 衣, the imperial garments.

Gio-ken | 劍, the imperial sword.

Gio-kō | 幸, see **Giō-kō** 行幸.

Gio-sai | 製, imperial composition; composed by the Emperor (applied only to songs or verses).

Gio-sha | 車, the imperial carriage.

Gio-sha | 者, an imperial coachman; the coachman of any distinguished personage.

Gio-shin | 寝, *asobasaru*, (of the Emperor) to sleep.

Gio-sho | 書, anything written by the Emperor; the imperial autograph.

Gio-u | 宇, the reign of an Emperor.

Gio-yū | 遊, an imperial pleasure-party; *asobasaru*, to amuse himself (of the Emperor).

Gio 魚 A fish.

Gio-biō | 苗, fish spawn.

Gio-giō | 業, fishing as an industry; the trade of fishmonger.

Gio-ka | 鰕, used in the expression *gio-ka no tomo*, fishing-folk; people living by the sea.

Gio-mō | 網, a fishing-net.

Gio-rin | 鱗, the scale of a fish; also applied to a certain formation of troops before a battle.

Gio-rui | 類, the fish species; fish.

Gio-sen | 船, a boat used to carry fish.

Gio-sō | 倉, a fish-tank.

Gio-yen | 鹽, used in the expression *gio-yen no ri*, profit made out of fish and salt, in allusion to the advantages derived from living by the sea.

Gio 馭 To drive horses; govern.

Gio-sha | 者, see **Giō-sha** | 御者.

Gio 漁 To fish.

Gio-fu | 夫, a fisherman.

Gio-riō | 業, fishing as an industry; fishing as an amusement.

Gio-shidō | 舟, a fishing boat.

Gio-son | 村, a fishing-town or village.

Giō 僥 False.

Giō-kō | 倖, unexpected luck; great good fortune.

Giō 澆 To sprinkle; unfaithful.
Giō-ki | 季, decay; decline; deterioration; *giō-ki ni omomuku*, (of a country or of a nation's morals) to deteriorate; decay.

Giō 翹 To raise; elevate; lofty; distant.

Giō-bō | 望, wish; desire; expectation; (*wo*) *suru*, to desire; wish for; expect; *suru*, to hope.

Giō-giō | |, (followed by *tari*, and *taru*) lofty; distant.

Giō-shū | 首, *suru*, to raise the head; look up.

Giō-sōku | 足, *suru*, to stand on tiptoe; *giō-soku shite matsu*, to be on the tiptoe of expectation; *giō-soku shite miru*, to stand on tiptoe to look.

Giō 凝 To congeal; freeze.

Giō-kan | 寒, severe cold; very cold; freezing.

Giō-ketsu | 結, *suru*, to become hardened or solidified; form into a lump or mass; (of water) to congeal; freeze; (of blood) to coagulate; (of milk) to curdle.

Giō-ko | 固, see **Giō-ketsu** | 結.

Giō-shū | 聚, see **Giō-ketsu** | 結;

Giō-tai | 滯, *suru*, (of business) to be obstructed; be at a standstill; to act as an obstruction; cause a stoppage.

Gioku 玉 A precious stone; beautiful; fine.

Gioku-den | 殿, the imperial palace; a beautiful residence.

Gioku-gan | 顔, the imperial countenance; a beautiful face.

Gioku-hai | 杯, a handsome wine-cup.

Gioku-hen | 篇, a thesaurus; a term commonly used in the titles of dictionaries.

Gioku-ji | 璽, the imperial seal.

Gioku-jin | 人, a lapidary.

Gioku-seki | 石, a precious stone; gem; good and bad; the last meaning only occurs in the expression *gioku-seki kon-kō*, good and bad mixed together.

Gioku-shoku | 食, fine viands; delicacies; *suru*, to eat delicate food.

Gioku-tai | 體, the imperial body.

Gioku-to | 兔, the moon.

Gioku-za | 座, an apartment in the palace where the Emperor sits; *asobasaru*, to sit (of the Emperor).

Giū 牛 An ox; to lead cattle.

Giū-hi | 皮, a bullock's hide; leather; the name of a cake.

Giū-in | 飲, *suru*, to drink wine immoderately.

Giū-ji | 耳, a director; president; manager.

Giū-kaku | 革, leather.

Giū-tō | 刀, used in the expression *giū-tō kei wo saku*, to cut up a fowl with a knife used to kill an ox (of disproportionately great means applied to small ends).

Go 午 One of the 12 horary and cyclical signs; to resist.

Go-go | 後, the afternoon.

Go-jitsu | 日, noon.

Go-min | 眠, see **Go-sui** | 睡.

Go-shoku | 食, a midday meal; lunch; *suru*, to eat in the middle of the day.

Go-sui | 睡, a siesta; *suru*, to take a siesta at noon.

Go-zen | 前, the forenoon.

Go 互 Duality; interlocked; reciprocal; connected.

Go-jō | 讓, *suru*, to make mutual concessions; *go-jō no jidan*, a compromise.

Go-kaku | 格, (also written 牛角); equal; even; (of a battle) undecided; drawn; *go-kaku wo haru*, to be exactly equal; to be evenly matched.

Go-kaku | 較, (also read *Go-kō*); (*wo*) *suru*, to compose.

Go-shi | 市, commerce; trade; *suru*, to trade; carry on commerce; *go-shi-ba*, a mart.

Go-sō | 相, *suru*, to afford mutual help; work together; act in concert; combine.

Go-yō | 用, (*wo*) *suru*, to use in common; *go-yō-chi*, land held in common.

Go 五 The central number; five.

Go-giō | 行, the five elements, namely, wood, fire, earth, metal and water.

Go-in | 音, the five musical notes.

Go-jō | 常, the five cardinal virtues, namely, humanity; righteousness; propriety; wisdom; faith.

Go-kai | 戒, the five Buddhist commandments condemning theft, lying, intemperance, the taking of life, and adultery.

Go-kaku | 角, five-sided; pentagonal.

Go-kiō | 經, the five Chinese classics.

Go-koku | 穀, the five cereals; namely, rice, wheat, beans and two kinds of millet.

Go-kwan | 官, the five senses.

Go-mi | 味, the five kinds of taste.

Go-rin | 倫, the five social virtues, namely, loyalty of servant to master; love of child for parent; obedience of wife to husband; affection as between friends, and affection as between brothers and sisters.

Go-rin | 輪, used only in the expression *go-rin no tō*, a monument made of five differently shaped pieces of stone.

Go-shō | 障, (a Buddhist term), the five hindrances to a woman becoming a *hotoke*.

Go-shoku | 色, (also read *Go-shiki*); the five colours, namely,

blue, yellow, red, white and black.

Go-sui | 衰, (a Buddhist term), the five stages of suffering through which the Buddhist *ten-nin* have to pass before attaining complete perfection.

Go-tai | 體, the five members of the body; the whole body.

Go-zō | 臟, the five viscera, namely, the heart, lungs, stomach, liver and kidneys.

Gō 合 To unite; assemble; harmonize; combined.

Gō-bō | 謀, *suru*, to lay plans in concert; form a scheme in combination; plot together.

Gō-dō | 同, *suru*, to combine; unite; act together; (*wo*) *suru*, to combine; amalgamate; put together.

Gō-geki | 擊, *suru*, to make a combined attack.

Gō-jū | 從, *suru*, to combine; form a coalition; band together; unite (for a common purpose); coalesce; take measures in concert.

Gō-kei | 計, the sum total; whole amount.

Gō-ki | 期, *suru*, to meet at an appointed time.

Gō-kin | 番, a marriage; *suru*, to marry.

Gō-shi | 志, an agreement; understanding; accord; joint purpose; *suru*, to establish an

accord; effect an agreement; arrive at a common understanding; be of one mind.

Gō-shiū | 衰, see **Gō-dō** | 同.

Go 冱 (also written 冱); To freeze.

Go-kan | 寒, severe cold; freezing.

Go 吾 I; myself; we; to prevent.

Go-jin | 人, we; we and others; any one; (used only in writing).

Go-shi | 子, you; (used only in writing and by a superior in addressing an inferior).

Go-sō | 曹, we; (used only in writing).

Gō 治 To accord with; permeate; everywhere.

Gō-bun | 聞, (*wo*) *suru*, to hear widely; *suru*, to be heard universally.

Gō-kiū | 及, *suru*, (of government decrees) to have universal effect or force; (of a religion) to have wide-spread influence; (of a fashion) to permeate everywhere.

Go 後 Behind; afterwards; future; next; to succeed; last.

Go-dan | 段, the next or the last act of a play; the following or remaining acts of a play; that which follows; *go-dan no bun*, a subsequent passage; *go-dan ni*, afterwards.

Go-jin | 陣, the rear-guard of an army; the rear of a camp.

Go-jitsu | 日, in a day or two; in a few days time; subsequently; at a later date.

Go-ke | 家, a widow.

Go-keku | 刻, soon; by and by; subsequently; later on; afterwards.

Go-shō | 生, (a Buddhist term) the next or future state of existence; happiness in a future state.

Go 拷 To beat.

Go-chi | 答, *suru*, to beat a person in order to elicit a confession.

Go-da | 打, see **Go-chi** | 答.

Go-gai | 勘, a strict criminal investigation; *suru*, to investigate a crime strictly; conduct a severe enquiry into an offence.

Go-jun | 訊, *suru*, to examine a person by torture.

Go-kiku | 鞠, see **Go-gai** | 勘.

Go-mon | 問, examination by torture; *suru*, to examine a person by torture; *gō-mon-ni kaka-ru*, to be put to the torture.

Go 娛 Pleased; joy.

Go-gi | 戲, *suru*, to amuse oneself; indulge in diversion; frolic.

Go-raku | 樂, pleasure; joy; delight; *suru*, to be pleased.

Go-yū | 遊, *suru*, to enjoy oneself; (*gō-yū* implies a less active and more dignified form of amusement than *gō-gi*).

Gō 剛 (also read *Kō*) Tough; firm; stiff.

Gō-choku | 直, unbendingly honest; doggedly upright.

Gō-fuku | 復, obstinate; unswerving; dogged.

Gō-ken | 健, sturdy; strong.

Gō-ki | 氣, brave; courageous; resolute; determined.

Gō-ki | 毅, steadfast; sturdy (in heart); determined.

Gō-mō | 猛, see **Gō-ki** | 毅.

Gō-tan | 膽, brave; resolute; daring; enterprising; adventurous.

Gō-tetsu | 鉄, tough iron or steel.

Gō-yū | 勇, see **Gō-ki** | 氣.

Go 御 (also read *Gio*); Imperial.

Go-hei | 幣, the cut paper placed in shrines as an offering to the *kami*, or as an object of worship as representing the *kami*.

Go-nō | 惱, the illness of the Emperor; *asobasaru*, to be sick (of the Emperor only).

Go-riō | 料, belonging to the Emperor; Imperial domain; (before the restoration this word was also applied to the property of the Shōgun.)

Go-riō | 領, the Shōgun's domains; the domains of a *daimiō* when used by his retainer.

Go-sha | 裁, the Imperial pardon.

Go-sho | 所, the Imperial Palace; (before the restoration this word was also applied to the residence of the Shōgun).

Go-ten | 殿, the Imperial Palace; (before the restoration this word was applied also to the residence of the Shōgun, or of a *daimiō*).

Go-yō | 用, government use, business or service; *go* in this word is also used simply as an honorific.

Go-za | 座, *asobasaru*, to sit (of the Emperor only); *go-za-fune*, the imperial vessel; *go-za-no-ma*, the room occupied by the Emperor; (before the restoration this term was also applied to the Shōgun).

Go-zen | 前, the imperial presence; also used in both speaking and writing in the sense of your honor.

Go-zen | 膳, rice; food; a meal; (a polite term).

Gō 毫 Long fine hair; a slender twig; delicate; a very little.

Gō-hatsu | 髮, see **Gō-rin** | 簪.

Gō-matsu | 末, (also read *Gō-batsu*); see **Gō-rin** | 簪.

Gō-mō | 毛, see **Gō-rin** | 簪.

Gō-rin | 簪, trifling; very slight; *gō-rin no sa sen ri wo aya-maru*, a trifling error may lead to serious disaster; used chiefly with a negative, e. g. *go-rin mo tagawadzu*, there is not the slightest difference.

Gō-tan | 端, the point of a pen; *go-tan wo furū*, to wield a pen; to write.

Go 晤 Bright; to meet; explain.

Go-dan | 談, a conversation; *suru*, to converse.

Go-kwai | 會, an interview; *suru*, to meet and converse.

Gō 強 (also read *Kiō*); Strong; violent; energetic; vigorous.

Gō-bai | 賣, (*wo*) *suru*, to sell by force; *suru*, to force a person to buy anything against his will.

Gō-dan | 談, a threat; violent language; *suru*, to use threats; *gō-dan wo motte hito wo odosu*, to frighten a person by threats.

Gō-datsu | 奪, (*wo*) *suru*, to rob with violence; seize; carry off forcibly.

Gō-kan | 姦, rape; *suru*, to rape a woman.

Gō-kan | 諫, *suru*, to address an earnest remonstrance; (*wo*) *suru*, to warn earnestly.

Gō-tō | 盜, robbery; a robber; *suru*, to rob with violence.

Gō-yoku | 欲, covetousness; greed; avarice; covetous; greedy.

Gō 傲 Scorn; haughty.

Gō-itsu | 佚, see **Gō-shi** | 侈.

Gō-kiō | 倨, see **Gō-man** | 慢.

Gō-man | 慢, arrogant; boastful; proud; haughty; selfwilled; *suru*, to behave arrogantly; act in an arbitrary manner.

Gō-shi | 侈, extravagance; arrogance; proud; arrogant; extravagant.

Gō-tan | 膽, pride; haughtiness; arrogance; conceit; selfwill; obstinacy.

Gō-sen | 然, (followed by *tari* and *taru*) arrogant; boastful; proud; arbitrary; selfwilled; *gō-sen to shite*, in an arbitrary or arrogant manner.

Gō 號 To call; a name; mark.

Gō-dō | 動, see **Gō-kiū** | 泣.

Gō-hō | 砲, a signal gun; a shot fired as a signal.

Gō-ki | 旗, a signal flag; a signal.

Gō-kiū | 泣, *suru*, to cry bitterly; wail loudly; make great lamentations.

Gō-ko | 呼, (*wo*) *suru*, to summon by a loud call; call by shouting.

Gō-koku | 興, see **Gō-kiū** | 泣.

Gō-rei | 令, an order; command; (of military or naval orders only).

Gō-sui | 霰, a signal rocket.

Gō 郷 a village; rustic.

Gō-shi | 士, a term applied before the reconstruction of classes which followed upon the restoration to a limited class of farmers, found only in certain districts of Japan, who had the privilege of wearing arms.

Gō 豪 A porcupine; excelling; superior; brave; powerful; overbearing; a hero; leader.

Gō-fu | 富, see **Gō-ki** | 貴.

Gō-in | 飲, *suru*, to drink much wine.

Gō-ka | 家, a wealthy or powerful house or family; a rich person.

Gō-kaku | 客, a rich or influential person; a person of chivalrous character; a gallant fellow.

Gō-ketsu | 傑, a hero; a distinguished person; eminent man; heroic; gallant; brave; distinguished; eminent; able.

Gō-ki | 氣, see **Gō-tan** | 膽.

Gō-ki | 貴, rich; wealthy; prosperous; flourishing; influential; powerful.

Gō-kiō | 俠, a chivalrous person; a gallant fellow.

Gō-kiō | 強, strong; powerful; overbearing; tyrannical; oppressive.

Gō-ko | 戸, see **Gō-ka** | 家.

Gō-mai | 邁, wise; able; brave; heroic; chivalrous; distinguished.

Gō-min | 民, see **Gō-nō** | 農.

Gō-nō | 農, a rich farmer; wealthy agriculturist.

Gō-sha | 奢, extravagance; prodigality; extravagant; luxurious; *gō-sha wo kiwameru*, to be excessively extravagant.

Gō-shō | 商, a wealthy merchant.

Gō-shun | 俊, see **Gō-mai** | 邁.

Gō-tan | 膽, courageous; valiant; brave; adventurous; heroic.

Gō-yel | 英, see **Gō-mai** | 邁.

Gō-yū | 雄, see **Gō-ketsu** | 傑.

Gō-yū | 遊, *suru*, to spend much money in pleasures; to indulge in expensive amusements.

Gō-zoku | 族, rich relations; wealthy people.

Go 誤 To err; a mistake; faulty; wrong.

Go-biō | 謬, (also read *Go-biū*); a mistake; error.

Go-bun | 聞, a mistake in hearing; misunderstanding; a false rumour or report; *suru*, to make a mistake in hearing (anything); to misunderstand what is said.

Go-datsu | 脱, an error (of omission); an omission; *suru*, to omit by inadvertency to do something which ought to be done; make an omission; (*wo*) *suru*, to omit; leave out.

Go-den | 傳, an incorrect tradition; erroneous report.

Go-i | 爲, an error (of commission); *suru*, to do something by mistake which ought not to have been done; make a mistake; commit a fault.

Go-ji | 字, a wrong character; an incorrectly written character.

Go-jin | 認, a mistaken impression; an incorrect judgment; a wrong conclusion; an error; *suru*, to have an incorrect idea; form a wrong judgment or conclusion; make a mistake.

Go-kai | 解, a misapprehension; misunderstanding; (*wo*) *suru*, to misunderstand; *suru*, to make a mistake of apprehension.

Go-kei | 計, an error; mistake; an incorrect calculation or account; mistaken plan; faulty scheme; *suru*, to make a mistake; make an error in a calculation; propose a faulty plan.

Go-satsu | 殺, *suru*, to kill a person by mistake; kill a person in mistake for another.

Go-shitan | 失, an error; fault; mistake; *suru*, to make a mistake; commit a fault.

Go-yō | 用, misapplication through inadvertency or ignorance; (*wo*) *suru*, (of things) to misapply; use for a purpose for

which the thing employed was not intended; (of persons) to make a mistake in employing (on an incorrect assumption as to the fitness of the person employed).

Go 語 To converse; a word; sentence; language.

Go-dan | 談, conversation; *suru*, to converse.

Go-gaku | 學, the study of languages or of a particular language; philology.

Go-in | 音, speech; pronunciation.

Go-ji | 次, conversation; *go-ji toki wo utsusu*, to pass the time in talk; used also in the expression *go-ji jō-yaku kai-sei no koto ni oyobu*, which may be rendered, took advantage of the conversation to discuss treaty revision, or, the conversation then turned upon treaty revision.

Go-ji | 辭, speech; language.

Go-ki | 氣, manner of speaking; the tone or spirit in which remarks are made; *shō-chi fu-shō-chi wa kotoba yori mo gō-ki ni arawareru*, whether he consents or not appears not so much from what he says as from his mode of saying it.

Go-ro | 路, pronunciation; a play on words; pun; also used in the expressions *go-ro ga ii*,

go-ro ga warui, applied to the combination of syllables in a word or the arrangement of words in poetry.

Go-sei | 勢, see **Go-ki** | 氣.

Go 護 To preserve; protect; help.

Go-ji | 持, (*wo*) *suru*, to take great care of; keep carefully.

Go-hei | 兵, a military escort; a guard of soldiers.

Go-hō | 法, the protection of Buddhism; *go-hō suru*, to protect or patronize Buddhism.

Go-koku | 國, the defence or protection of the country; *go-koku no hei*, troops maintained for the defence of the state.

Go-ma | 摩, a Buddhist term used in the phrase *go-ma wo taku*, to offer up prayers while slips of wood are burning in a brazier.

Go-ō | 送, (*wo*) *suru*, to escort; accompany as a guard; *suru*, to act an escort.

Go-yei | 衛, (*wo*) *suru*, to guard; protect; *suru*, to act as a guard.

Gō 聾 Noise; clamour.

Gō-gō | |, see **Go-zen** | 然.

Gō-ki | 起, agitation; clamour; commotion; tumult; *suru*, to be agitated; raise a clamour; create a tumult.

Gō-sen | 然, (followed by *tari* and *taru*), noisy; clamorous; turbulent; *gō-sen to shite*, noisily; vehemently; clamorously.

Goku 極 (also read *Kioku*); The ridge-pole of a house; the utmost point; acme; very; extreme.

Goku-han | 寒, extreme cold; the coldest season of the year (*dai-han*).

Goku-gatsu | 月, the last month of the year.

Goku-hin | 品, articles of the best quality.

Goku-jō | 上, best; of the highest quality.

Goku-i | 意, the essential principle; chief point; gist; pith; essence.

Goku-raku | 樂, the Buddhist paradise.

Goku-sho | 暑, extreme heat; the hottest season of the year (*tai-sho*).

Goku 獄 To judge; a prison.

Goku-mon | 門, decapitation followed by exposure of the head (a special penalty under the Shogunate).

Goku-ri | 吏, a warder; prison-officers.

Goku-sha | 舍, a prison; gaol.

Goku-sotō | 卒, a subordinate turnkey; prison-officers.

Gu 具 Together; prepared; to arrange; all; to be completely provided with.

Gu-bi | 備, *suru*, (of things) to be all in order; be in perfect readiness; (of persons) to be provided with everything necessary; be fully equipped.

Gu-gan | 眼, understanding; discernment; perspicacity, *gu-gan no hito*, a person of understanding; a man of wide knowledge.

Gu-jō | 狀, (*wo*) *suru*, to report (to a superior); *suru*, to make a detailed representation (to a superior).

Gu-rin | 稟, see **Gu-jō** | 狀.

Gu-roku | 録, (*wo*) *suru*, to write in detail; *suru*, prepare a detailed record.

Gu-shin | 申, see **Gu-jō** | 狀.

Gu-yū | 有, *suru*, to be in readiness; be all in order; be duly arranged; (*wo*) *suru*, to hold in readiness; be well provided with; use as a weapon of advantage; turn to account.

Gu 俱 All; together; both.

Gu-metan | 滅, *suru*, (a collective term applied to both persons and things) to perish all together; be all destroyed.

Gu-son | 存, *suru*, (a collective term applied to both persons and things) to remain or survive (all together).

Gū 偶 An even number; accidentally; a statue.

Gū-gō | 合, (*ni*) *suru*, to meet unexpectedly; come across by chance; *wasawai ni gū-gō suru*, to encounter unexpected calamity.

Gū-gū | 遇, see **Gū-gō** | 合.

Gū-hō | 逢, see **Gū-gō** | 合.

Gū-jitsu | 日, the days of a month which are expressed by even numbers.

Gū-sū | 數, even as opposed to old numbers.

Gū-sen | 然, (*ni*), unexpectedly; by chance; used also frequently in the expression *gū-sen ni arazu*, it is not surprising; it is quite natural.

Gū-zō | 像, an image or idol.

Gū 寓 To lodge; sojourn; reside; be attached to; borrow; a metaphor.

Gū-choku | 直, night-duty; *suru*, to be on duty for a night; take one's turn of night-duty; (before the restoration this term was applied both to officials and to the retainers of a *daimiō*; it is now used only officials).

Gū-gen | 言, a parable; fable; metaphorical language.

Gū-kaku | 客, a parasite; hang on.

Gū-kiō | 居, temporary residence (as opposed to *sai-kiō* per-

manent residence); *suru*, to reside temporarily.

Gu 愚 Stupid; idiotic; ignorant; dull; obtuse.

Gu-an | 案, see **Gu-i** | 意.

Gu-butsu | 物, see **Gu-sha** | 者.

Gu-chi | 痴, see **Gu-don** | 鈍.

Gu-choku | 直, simple; honest from lack of wit to be otherwise.

Gu-don | 鈍, foolish; dull-witted; stupid; obtuse; ignorant.

Gu-fu | 夫, see **Gu-sha** | 者.

Gu-fu | 婦, a foolish woman.

Gu-i | 意, my humble opinion (used in a depreciatory sense by the speaker or writer).

Gu-jin | 人, see **Gu-sha** | 者.

Gu-kei | 計, a foolish plain; clumsy design.

Gu-kō | 愚, see **Gu-don** | 鈍.

Gu-mai | 味, see **Gu-don** | 鈍.

Gu-min | 民, the ignorant masses; the mob.

Gu-rō | 弄, (*wo*) *suru*, to make a fool of; treat with contempt.

Gu-sai | 賽, my ignorant wife (used in a depreciatory sense by the speaker or writer).

Gu-sha | 者, a fool; simpleton; an ignorant person; *gu-sha no it-toku*, the one lucky hit of a fool, as opposed to *chi-sha no is-shitsu*, the one slip of a wise man.

Gu-shin | 臣, I; my humble self (used in a depreciatory sense by the speaker or writer).

Gu-soku | 息, my ignorant children (used in a deprecatory sense by the speaker or writer).

Gu-sō | 僧, a foolish priest; also used by a priest in the sense of my humble self.

Gū 遇 To meet by chance; occur unexpectedly.

Gū-chaku | 着, see **Gū-gō** 偶合.

Gū-gō | 合, see **Gū-gō** 偶合.

Gū-ken | 見, (*wo*) *suru*, to see or meet by chance; light upon unexpectedly.

Gū-nan | 難, unexpected calamity; sudden disaster.

Gu 颶 a tempest.

Gu-fū | 風, a tempest; cyclone; typhoon.

Gun 軍 An army; military;

Gun-bō | 防, measures of defence in time of war.

Gun-mon | 門, an army; the entrance of a camp.

Gun-mu | 務, military duties or business.

Gun-pai | 配, military dispositions; *suru*, to direct the movements of an army in time of war.

Gun-pi | 費, military expenditure; war expenses.

Gun-pō | 法, military regulations; martial laws.

Gun-dan | 談, a conversation on military matters; a discussion

on warlike events; *suru*, to discuss military topics; talk over warlike events.

Gun-dan | 團, a military force; a division of an army.

Gun-ga | 衙, a military or naval department or office.

Gun-i | 醫, a military or naval doctor.

Gun-ji | 事, military affairs or duties; military service; war.

Gun-ji | 持, a bucket.

Gun-ji | 需, see **Gun-yō** | 用.

Gun-jin | 陣, an army.

Gun-kan | 監, a term (now no longer used) applied to military officers of high rank and experience whose duty it was to watch closely the behaviour of the troops in battle and who were for the time being regarded as non-combatant.

Gun-kan | 艦, a man-of war; war-vessel.

Gun-ki | 記, military records or annals; chronicles of war.

Gun-ki | 機, military tactics.

Gun-kō | 功, a military exploit; distinguished service in the field; military service or merit.

Gun-rei | 令, a military order; military commands.

Gun-rei | 禮, military etiquette.

Gun-ri | 吏, a military or naval officer.

Gun-riaku | 略, a plan of campaign; military strategy.

Gun-riō | 旅, a military force; a corps d'armée.

Gun-rīō | 糧, the provisions of an army in the field; commissariat.

Gun-ritsu | 律, see **Gum-pō** | 法.

Gun-sei | 制, military regulations; military system.

Gun-seki | 籍, military or naval registers.

Gun-shi | 資, see **Gum-pi** | 費.

Gun-sho | 書, a military history; chronicle of battles; account of a war.

Gun-shoku | 食, see **Gun-rīō** | 糧.

Gun-sō | 裝, military dress and accoutrements.

Gun-sū | 須, see **Gun-yō** | 用.

Gun-yei | 營, a military camp.

Gun-yō | 用, military use; war-like purposes.

Gun 郡 A place where many people assemble; a principality; a territorial division.

Gun-pi | 費, the public expenditure of a country district.

Gun-chō | 長, the mayor of a district.

Gun-ken | 縣, the direct administration of the country by the Emperor, as opposed to the feudal system (*kō-ken*) under which the administrative authority was vested in the territorial nobility.

Gun-ku | 區, country districts and town districts.

Gun-ri | 吏, a country district officer.

Gun-son | 村, country districts and villages.

Gun 群 Several; flock; herd; multitude; company; of the same kind.

Gum-bō | 氓, see **Gum-min** | 民.

Gum-min | 民, people generally; the public.

Gun-chiū | 中, used in the expressions *kitte gun-chiū ni iru*, to cut one's way into the midst (of the enemy); *gun-chiū ni chin-niū suru*, to dash into (the enemy's) ranks.

Gun-gen | 言, a multitude of statements; *shiū-kō kin wo kesu gun-gen sei wo midaru*, an army of voices will melt metal and a multitude of statements will pervert right.

Gun-gi | 議, the various views of those assembled; used also, but rarely, in the sense of public opinion.

Gun-in | 飲, a drinking party; carousal; *suru*, to meet and drink together; carouse.

Gun-ki | 起, *suru*, (of persons) to rise in a body (in revolt against the government); (of birds) to rise up in a flock into the air.

Gun-ki | 讒, public calumny or condemnation; *suru*, to slander a person collectively; pronounce

public condemnation upon a person.

Gun-kio | 居, *suru*, to reside or exist in large numbers.

Gun-kō | 行, *suru*, to proceed in a body; move in a mass.

Gun-koku | 國, several or various provinces of Japan; several or various foreign countries; all the provinces of Japan; all foreign countries.

Gun-san | 山, a range of mountains.

Gun-sei | 生, mankind; all human beings.

Gun-shi | 至, see **Gun-shiū** | 聚.

Gun-shin | 臣, all the courtiers or retainers; the assembled courtiers or retainers.

Gun-shiū | 集, see **Gun-shiū** | 聚.

Gun-shiū | 衆, see **Gum-min** | 民.

Gun-shiū | 聚, *suru*, to congregate in large numbers; collect in a body; flock together.

Gun-sho | 書, a collection of books; *suru*, to write collectively.

Gun-shō | 翔, *suru*, (of birds) to fly in a flock.

Gun-tō | 鬪, a fight in which many persons are engaged; a battle; *suru*, to fight in large numbers; engage in a serious encounter.

Gun-tō | 黨, an association; company; party; band.

Gun-yen | 宴, a feast; banquet; *suru*, to join in a banquet; indulge in a feast.

Gun-yō | 羊, a flock of goats.

Gun-yū | 雄, a company of valiant men; a warlike band.

Gwa 瓦 A tile.

Gwa-kai | 解, destruction; ruin; failure; *suru*, to be broken; fall to pieces; fail; be ruined; become bankrupt.

Gwa-ki | 器, earthen-ware.

Gwa-kō | 豪, a tile.

Gwa-reki | 礫, tiles and pebbles.

Gwa-retsu | 裂, *suru*, (of countries only) to be disturbed; be in great disorder; be in a state of commotion.

Gwa 臥 To lie down; sleep; a bedroom.

Gwa-dai | 內, a bed-chamber; sleeping apartment.

Gwa-jō | 床, a bed; couch.

Gwa-jō | 牀, *suru*, to be confined to bed.

Gwa-joku | 蓆, bed-clothes and mattress; bedding.

Gwa-ki | 起, lying down and getting up; *suru*, to lie down and rise; sleep and get up.

Gwa-soku | 息, *suru*, to snore.

Gwa-tō | 榻, see **Gwa-jō** | 床

Gwa 畫 Drawing; a picture.

Gwa-fuku | 幅, a picture (in the form of a hanging scroll).

Gwa-hel | 餅, used in the expressions *gwa-hei to naru*, *gwa-hei ni zoku suru*, to become of no effect; be nullified.

Gwa-kan | 卷, a picture (in the form of a scroll which is kept folded).

Gwa-kō | 工, a painter; artist.

Gwa-shi | 師, see **Gwa-kō** | 工.

Gwa-shin | 手, see **Gwa-kō** | 工.

Gwa-shō | 匠, see **Gwa-kō** | 工.

Gwai 外 Outside exterior; a-broad; foreign.

Gwai-bō | 貌, appearance; (used chiefly in regard to persons); *ano otoko wa gwai-bō ga ii*, that is a fine-looking man.

Gwai-bu | 侮, foreign contempt; *gwai-bu wo uku*, to receive contemptuous treatment from foreign countries.

Gwai-bu | 部, see **Gwai-men** | 面.

Gwai-bun | 聞, publicity; notoriety; reputation; *gwai-bun ga warui*, it must not be made public; *gwai-bun wo habakaru*, to fear publicity; *gwai-bun wo ushinau*, to lose one's reputation.

Gwai-butu | 物, external things or objects; things outside of one's self.

Gwai-han | 藩, a dependency of the empire; tributary state.

Gwai-hō | 法, foreign laws.

Gwai-i | 夷, foreign barbarians; also used before the restoration in the sense of foreigners.

Gwai-jin | 人, a foreigner; stranger; an outsider; also applied under the feudal system to a native of another province.

Gwai-jō | 狀, external condition; appearance; visible state.

Gwai-kei | 形, appearance; form; what is external and therefore visible as opposed to *nai-bu*, what is internal and therefore hidden.

Gwai-ken | 件, another case point or charge; a different matter or affair; other items or grounds.

Gwai-ken | 見, outward appearance; *gwaiken nomi ni kokoro-gake wo suru*, to pay attention only to appearances; *gwai-ken wo kasaru*, to adorn the outside; *gwai-ken ga warui*, it looks bad.

Gwai-kō | 交, foreign intercourse; *gwai-kō-ka*, a diplomatist.

Gwai-kō | 寇, foreign enemies; foreign complications; foreign war; used commonly like *gwai-kwan* and *gwai-nan* in antithesis, e.g. *nai-ran gwai-kō okoreru wa ichi ni shite taradzu*, more than once internal troubles and foreign complications arose at the same time.

Gwai-keku | 國, a foreign country.

Gwai-kwa | 科, (usually read *Ge-kwa*); surgery; surgical; treatment (as opposed to *nai-kwa*, medicine).

Gwai-kwan | 患, foreign troubles; foreign war.

Gwai-kwan | 覲, see **Gwai-ken** | 見.

Gwai-men | 面, the outside; the exterior as opposed to *nai-men*, the inside of anything.

Gwai-mu | 務, foreign affairs; *gwai-mu-shū*, the ministry of foreign affairs.

Gwai-nan | 難, see **Gwai-kwan** | 患.

Gwai-sai | 債, a foreign loan.

Gwai-sei | 征, a hostile expedition against a foreign country; (*wo*) *suru*, to attack; make a hostile incursion into.

Gwai-seki | 戚, maternal relatives.

Gwai-shuten | 出, *suru*, to go out of one's house; step outside.

Gwai-shi | 史, term applied to any history written by a private individual and not compiled by the government.

Gwai-tō | 套, the outer garment called *haori*; an over-coat.

Gwai-yen | 援, assistance received from abroad; foreign aid; *suru*, to render assistance to a foreign country.

Gwai-yō | 用, external use (applied to medicine only).

Gwai-yō | 洋, the open sea.

Gwai-yū | 憂, the period of 50 days mourning for the death of a mother.

Gwai-sei | 甥, relatives by marriage; relation of one's wife.

Gwan 丸 A pellet; anything globular.

Gwan-yaku | 藥, medicine in the form of pills; a pill.

Gwan 元 Origin; head; root; principal; first.

Gwan-jitsu | 日, New Year's day.

Gwan-rai | 來, originally; anciently; in former times; from the first; all along; always; used also in colloquial in the sense of *mochiron*, naturally; of course.

Gwan-ri | 利, principal and interest.

Gwan-se | 祖, an ancestor; progenitor; forefather; founder; inventor; projector.

Gwan 冠

Gwan-saku | 削, (*wo*) *suru*, to plane; trim; round off edges as in a carving.

Gwan 玩 To toy with; a play thing; trinket.

Gwan-butsu | 物, a plaything; toy; object of amusement.

Gwan-kei | 惰, (also read *Gwan-gai*); *suru*, to be idle; loaf; dawdle; pass the time doing nothing.

Gwan-ki | 器, see *Gwan-bu-tsu* | 物.

Gwan-rō | 弄, (*wo*) *suru*, to amuse oneself with; find pleasure in; enjoy; toy with; make light of; (of persons) trifle with; make sport of; *gan-rō-butsu*, see *gam-butsu*.

Gwan 頑 Stupid; stolid; obstinate.

Gwan-min | 民, bigoted people; prejudiced persons; the stupid and unlettered masses of the people.

Gwan-pu | 夫, an obstinate person; prejudiced fellow.

Gwan-do | 愚, see *Gwan-gu* | 愚.

Gwan-don | 鈍, see *Gwan-gu* | 愚.

Gwan-gin | 愚, see *Gwan-gu* | 愚.

Gwan-gu | 愚, stupid; ignorant.

Gwan-ken | 見, a prejudiced opinion; bigoted views; *suru*,

to be prejudiced; hold obstinate views.

Gwan-kō | 梗, see *Gwan-ke* | 固.

Gwan-ke | 固, obstinate; pig-headed; bigoted; prejudiced; crossgrained.

Gwan-ro | 魯, see *Gwan-gu* | 愚.

Gwan-satsu | 率, obstinate; bigoted; prejudiced; ignorant.

Gwan 純 White.

Gwan-ke | 袴, a dandy; a son or descendant of a distinguished family.

Gwan 願 To desire; wish.

Gwan-bō | 望, *suru*, to wish; desire; hope; prefer a petition; (*wo*) *suru*, to desire; long for; ask for; request; beg; entreat; petition for.

Gwan-i | 意, the purport of a petition; subject of a request.

Gwan-jin | 人, a petitioner; supplicant; the person preferring a request.

Gwan-cho | 書, a written petition.

H

Ha 把 To hold; grasp.

Ha-gan | 玩, (*wo*) *suru*, to amuse oneself with; play with; use to divert oneself.

Ha-kei | 柄, the handle of anything.

Ha-ji | 持, (*wo*) *suru*, to hold for

the purpose of using; take hold of; grasp.

Ha 波 A wave; ripple; running water.

Ha-kiō | 響, see *Ha-sei* | 聲.

Ha-kin | 及, *suru*, to spread; extend; (*ni*) *suru*, reach; influence; affect; compromise.

Ha-mon | 教, ripples; wavelets.

Ha-ran | 瀾, see **Ha-tō** | 濤.

Ha-sai | 聲, the sound of waves.

Ha-tō | 濤, waves; billows.

Ha 派 A divergent stream; to branch off.

Ha-ken | 遣, (*wo*) *suru*, to despatch; send; (used almost exclusively in regard to the despatch of officials).

Ha-setsu | 說, a side issue raised in the course of argument; a point which is distinct from the main question.

Ha-shutsu | 出, *suru*, (of persons and chiefly of officials) to proceed somewhere on business; go on circuit; depart on a mission; (of policemen) to be sent on duty (to a particular place); *jun-sa ha-shutsu jo*, a branch police-station.

Ha 破 To break; destroy; rend; defeat; ruin; detect; solve.

Ha-chiku | 竹, literally the splitting of a bamboo; used only in expressions such as *hachiku no ikioi nite*, with irresistible force, the allusion being either to the ease with which a bamboo is split, or to the greatness of the

force employed which carries everything before it with a directness similar to the clean and even manner in which a bamboo divides along its whole length when split, or again to the crash which accompanies the splitting of a bamboo.

Ha-dan | 談, the rupture of negotiations or of arrangements of any kind which are in process of conclusion; *suru*, to be broken off; be ruptured.

Ha-fū | 封, (*wo*) *suru*, to open (as a letter or a sealed packet of any kind).

Ha-goku | 獄, *suru*, to break out of prison; escape from jail.

Ha-hai | 敗, *suru*, to be defeated.

Ha-ka | 家, see **Ha-san** | 産.

Ha-kai | 戒, *suru*, to violate Buddhist precepts.

Ha-kai | 開, (*wo*) *suru*, to break or force open (as a gate).

Ha-ki | 毀, (*wo*) *suru*, to break; injure; (of things); to annul; abrogate (as a decree or law); to cancel; reverse (as the decision of a court).

Ha-kiaku | 却, (*wo*) *suru*, to break; destroy; injure; damage; *suru*, be injured; be destroyed.

Ha-kwa | 瓜, used in the expressions, applied only to girls, *ha-kwa no toshi*, the age of sixteen, *toshi ha-kwa ni itaru*, to reach the age of sixteen.

Ha-kwai | 壞, demolition; ruin (of a house or city); wreck (of a vessel); (*wo*) *suru*, to demolish; destroy; *suru*, to be destroyed; be ruined (as a house or city); be wrecked (of a vessel); *ha-kwai-tō* anarchists.

Ha-metsu | 滅, *suru*, to be destroyed; be ruined; (of a firm) to become bankrupt.

Ha-oku | 屋, a dilapidated or decayed house; dwellings in ruins.

Ha-retsu | 裂, explosion; eruption; *suru*, to burst; explode; burst forth into eruption.

Ha-rō | 牢, see **Ha-goku** | 獄

Ha-ro | 露, *suru*, to be disclosed; come to light.

Ha-sai | 碎 (*wo*) *suru*, to demolish; destroy; break; smash; *suru*, (of a house or city) to be destroyed; be ruined; (of a vessel) be wrecked.

Ha-sai | 摧, see **Ha-sai** | 碎.

Ha-san | 産, *suru*, to become bankrupt; lose one's fortune; be beggared.

Ha-sen | 船, a wrecked vessel; *suru*, (of vessels) to be wrecked.

Ha-son | 損, injury; damage; (*wo*) *suru*, to injure; harm; *suru*, to be damaged; suffer injury.

Ha-tan | 騰, *suru*, to be astonished; be startled; be amazed.

Ha-tei | 綻, (also read *Ha-ten*); a flaw; blemish; rent; defect; *ha-tei wo oginau*, to mend a

rent, and so to give a hint; *ha-tei wo uru*, to make a sham retreat (in order to lead the enemy to pursue); or (as in fencing), to deceive one's antagonist by a pretended want of skill.

Ha-zai | 財, see **Ha-san** | 産.

Ha 頗 Uneven; partial.

Ha-heki | 偏, partiality; favoritism; prejudice; partial; prejudiced; *suru*, to shew partiality; be prejudiced; be guilty of favoritism.

Ha 霸 The dark disk of the new moon; ruler; to domineer.

Ha-dō | 道, see **Ha-sai** | 政

Ha-fu | 府, the Shogunate.

Ha-ki | 氣, vigour; *ha-ki no aru ye*, a vigorous drawing.

Ha-sei | 政, the administration of the country by the Shōguns, as opposed to *Ō-sei*, the personal rule of the Emperor.

Hai 佩 To wear in the girdle; girdle appendages.

Hai-fuku | 服, (*wo*) *suru*, to hold in respect; retain in respectful memory; cherish a grateful recollection of.

Hai-ken | 劍, see **Hai-tō** | 刀.

Hai-tai | 帶, the wearing of; (*wo*) *suru*, to wear; (applied to the wearing of swords or medals only).

Hai-tō | 刀, a sword that is, or was being, worn; *suru*, to wear a sword.

Hai-yō | 用, the wearing of; (*wo*) *suru*, to wear; (applied as a general term to the wearing of anything).

Hai 肺 The lungs.

Hai-biō | 病. consumption; phthisis.

Hai-fu | 腑, the innermost part of the mind; *hai-fu wo arawasu*, to unfold one's inmost heart (to a person).

Hai-kan | 肝, the lungs and liver; the innermost part of the mind; *hai-kan wo kudaku*, to spend much thought over a matter.

Hai-rō | 癆, see **Hai-biō** | 病.

Hai 背 The back; rear; to oppose; reject; turn the back to.

Hai-chi | 馳, (*ni*) *suru*, to oppose; be opposed to; be the opposite of; be contrary to; *ki-soku no i ni hai-chi suru*, to be contrary to the intention of the regulations; *suru*, to be put to flight.

Hai-go | 後, see **Hai-mien** | 面.

Hai-han | 反, (also written | 叛); a breach of faith or of agreement; treachery; *suru*, to break a promise; violate an engagement; go back on one's word; act treacherously; differ

in opinion; hold opposite views; (*ni*) *suru*, to be contrary to; infringe; violate.

Hai-i | 違, (i.w. I-hai); (*ni*) *suru* to violate; transgress; break; infringe; commit a breach of.

Hai-kan | 汗, *suru*, to feel ashamed; *hai-kan no itari ni zonji soro*, I feel really quite ashamed; *hai-kan rin-rin tari*, I am overwhelmed with shame; (said as a polite form of protest).

Hai-kiaku | 却, see **Hai-i** | 違; (used however with (*wo*) and not (*ni*)).

Hai-kiō | 教, *suru*, to change one's religion; become a pervert; *hai-kiō-sha*, an apostate.

Hai-mei | 盟, a breach of covenant or treaty; being false to one's oath; *suru*, to break a covenant; be false to one's oath; commit an act of treachery; violate treaty engagements (as between two countries).

Hai-men | 面, the back; rear; lying with the back towards; facing backwards.

Hai-rei | 戾, (*ni*) *suru*, to be opposed to; be contrary to; infringe; (used chiefly in regard to facts or statements which are not in accordance with the subject of reference).

Hai-ri | 離, *suru*, to differ in opinion; hold opposite views; (*ni*) *suru*, to be opposed to; be contrary to.

Hai-shō | 誦, (*wo*) *suru*, to repeat memoriter anything written.

Hai-yaku | 約, a breach of faith, or agreement or contract; violation of a treaty; *suru*, to break a promise or an agreement or contract; violate treaty engagements (as between two countries).

Hai 拜 To salute; render obeisance; bow; worship; appoint to office; pay one's respects; visit.

Hai-bi | 肩, see **Hai-men** | 面.

Hai-butsu | 佛, *suru*, to worship (of Buddhist worship only).

Hai-chō | 聽, (*wo*) *suru*, to listen respectfully to; hear with respect; used by inferiors when addressing superiors.

Hai-dai | 戴, (also read *Hai-tai*); (*wo*) *suru*, to receive or accept with respect; used by inferiors when addressing superiors and in regard to instructions as well as other things.

Hai-den | 殿, a place of worship or adoration (as a shrine or temple).

Hai-doku | 讀, (*wo*) *suru*, to read; peruse respectfully; used in letters, memorials or addresses, and with reference to the action of the writer only, between equals, and by an inferior

or addressing a superior; also employed like (拜承) in a less emphatic sense at the commencement of a letter.

Hai-fu | 俯, see **Hai-fuku** | 伏.

Hai-fuku | 伏, *suru*, to make respectful obeisances; used chiefly in letters and memorials as a concluding phrase when it is equivalent to *ton-shiu* and may be rendered, with respectful obeisances; used also at the commencement of a memorial or address in the phrase *hai-fuku ken-zen*, respectfully bowing I have the honor to address you.

Hai-fuku | 服, (*wo*) *suru*, to defer to; submit respectfully to; give way to; used in respect of submission to the judgment or opinion of an equal or a superior; *suru*, to make a respectful obeisance.

Hai-fun | 墳, *suru*, to worship at or visit a grave.

Hai-ga | 賀, respectful congratulations; *suru*, to congratulate; offer felicitations; used in letters or addresses with reference to the action of the writer etc. only:—

1. between equals as a term of formal politeness towards the person addressed;

2. as a term of formal respect by an inferior to a superior.

Hai-gwan | 顔, see **Hai-men** | 面.

Hai-haku | 白, with respect; with respectful compliments; a term of formal respect used as the concluding phrase of an informal letter, as a special mark of respect in a formal letter after the signature of the writer, and also in advertisements after the name of the advertiser.

Hai-hō | 報, *suru*, to respectfully communicate or inform; a formal term of respect used in letters chiefly between equals; it also occurs on the outside of a letter when it is written immediately after the address and signifies 'respectful answer.'

Hai-ji | 辭, (*wo*) *suru*, to decline; refuse; used in writing by an inferior when addressing a superior.

Hai-ju | 受, (*wo*) *suru*, to receive; acknowledge the receipt of; used only in the written language:—

1. between equals, as a term of formal politeness towards the person addressed;

2. between equals in polite allusion to a third person;

3. as a term of formal respect by an inferior to a superior whom he is addressing, or in allusion to a superior.

Hai-kaku | 客, receiving a visitor in one's own house; *hai-kaku wo sha-suru*, to decline to receive a visitor; *suru*, to receive a visitor.

Hai-kei | 啓, a respectful term used in the commencement of a formal letter; *sho-kan wo motte hai-kei itashi soro*, I have the honor to address you; I beg to inform you; it is often convenient to leave this expression untranslated.

Hai-ken | 見, respectful regard or perusal; (*wo*) *suru*, to look at; see; regard respectfully; peruse or read with respect (as a book or letter); used with reference to the action of the speaker or writer only:—

1. between equals as a term of formal politeness towards the person addressed;

2. between equals in polite allusion to a third person,

3. as a term of formal respect by an inferior to a superior whom he is addressing or in allusion to a superior, or to some person or thing to which special reverence is due.

Hai-kin | 謹, an abbreviated term of formal respect used immediately at the commencement of a letter, and followed by *shikareba*, or *nobuzeba*, which may be rendered, I have the honor to address you, but which may often be safely left untranslated; used also, but rarely, in colloquial, in the expression *hai-kin shite*, respectfully.

Hai-mei | 命, appointment to office; *hai-mei wo ji-suru*, to refuse an official appointment; *suru*, to be appointed to an official post; receive an official appointment.

Hai-men | 面, meeting: *hai-men no setsu*, when I have the honor of meeting you, or, when we next meet; (*ni*) *suru*, to meet; have an interview with; used with reference to the action of the speaker or writer only:—

1. between equals, as a term of formal politeness towards the person addressed;
2. between equals, in polite allusion to a third person;
3. as a term of formal respect by an inferior to a superior whom he is addressing, or in allusion to a superior.

Hai-ran | 覽, (*wo*) *suru*, to look at; regard respectfully; peruse or read with respect (as a letter or book); used in letters memorials or addresses, and with reference to the action of the writer only:—

1. between equals as a term of politeness towards the person addressed;
2. between equals in polite allusion to a third person;
3. as a term of formal respect by an inferior to a superior whom he is addressing, or in

allusion to a superior, or to some person or thing to which special reverence is due.

Hai-rei | 禮, (*wo*) *suru*, to worship; bow down before (as a god); applied also to respectful salutations paid to the emperor.

Hai-riō | 領, (*wo*) *suru*, to receive respectfully as a gift (from a superior); *hai-yiō-chi*, land received in grant from the emperor, or from the government.

Hai-sha | 謝, *suru*, to thank; express acknowledgments; used in letters memorials or addresses and with reference to the action of the writer only:—

1. between equals as a term of formal politeness towards the person addressed;
2. by an inferior as a term of formal respect in addressing a superior.

Hai-shaku | 借, respectful borrowing; the loan (of anything); (*wo*) *suru*, to borrow; receive as a loan; used with reference to the action of the speaker or writer only:—

1. between equals as a term of formal politeness towards the person addressed;
2. between equals in polite allusion to a third person;
3. as a term of formal respect by an inferior to a superior whom he is addressing or in allusion to a superior.

Hai-shin | 神, *suru*, to worship (of *Shintō* worship only).

Hai-shō | 承, (*wo*) *suru*, to take note of; used exclusively in writing and with reference to the action of the writer only:—

1. between equals as a term of formal politeness towards the person addressed;

2. by an inferior as a term of formal respect in addressing a superior;

e.g. *go shokan no omomuki hai-shū tsukamatsuri soro*, I have taken note of the contents of your letter; *kaku-mei no mune hai-shū tsukamatsuri soro*, I have respectfully taken note of your honorable commands; *hai-shū* also often occurs in a less emphatic sense at the commencement of a letter in the abbreviated expression *ki-kan hai-shū*, which may be rendered, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter.

Hai-shō | 誦, (also read *Hai-jin*); see **Hai-doku** | 讀.

Hai-shuku | 祝, see **Hai-ga** | 賀.

Hai-sō | 走, see **Hai-sū** | 趨.

Hai-sō | 送, (*wo*) *suru*, to present; send; offer for acceptance; used in writing and with reference to the action of the writer only:—

1. between equals as a term of formal politeness towards the person addressed;

2. as a term of formal respect by an inferior to a superior.

Hai-sū | 趨, *suru*, to attend (in response to an invitation or request for a visit); to pay a visit; call or wait upon (the person addressed); used exclusively in letters and with reference to the action of the writer only:—

1. between equals as a term of formal politeness towards the person addressed;

2. by an inferior as a term of formal respect in addressing a superior.

Hai-tei | 呈, see **Hai-kei** | 啓.

Hai-yetsu | 謁, an audience (of a sovereign); *suru*, to have an audience.

Hai-yō | 膺, (*wo*) *suru*, to take respectful note of; pay attention to; observe; keep carefully in mind; used only in the written language by an inferior with reference to instructions received from a superior.

Hai 盃 (also written 杯); A wine-cup.

Hai-ban | 盤, wine-cups and plates.

Hai-sen | 洗, the basin for washing wine-cups which is always used at a feast.

Hai-u | 盂, a wine-cup.

Hai 胚 (also written 胚); an embryo (one month old); first beginning.

Hai-tai | 胎, conception; pregnancy; conception (of an idea or plan); origin; germ; *suru*, (of women) to conceive; (of an idea or plan which has not yet taken shape) to be conceived; be in a state of inception; be formed in the mind; originate; (*wo*) *suru*, (of women) to be pregnant (with child); conceive (an idea or plan).

Hai-yō | 孕 pregnancy; *suru*, to become pregnant; conceive.

Hai 配 The colour of wine; to match; pair; proper; banishment.

Hai-bun | 分, see **Bun-pai** 分配.

Hai-chi | 置, (*wo*) *suru*, to arrange; set in order.

Hai-fa | 布, (also written | 付); distribution; issue; (*wo*) *suru*, to distribute; issue.

Hai-gō | 合, (*wo*) *suru*, to make a match with; match; pair; (used both in regard to marriages and also in a more general sense).

Hai-gū | 偶, man and wife; *hai-gū wo yerabu*, to make a match; contract a marriage; *hai-gū wo ushinau*, to lose one's wife or husband by death.

Hai-gun | 軍, military disposi-

tions; the distribution of an army; assignment of positions to troops in the field; *suru*, to arrange the disposition of forces; distribute troops in various places.

Hai-hei | 兵, see **Hai-gun** | 軍.

Hai-jin | 陣, see **Hai-gun** | 軍.

Hai-ka | 下, jurisdiction; authority; command; *waga hai-ka no hei*, the troops under my command; *sono ken no hai-ka ni zoku-suru*, belongs to the jurisdiction of that prefecture.

Hai-rie | 慮, anxiety; solicitude; *suru*, to be anxious concerning oneself or others.

Hai-ru | 流, (also commonly read *Hai-ru*); exile; banishment; (*wo*) *suru*, to banish; *suru*, to be exiled.

Hai-satsu | 札, a charm distributed to the worshippers at a temple.

Hai-shi | 祀, (*wo*) *suru*, to honor collectively (people who have died in battle or others) by the erection of a memorial shrine.

Hai-sho | 所, place of banishment.

Hai-shoku | 色, the matching or agreement of colours; *suru*, to match colours; *hai-shoku ga warui*, the colours do not match.

Hai-shoku | 食, see **Hai-zen** | 膳.

Hai-tatou | 達, distribution; issue; (of letters) delivery; (*wo*) *suru*, to distribute; issue; (of letters) to deliver.

Hai-tō | 當, see **Bum-pai** 分配.

Hai-zai | 劑, medicine made up in accordance with a prescription; *suru*, to prescribe (used only in the spoken language).

Hai-zen | 膳, *suru*, to serve food; place the dishes before the guests at a dinner.

Hai 俳

Diversion.

Hai-kwai | 諧, (also read *Hai-kai*); a poem or stanza of seventeen syllables.

Hai-miō | 名, the nom-de-plume used by the writer of a *hai-kwai*.

Hai-shō | 倡, see **Hai-yā** | 優.

Hai-yā | 優, an actor.

Hai 悖

To oppose; perverse.

Hai-glaku | 逆, (*ni*) *suru*, to transgress; violate; infringe; disobey; oppose; *suru*, to rise in revolt; rebel (rarely used).

Hai-han | 犯, (*ni*) or (*wo*) *suru*, to break; transgress; violate; infringe; disobey; oppose.

Hai-kō | 行, evil conduct; perversity; wicked; obstinate.

Hai-toku | 德, see **Hai-kō** | 行.

Hai 徘徊

To walk.

Hai-kwai | 徊, (*wo*) *suru*, to walk about in; ramble through;

suru, to saunter about; stroll here and there in an aimless manner; used also in vulgar colloquial in the sense of to roam about the country (as *rōnin*); prowl about (as robbers).

Hai 排

To push; press against; arrange; set in order.

Hai-chin | 陳, see **Hai-retsu** | 列.

Hai-dan | 難, used in the expression *hai-dan kai-fun*, the removal of a difficulty and the clearing up of a misunderstanding.

Hai-geki | 擊, *suru*, to attack; make an onslaught upon; (used both of a military attack and of literary polemics).

Hai-hin | 殲, see **Hai-seki** | 斥.

Hai-jō | 除, (*wo*) *suru*, to leave out; omit; dispense with; reject; remove; put aside; do away with; except (from the operation of a rule).

Hai-ki | 棄, (*wo*) *suru*, to abandon; give up; leave out; discard; reject; (*hai-ki* 排棄 and *hai-ki* 廢棄 are practically used synonymously but the former is perhaps employed more in the sense of to *reject* than to *abandon*).

Hai-mon | 悶, *suru*, to dismiss care; drive away trouble from the mind.

Hai-setsu | 列, (*wo*) *suru*, to arrange; set in order; place in a row.

Hai-ritsu | 立, *suru*, to stand in a line; be arranged in a row; (of mountains) to extend in a chain.

Hai-seki | 斥, (*wo*) *suru*, to thrust aside; put out of the way; remove (as an obstacle); expel; drive out (as an enemy); put aside (as an argument).

Hai-seki | 釋, (*wo*) *suru*, (rarely used) to remove (as a difficulty); clear up (as a doubt); settle (as a complication or misunderstanding).

Hai-setsu | 泄, (*wo*) *suru*, to expel (as air or gas from a vessel).

Hai-shutsu | 出, *suru*, to jut out (as a promontory or the roof of a house); *wo suru*, to expel (as air or gas from a vessel).

Hai-za | 坐, *suru*, to sit in a row.

Hai 敗 Destroyed; injured; spoilt; decayed; ruin; defeat.

Hai-bō | 亡, see **Hai-metsu** | 滅.

Hai-boku | 北, see **Hai-seki** | 績.

Hai-fū | 風, corrupt manners; degraded morals.

Hai-gun | 軍, a defeated army.

Hai-hō | 報, news of a defeat.

Hai-hen | 奔, see **Hai-sō** | 走.

Hai-i | 衣, ragged clothes;

threadbare garments.

Hai-jutsu | 績, see **Hai-seki** | 績.

Hai-ka | 家, see **Hai-taku** | 宅.

Hai-katsu | 葛, see **Hai-i** | 衣.

Hai-ki | 毀, *suru*, to be injured; be damaged; (of an army) to be defeated.

Hai-kwa | 禍, calamity; misfortune.

Hai-kwai | 潰, *suru*, (of buildings, bridges, or embankments) to be dilapidated; be in a ruinous condition.

Hai-kwai | 壞, see **Hai-kwai** | 潰.

Hai-metsu | 滅, *suru*, (of countries) to be ruined; be destroyed.

Hai-niku | 肉, putrid meat.

Hai-oku | 屋, see **Hai-taku** | 宅.

Hai-san | 散, *suru*, (of an army) to be defeated and dispersed; be routed and scattered.

Hai-seki | 績, *suru*, (of an army) to be routed; be completely defeated.

Hai-sō | 走, *suru*, (of an army) to be defeated and take to flight.

Hai-so | 訴, *suru*, to lose a lawsuit.

Hai-tai | 頹, *suru*, (of a building bridge or embankment) to be dilapidated; be in a decayed condition; (of an army) to be routed; be defeated and dispersed.

Hai-taku | 宅, a dilapidated house.

Hai 稗 A plant with small seeds; tares; small; mean.

Hai-kan | 秆, an empty ear of grain.

Hai-kwan | 官, a subordinate official.

Hai-satsu | 說, trivial views; insignificant opinions.

Hai-shi | 史, a subordinate official; a novel; romance.

Hai 廢 A house fallen in ruins; to abandon; set aside; discard; annul; stop; disinherit; decayed; useless.

Hai-butau | 物, a useless thing; worthless article.

Hai-chaku | 嫡, disinheritance; *suru*, to disinherit an heir; applied only to the disinheritance of the actual off-spring of the disinheritor and not to that of children by adoption.

Hai-chi | 弛, decline; decay; *suru*, to decline; deteriorate; fall off in prosperity.

Hai-chi | 置, abolition and establishment; *suru*, to abolish and establish; do away with and create.

Hai-chō | 長, *suru*, to disinherit an heir; *hai-chō ritsu-yō*, the setting aside of the eldest in favor of a younger child.

Hai-chō | 朝, the cessation of public business for a certain period owing to the death of the sovereign or of a high officer of state.

Hai-gaku | 學, to give up studying; cease to study.

Hai-giō | 業, *suru*, to cease business; retire from one's trade a profession.

Hai-han | 藩, the abolition of a clan or daimiate; also used in the expression of *hai-han chiken*, the abolition of the feudal system, (literally the abolition of the daimiates and the establishment of prefectures).

Hai-ken | 劍, see **Hai-tō** | 刀.

Hai-ki | 棄, (*wo*) *suru*, to abandon; give up; discard; reject; stop (as work).

Hai-kio | 去, see **Hai-ki** | 棄.

Hai-kō | 興, (i.w. *kō-sai*); prosperity and decay; rise and fall; decline and revival; *suru*, to prosper and decay; die out and revive (as fashions).

Hai-naetan | 滅, *suru*, to be ruined; fall to pieces (of a country or family).

Hai-shi | 止, (*wo*) *suru*, to abolish; do away with; cancel; abrogate; annul; stop; put an end to.

Hai-shitsu | 失, *suru*, to be lost; disappear; (*wo*) *suru*, to lose.

Hai-so | 沮, see **Hai-shi** | 止.

Hai-tel | 停, (*wo*) *suru*, to abolish; do away with; cancel; abrogate; annul; stop; put an end to; suspend (as operations or the issue of a newspaper).

Hai-ten | 典, an obsolete law; a rescinded edict or regulation.

Hai-tō | 刀, the abolition of the wearing of swords; *hai-tō-rei*, the law abolishing the wearing of swords.

Hai-zetsu | 絶, *suru*, to come to an end; fail; become extinct.

Hai 輩 A train of chariots; a class; sort; company; to classify.

Hai-chū | 簪, see **Hai-sei** | 生.

Hai-rie | 侶, see **Hai-sei** | 生.

Hai-sei | 生, comrades; associates; colleagues; *gak-kō no hai-sei*, schoolfellows; *gin-kō no hai-sei*, fellow-clerks in a bank.

Hai-shuten | 出, *suru*, (of persons) appear in large numbers; be plentiful.

Hai 廢 An incurable disease.

Hai-ritsu | 立, enthronement and dethronement (of sovereigns); institution and abandonment (of public works).

Hai-shitsu | 疾, crippled; deformed; maimed.

Haku 白 White; plain; simple; clean; clear; to state to a

superior; manifest.

Hak-kotsu | 骨, human bones.

Hak-ku | 駒, a white colt; used only in reference to the swift flight of time in the expression *hak-ku geki wo suguru ga goto-shi*, as a white colt dashes by a chink.

Haku-a | 墨, a mineral chalk.

Haku-bun | 文, a simple text unaccompanied by commentaries; a text in which no *kaye-riten* occur.

Haku-chi | 地, land lying idle; uncultivated land; unoccupied ground.

Haku-chi | 痴, a fool; idiot; foolish; absurd.

Haku-chū | 晝, noon; mid-day; broad day-light.

Haku-chō | 丁, (also read *haku-tei*); a servant; menial; coolie.

Haku-chō | 鳥, a swan.

Haku-dō | 銅, nickel.

Haku-fun | 粉, the white powder used by women for their faces.

Haku-gan | 眼, *suru*, to look fierce; (*wo*) *suru*, to glare at; regard fiercely.

Haku-gin | 銀, silver.

Haku-haku | 穢, mould; mildew.

Haku-hatsu | 髮, white hair; applied to the hair on persons' heads only.

Haku-jin | 刃, a naked sword.

Haku-jitsu | 日, see **Haku-chū** | 晝.

Haku-jō | 狀, a confession; (*wo*)
suru, to confess; acknowledge;
suru, to make a confession.

Haku-mai | 米, cleaned rice.

Haku-men | 面, young; inex-
perienced; *haku-men shosei*, a
tyro; green horn.

Haku-mō | 毛, white hair;
applied to all hair including
that of animals.

Haku-oku | 屋, a thatched cot-
tage; hut.

Haku-rin | 稟, (i.w. *Rim-paku*);
suru, to make a statement;
used only in writing by an in-
ferior addressing a superior.

Haku-shi | 紙, white or blank
paper.

Haku-shi | 髭, a white mous-
tache; also applied as a gen-
eral term to all hair on the
face.

Haku-shin | 手, empty-handed;
unaided; also used in the ex-
pression *haku-shin hito wo utsu*,
to strike a person with the bare
hand.

Haku-shin | 首, a head of white
hair; white-haired; an aged
person; greybeard; *haku-shin
ni itaru made*, until my hair be-
comes white (with age).

Haku-shoku | 色, white colour.

Haku-shoku | 食, plain food;
simple fare.

Haku-sū | 鬚, a white beard;
also applied as a general term
to all hair on the face.

Haku-tai | 苔, a white fur on
the tongue.

Haku-tō | 頭, see **Haku-shin**
| 首.

Haku-u | 雨, a thunder-shower;
squall.

Haku-ya | 夜, a moonlight night.

Haku 伯 Chief; a father's el-
der brother; an elder brother.

Hak-kei | 兄, an elder bro-
ther.

Haku-bo | 母, an aunt.

Haku-chiū | 仲, elder and
younger brother; superiority;
haku-chiū wo sadamegatashi, it
is impossible to decide which is
best; *suru*, to be equal; *riō-koku
haku-chiū su*, the two countries
are equal (in power).

Haku-fu | 父, an uncle.

Haku-raku | 樂, an expert in
horse-flesh.

Haku-shaku | 數, a count;
countess.

Haku 拍 To touch; strike.

Haku-an | 案, *suru*, to strike
one's writing table when seized
with astonishment or a sudden
fit of laughter.

Haku-shin | 手, *suru*, to clap the
hands in applause or when
praying at a temple or shrine.

Haku 迫 To urge; hurry; press;
crowd; harass.

Hak-kin | 近, *suru*, to approach within a short distance; (*ni*) *suru*, come quite close to; press close upon.

Hak-kiō | 脅, (i.w. *Kiō-haku* 脅迫, which is more often used); (*wo*) *suru*, to threaten; menace; intimidate; terrify.

Haku-gai | 害, (*wo*) *suru*, to persecute; vex; harass; treat with harshness.

Haku-setsu | 切, (i.w. *Sep-paku*, 切迫, which is more often used); *suru*, (of business) to be urgent; require immediate attention; (of time) to be limited; *ji-jitsu ga haku-setsu suru*, time presses.

Haku-shi | 子, beating time; *suru*, to beat time.

Haku-shuku | 壓 see **Hak-kin**.
| 近.

Haku-yaku | 壓, pressing trouble; calamity; affliction.

Haku 剝 To tear; pare; peel off; degrade.

Hak-kwan | 官, *suru*, to be dismissed from official employment; be degraded.

Haku-datsu | 奪, (*wo*) *suru*, to seize; take by force; carry off; take away; deprive of (as rank etc.)

Haku-hi | 皮, (*wo*) *suru*, to flay; skin.

Haku-i | 位, *suru*, to be deprived of one's rank; be degraded in rank.

Haku-shoku | 職 see **Hak-kwan** | 官.

Haku-taku | 啄, a kind of wood-pecker.

Haku 舶 A sea-going vessel; ship.

Haku-rai | 來, foreign; *haku-rai no mono*, or *haku-rai-hin*, a foreign article; things brought from abroad.

Haku 博 Spacious; wide; universal; extensive; experienced; to gamble.

Hak-ko | 古, used in the term *hak-ko-dzu*, the name of a Chinese book of antiquities.

Hak-kō | 厚, (of places) hot; warm.

Haku-ai | 愛, philanthropy; benevolence; philanthropic; *suru*, to love mankind; be benevolent.

Haku-bun | 聞, learned; well-informed; hearing many different things; *haku-bun kiō-ki no hito*, a person who remembers all he hears; a person of extensive knowledge.

Haku-buten | 物, things exhibited in a museum or exhibition; *haku-butsu-gaku*, natural philosophy; *haku-butsu-kwan*, a museum; *haku-butsu-kioku*, the Government bureau which controls all matters relating to museums or exhibitions.

- Haku-ga** | 雅, accomplished.
Haku-gaku | 學, learned; well-informed; erudite; well-read.
Haku-gi | 戲, (commonly read *Baku-gi*); gambling; *suru*, to gamble.
Haku-ran | 覽, learned; having a wide acquaintance with things; *haku-ran-kwai*, an exhibition.
Haku-sen | 選, (*wo*) *suru*, to select from all parts; choose out of a large number.
Haku-shi | 士, (commonly pronounced *Hakase*); a learned professor; philosopher; *hōritsu hakase*, a doctor of laws; *ye no hakase*, a professor of drawing.
Haku-shiki | 識, see **Haku-gaku** | 學.
Haku-shū | 集, (*wo*) *suru*, to make an extensive collection of; collect from all parts.
Haku-shō | 洩, see **Haku-tsū** | 通.
Haku-sō | 搜, *suru*, to make extensive researches; (applied chiefly to literary research).
Haku-tai | 大, wide; broad; extensive; spacious; far-reaching; large-hearted; liberal.
Haku-to | 徒, (commonly read *Baku-to*); gamblers; a set of gamblers,
Haku-tsū | 通, experienced; well-informed; learned; *haku-tsū no hito*, a person of wide experience or extensive acquirements.

Haku 搏 To seize; grasp; strike.

- Haku-geki** | 擊, *suru*, to fight; come to blows; (*wo*) *suru*, to fight; engage in a struggle with; contend with; strike; belabour.
Haku-satsu | 殺, (*wo*) *suru*, to kill; (not applied to killing done with a sword or any other cutting instrument.)
Haku-sen | 戰, *suru*, to come to blows; fight; (of countries) to be at war; carry on hostilities.
Haku-shiu | 取, see **Haku-shiu** | 擊.
Haku-shiu | 擊, (*wo*) *suru*, (of countries) to fight; annex; (of persons) to seize; capture; grasp (as power); (of a beast or bird of prey) to seize; spring upon.
Haku-tō | 闘, *suru*, to fight; engage in a struggle; contend.
Haku-zel | 噬, (*wo*) *suru*, (of countries) to fight; go to war with; annex; (of persons) to seize; capture; (of a beast or bird of prey) to seize; spring upon.

Haku 駁 A piebald horse.

- Haku-ba** | 馬, a piebald horse.
Haku-gi | 議, criticism; argument; (*wo*) *suru*, to criticize; controvert; *suru*, to argue.
Haku-mō | 毛, spotted (applied to animals only); piebald (of a horse).

Haku-shi | 嘴, *suru*, to grumble.
Haku-shoku | 色, particoloured;
 (of a horse) piebald; (of animals) spotted.
Haku-zatsu | 雜, mixture; confusion; *suru*, to be mixed; be confused.

Haku 褌 To disrobe; undress; unfasten; take off.

Hak-kwan | 官, see **Hak-kwan** 剝官.

Haku-datsu | 脱, (*wo*) *suru*, to strip off (as clothes); to deprive of (as rank or decorations).

Haku-datsu | 奪, see **Haku-datsu** 剝奪.

Haku-hi | 皮, see **Haku-hi** 剝皮.

Haku-i | 位, see **Haku-i** 剝位.

Haku-shoku | 職, see **Haku-shoku** 職.

Haku 薄 Thin; slight; small; mean; insignificant.

Hak-kan | 寒, slight cold; slightly cold.

Hak-kiri | 給, see **Haku-reku** | 祿.

Hak-kō | 行, supercilious; contemptuous; inconsiderate.

Hak-kō | 倖, see **Haku-mei** | 命.

Hak-kō | 厚, thin and thick; density; thickness; quality; degree.

Hak-kwa | 過, see **Haku-zai** | 罪.

Haku-ho | 暮, sunset; dusk; twilight.

Haku-butsu | 物, trifling things given as presents; *haku-butsu wo motte hito wo yorokobaseru*, to please a person with a trifling gift; inferior wares; *haku-butsu wo motte hito wo azamuku*, to cheat a person by selling him inferior articles; used chiefly in a depreciatory sense of presents given by oneself, and when thus employed it occurs only in writing.

Haku-gi | 技, my slight skill; used in a depreciatory sense of oneself in writing only.

Haku-hiō | 氷, thin ice; used, in allusion to the risk of a proceeding, in the expression *haku-hiō wo fumu ga gotoshi*, like walking on thin ice.

Haku-hō | 俸, see **Haku-reku** | 祿.

Haku-jaku | 弱, (of persons) weak (either physically or intellectually); feeble; (of a government) weak; impotent; incapable; (of capital) small; insignificant.

Haku-jō | 情, heartless; unkind.

Haku-mei | 命, ill-luck; misfortune; unlucky; unfortunate.

Haku-on | 恩, ungrateful.

Haku-ri | 利, small profits; paltry gains; a low rate of interest; *haku-ri ni fukeru*, to be engrossed in the acquisition of paltry gains; *haku-ri ni ren-ren su*, is absorbed in the pursuit of small profits.

Haku-roku | 禄, a small salary allowance or pension (received from the Government or by a retainer from the *daimio* of his clan); also used in a depreciatory sense of oneself.

Haku-sai | 才, small intellect; possessed of little ability; used also in a depreciatory sense of oneself.

Haku-sha | 謝, my humble present or offering; used in a depreciatory sense of oneself in writing only; *haku-sha* is often written outside of the parcel containing the present.

Haku-shi | 資, small capital; slender means; possessed of a little capital.

Haku-soku | 息, see **Haku-ri** | 利.

Haku-toku | 德, heartless; inconsiderate.

Haku-un | 運, see **Haku-mei** | 命.

Haku-ya | 夜, dusk; evening; twilight.

Haku-zai | 罪, a slight offence.

Han 凡 (also read *Bon*) all; vulgar.

Ham-paku | 百, (also, but rarely, read *Bom-paku*); many; numerous.

Han-rei | 例, (also, but rarely, read *Bon-rei*); a preface.

Han 反 To return; repeat; vio-

late; break; successively; to be reversed; to be or act contrary to; turn; change.

Ham-mei | 命, reporting the result of a mission; *suru*, to report the carrying out of instructions, or the result of a mission.

Ham-po | 哺, literally, return feeding; used only in the expression, illustrative of filial affection or gratitude, *karasu ni ham-po no ko ari*, there are amongst crows young birds which feed their parents in return.

Ham-puku | 覆, (also written | 復); changeability; inconstancy, repetition; reiteration; *suru*, to be reversed; to turn round in one's views; change sides; to repeat an action; (*wo*) *suru* to turn right round; reverse; *ham-puku*, with or without the accompaniment of the word *shite*, is also used adverbially in the sense of repeatedly, again and again.

Han-dō | 動, reaction; (applied both to physical changes and to a change in popular feeling); chemical reaction; *san-sei han-dō*, acid reaction.

Han-geki | 撃, *serareru* to be beaten or killed oneself in attempting to beat or kill another person.

Han-gaku | 逆, rebellion; treason; *suru*, to rebel; conspire; commit treasonable acts.

Han-go | 語, a term applied to an interrogative form of construction, sometimes ironical but more often simply rhetorical, which occurs both in the spoken and written languages; e.g. *konomanu koto aru mono ka*, is it conceivable that (he) does not like (it)? *ani kore wo shō-chi sezaran ya*, how could (we) possibly not agree to it? *idsukunzo kore wo nasu beken ya*, how could (he) possibly do this? *tare ka kore wo shinzen*, will any one believe it? The force of the word *han* in this term lies in the fact that the peculiar use of the interrogative in these cases turns the negative into a positive and *vice versa* as the case may be.

Han-goku | 獄, escape from jail; *suru* to break out of prison.

Han-jō | 狀, see **Han-giaku** | 逆.

Han-kan | 間, treachery; treason; *han-kan no hakarigoto wo suru*, to attempt to excite treason (amongst the enemy so as to profit by the dissension created).

Han-kō | 向, *suru*, to turn round; look round.

Han-ko | 顧, *suru*, to look behind; look back (both figuratively and otherwise); (*wo*) *suru*, to reconsider.

Han-ō | 應, see **Han-dō** | 動.

Han-rei | 令, violation of an

edict or law; *suru*, to break a law; violate a decree.

Han-satsu | 殺, *serareru*, to be killed oneself in attempting to kill another person.

Han-sei | 正, (*wo*) *suru*, to restore to a proper condition; *ko-ku-ran wo han-sei suru*, to restore order in the country.

Han-sei | 省, (also read *Han-shō*); *suru*, to exercise forethought; be careful; (*wo*) *suru*, to consider well; give heed to; pay attention to; *waga mi wo han-sei itashi*, giving heed to my conduct.

Han-seki | 跡, evidence of treason; proof of rebellion.

Han-sha | 射, reflection; *suru*, to be reflected (as light); (*wo*) *suru*, to reflect (as a looking-glass).

Han-shin | 心, a rebellious spirit; treasonous intentions.

Han-shin | 臣, a traitorous retainer; a rebel.

Han-shin | 辱, *suru*, to be angry.

Han-shō | 掌, used in the expression *han-shō no aida*, in the turn of a hand, (namely, in the twinkling of an eye).

Han-shō | 照, see **Han-sha** | 射,

Han-shō | 償, (*wo*) *suru*, to repay; return; give back.

Han-shō | 證, opposing testimony; conflicting evidence.

Han-soku | 側, *suru*, to turn round in one's sleep; to toss about in one's sleep.

Han-tai | 對, that which is contrary; the opposite or reverse of anything; antithesis; contrary to; opposite; antithetical; *suru*, to be in opposition (to something else); (*ni*) *suru*, be the opposite of; be contrary to; be opposed to; oppose.

Han-ten | 轉, *suru*, to turn round in one's sleep; sleep on one's back; toss about in one's sleep.

Han-ten | 顛, (*wo*) *suru*, to turn over; upset.

Han-to | 徒, see **Han-zoku** | 賊.

Han-tō | 黨, rival associations or parties; a band of conspirators; rebels.

Han-ra | 坐, *suru*, or *serareru*, to be found guilty of a crime of which one has accused another person.

Han-zetsu | 舌, (*wo*) *suru*, to calumniate; slander; speak evil of.

Han-zoku | 賊, rebels; insurgents.

Han 半 To halve; half.

Han-bun | 分, the half of anything; *ham-bun ni kiru*, to cut in half; *ham-bun ni wakeru*, to divide into two parts.

Han-mai | 枚, half a piece, of any flat thing (as paper etc.).

Han-men | 面, half the face; half the front; *ham-men no ye*, a profile sketch; *ie no ham-men*, half the front of a house.

Han-metsu | 滅, (of a country) half-ruined.

Han-po | 步, half a step.

Han-pō | 峯, see **Han-rei** | 嶺

Han-puku | 腹, half-way up a mountain; *ham-puku ni noboru*, to ascend a mountain midway.

Han-dō | 道, half-way (on the road to a place or in a journey); *han-dō ni itaru*, to get half-way; *han-dō ni shite*, or *han-dō de*, *kayeru*, to return when half-way.

Han-gen | 減, curtailment or reduction by half; (*wo*) *suru*, to reduce, lessen, or abbreviate by half; *han-gen de uru*, to sell for half-price.

Han-getsu | 月, (also, but rarely, read *Han-gwatsu*); half a month; the moon when not full; a half circle (applied to the shape of things); *han-getsu nari no mono*, a thing in the shape of a half-moon.

Han-jitsu | 日, half a day; a half-day.

Han-jō | 帖, half a quire of paper.

Han-jō | 畳, half a mat.

Han-juku | 熟, (of fruit) half ripe; unripe; (of food) half-cooked; (of eggs) soft-boiled; (of scholarship) unripe; crude; used also in the phrase *han-juku no hito*, a person with whom one has only a slight friendship.

Han-ka | 可, moderately good; mediocre; of moderate ability; affected; pretentious; hypocritical; *han-ka no yatsu*, a humbug.

Han-ka | 價, half of the price of anything; *han-ka ni uru*, to sell for half-price.

Han-kai | 開, (of a gate or flower) half-open; (of a country) semi-barbarous; half-civilized.

Han-kaku | 額, half of the sum or amount of anything; also used in the sense of **Han-ka** | 價.

Han-ki | 季, see **Han-men** | 年.

Han-ki | 期, half-year; the half of any fixed period.

Han-kin | 金, half of a sum of money; half the price of anything.

Han-kiū | 弓, a small bow.

Han-kiū | 球, half of the globe or world; hemisphere; *sono ikioi wo han-kiū ni furū*, (he) made (his) power felt over half the world; *han-kiu-kei naru*, hemispherical.

Han-kō | 工, half a day's work.

Han-kū | 空, midway between the heavens and the earth; *han-kū nite*, in mid-air.

Han-nen | 年, half a year; a half-year.

Han-nin | 人, used in the expressions *han-nin no shigoto*, half a day's work; *han-nin maye no shigoto*, the work of only half a

man (in allusion to the slow labour of an unskilful workman).

Han-nō | 納, *suru*, to pay half the amount of taxes due or of money owed; pay taxes or money in instalments of half the total amount; *han-no wo motte koto wo sumasu*, to settle the matter by paying half the amount; *han-no wo motte hen-kin su*, repaid the money in instalments of half the amount.

Han-nō | 農, used in the expression *han-nō han-sho*, half farmer half merchant.

Han-rei | 嶺, one side of a mountain.

Han-rin | 輪, the moon when crescent-shaped.

Han-ro | 路, half-way (on the road to a place or on a journey); *han-ro ni itaru* to get half-way; *han-ro ni shite kayeru*, to return when half-way; also used in the expression *han-ro ni shite shi-suru*, to die prematurely.

Han-san | 山, see **Han-rei** | 嶺.

Han-san | 産, a miscarriage; abortion.

Han-sei | 世, used in the expression *han-sei wo okuru*, to become middle-aged.

Han-sei | 醒, partial recovery from intoxication; *suru*, to partially recover from intoxication; begin to get sober.

Han-sen | 銭, half a *sen*.

Han-setsu | 切, (*wo*) to cut in half; the term *han-setsu* is also applied to a hanging scroll of what is known as half-width.

Han-setsu | 折, a letter.

Han-sha | 煮, half-cooked; (*wo*) *suru*, to cook insufficiently.

Han-shi | 子, a son-in-law.

Han-shi | 死, half-dead; *han-shi han-shō*, nearly dead; *han-shi ni itaru*, to be on the point of death.

Han-shi | 紙, a kind of paper.

Han-shin | 身, half of the body.

Han-shin | 信, used in the expression *han-shin han-gi*, in doubt, (literally, half believing half doubting).

Han-shō | 宵, midnight.

Han-shō | 鐘, a small bell; a fire-bell.

Han-sui | 醉, see **Han-sei** | 醒.

Han-tai | 體, (of persons) half of the body; (of things) half.

Han-ten | 天, see **Han-kū** | 空.

Han-ten | 纏, a kind of short coat worn by people of the lower classes.

Han-to | 途, half-way (on a journey or in the accomplishment of anything, giving a sense of incompleteness); *han-to ni itaru*, to get half-way; *han-to ni shite*, or *han-to de, koto wo yamu*, to leave a thing half-done, to abandon a thing before it is finished.

Han-ya | 夜, half the night; midnight.

Han 犯 To butt against; offend; violate; transgress; encroach upon.

Han-bun | 分, impertinence (to superiors); disrespect; *han-bun no sho-chi*, unbecoming behaviour; presumption.

Han-pō | 法, an offence against the law; *suru*, to break the law.

Han-jō | 上, see **Han-bun** | 分.

Han-kan | 姦, a paramour.

Han-kin | 禁, the violation of a prohibition; *suru*, to do what is prohibited; to transgress a prohibition.

Han-nin | 人, (usually read *Bon-nin*); a criminal; offender; transgressor.

Han-rei | 令, the violation of an edict decree or law; *suru*, to violate a decree.

Han-rō | 獵, any offence against the law committed when hunting; *suru*, to break the law in any way when engaged in the pursuit of game; to poach.

Han-soku | 則, an offence against regulations; *suru*, to break regulations.

Han-yū | 由, the nature of an offence or crime.

Han-zai | 罪, (usually read *Bon-zai*); an offence; crime; *suru*, to commit a crime; transgress the law.

Han 汎 Water overflowing.

Han-ran | 濫, (of a flood or disease) *suru*, to spread, extend; (of expenses or debts) to multiply; increase.

Han 汎 To float; drifting.

Han-pan | 汎, (followed by *tari* and *taru*) floating; drifting on the water.

Han-ai | 愛, benevolence; philanthropy; *suru*, to love mankind.

Han-gen | 言, vague language.

Han-hiō | 漂, *suru*, (of ships) to float, drift, or rock on the water.

Han-jō | 常, ordinary; common.

Han-ron | 論, an universal opinion or statement; the views of the general public; also used in such phrases as *ten-ka no koto wo han-ron suru*, to discuss all kinds of matters relating to the country.

Han-setsu | 說, see **Han-ron** | 論.

Han-shō | 稱, a general appellation; generic term.

Han-sen | 然, (followed by *tari* and *taru*) wide; extensive; far-reaching (applied to the view of a large expanse of water).

Han 帆 A sail.

Han-pu | 布, sail-cloth.

Han-sen | 船, a sailing vessel.

Han-shō | 樺, the mast of a ship.

Han 判 To divide; halve; judge; decide; discriminate.

Han-betsu | 別, see **Han-chi** | 知.

Han-chi | 知, (*wo*) *suru*, to discriminate; discern; determine; *sono ka-hi wo han-chi suru*, to determine whether a thing is right or wrong, good or bad; to distinguish the good from the bad, the right from the wrong; to determine the merits of a thing or of several things.

Han-dan | 斷, a decision; judgment; conclusion; determination; opinion (of an individual); *suru*, to come to a decision; arrive at a conclusion; (*wo*) *suru*, to settle; determine; decide; explain; guess; solve; interpret; *ki-kiō wo han-dan suru*, (of a soothsayer) to determine whether an event is lucky or not; (used also of judicial decisions).

Han-ja | 者, a critic; judge.

Han-ji | 事, a judge.

Han-ketsu | 決, a judicial decision or sentence; *suru*, to decide; deliver judgment; pass sentence; (*wo*) *suru*, to decide; give judgment in.

Han-nin | 人, a surety; guarantee.

Han-min | 任, the lowest of the three official grades known as *choku*, *sō*, and *han*.

Han-tei | 定, see **Han-ketsu** | 決.

Han-zen | 然, clear; distinct; plain; *to shite*, or *to*, clearly; perfectly; *suru*, to be clear; be distinct; be plain; be beyond a doubt.

Han 件 A comrade; to depend on; accompany.

Han-bai | 陪, (*wo*) *suru*, to accompany; escort; *suru*, to go in company with another person; act as an escort.

Han-doku | 讀, *suru*, to read in company with another or others (if used of one person); to read together (if the subject is in the plural).

Han-dzui | 隨, see **Han-bai** | 陪.

Han-go | 護, (*wo*) *suru*, to escort; accompany as a guard.

Han-rio | 侶, associates; companions; comrades.

Han-shoku | 食, *suru*, to eat with another or others (if used of one person); to eat together; take meals in company (if the subject is in the plural); used also in the expression *han-shoku sai-shō*, an incapable prime minister.

Han-tō | 黨, a party; company; association; band.

Han 坂 A slope; the side of a hill.

Han-ken | 險, (also written 阪險); a steep pass.

Han-ro | 路, a hilly road; slope; ascent.

Han 扳 To pull; lead.

Han-riū | 留, (*wo*) to stop; check; arrest.

Han-tō | 倒, (*wo*) *suru*, to throw down; overturn; pull down (as houses); uproot (as trees).

Han-yen | 援, (*wo*) *suru*, to aid; arrest; help.

Han 板 To divide; a plank; tablet; record; register.

Han-bō | 榜, notice-boards on which government edicts and official notices are posted.

Han-pon | 本, a printed book.

Han-kei | 頸, stiff-necked; stubborn.

Han-ken | 權, see **Han-ken** 版權.

Han-kō | 行, (*wo*) *suru*, to publish (as a book); *han-kō-sha*, a publisher.

Han-keku | 刻, printing blocks.

Han-oku | 屋, a house.

Han-shi | 齒, the front-teeth.

Han-tō | 蕩, widespread disorder; civil war; *suru*, to be in a state of revolution.

Han-yō | 輿, a wooden palanquin.

Han 版 To divide; census tables.

Han-pon | 本, see **Han-pon** 板本.

Han-ken | 權, copy-right.

Han-kō | 行, see **Han-kō** 板行.

Han-seki | 藉, census-books; registry-records; registry; a country; territory; *han-seki hen-jō*, surrender of territories, (a phrase used by the *daimios* when giving up their lands to the emperor at the restoration).

Han-to | 圖, a map of a country; plan of a locality; a country.

Han 叛 To revolt; desert.

Han-gaku | 逆, see **Han-gaku** 反逆.

Han-seki | 跡, see **Han-seki** 反蹟.

Han-to | 徒, see **Han-zoku** 反賊.

Han-zoku | 賊, see **Han-zoku** 反賊.

Han 般 To divide; a class; or kind; to return; arrange; turn back.

Ham-pan | 般, various points; details; *migi no ham-pan i-sai shō-chi itashi*, I have taken note of all the above points; various kinds or classes; *ham-pan ni wakatsu*, to classify.

Han-itan | 選, diversion; amusement; pleasure; *suru*, to amuse oneself; pursue various methods of diversion; enjoy oneself in various ways.

Han-miya | 若, a Buddhist term, being a transliteration of the sanscrit word *prajña*.

Han-shi | 師, *suru*, to withdraw an army.

Han-yā | 遊, see **Han-itan** | 選.

Han 畔 The boundary-path between rice-fields; a land mark; to reject.

Han-gan | 岸, see **Han-kwan** | 換.

Han-kwan | 換, 自己-willed; stubborn; obstinate; headstrong; stiff necked.

Han-yen | 援, see **Han-kwan** | 換.

Han 班 To bestow; distribute; divide; arrange; order; class; rank; grade; to return; everywhere.

Han-pai | 兵, see **Han-gan** | 軍.

Han-gun | 軍, distribution of military forces; assignment of positions to the various divisions of an army in the field; *suru*, to make military dispositions (in view of approaching hostilities or before a battle); arrange a plan of campaign.

Han-i | 位, rank.

Han-ji | 次, order; gradation; precedence; *han-ji wo arasō*, to dispute about precedence; (*wo*) *suru*, to divide; separate; distinguish between; discriminate; arrange in order of precedence.

Han-jin | 陣, see **Han-gun** | 軍.

Han-jo | 如, (followed by *tari* and *taru*) hesitating; loitering; dawdling; *han-jo to shite*, in a hesitating or bewildered manner.

Han-sei | 齊, uniform arrangement; a row (of houses); (*wo suru*, to arrange in an uniform manner; set in due order; place in a row; classify.

Han-seki | 錫, distribution; allotment; (*wo suru*, to distribute.

Han-shi | 師, see **Han-gun** | 軍; (see also *Han-shi* 教師).

Han-tō | 頭, the first in order of precedence; the senior in rank; the premier (of peers).

Han 販 A retail dealer.

Han-bai | 賣, sale; retail trade; (*wo suru*, to sell; retail.

Han-pu | 夫, a hawker.

Han-iku | 露, see **Han-bai** | 賣.

Han-ro | 路, (of goods) market; sale; (of trade) channel; outlets; *shoshiki no han-ro wo hiraku*, to open a new market for goods; *kō-yeki no han-ro ga fusagaru*, the channels of trade are obstructed.

Han 絆 A halter; to tether a horse.

Han-paku | 縛, (*wo suru*, (of persons) to bind; pinion.

Han-jō | 繩, a bridle.

Han-kei | 繫, (*wo suru*, to tie with a rope; fasten together by tying; moor (as a boat); tether (as a horse); secure (as a tree to prevent it from falling).

Han 斑 Striped; mottled.

Han-ba | 馬, a spotted or piebald horse.

Han-mō | 貓, the Spanish fly.

Han-mō | 毛, grey-haired (applied to animals only).

Han-mon | 紋, mottled; speckled; spotted; mildewed (of clothes); freckled; pitted.

Han-paku | 白, grizzled; grey; (applied to hair on the head only).

Han-patsu | 髮, grey-haired (applied to persons only).

Han-pu | 布, chintz; creton.

Han-gū | 牛, a brindled ox.

Han-satsu | 雪, a sprinkling of snow on the ground; snow which lies in patches.

Han-shoku | 色, (of animals) spotted; (of plants etc.) variegated.

Han-ton | 點, see **Han-mon** | 文.

Han-tō | 頭, a head of grey hair; grey-haired; grey-headed; (applied to persons only).

Han-zatsu | 雜, mixture; confusion; *suru*, to be mixed together; be jumbled up; be in a state of confusion.

Han 頒 To publish; distribute; bestow; bearded.

Ham-paku | 白, see **Ham-paku** 斑白.

Ham-pu | 布, (*wo*) *suru*, to publish; issue; circulate; used chiefly in regard to the issue of government notifications.

Han-kō | 行, see **Ham-pu** | 布 (also used in the sense of **Hak-kō** 發弘).

Han-shi | 示, (*wo*) *suru*, (of Government notifications only) to exhibit on the notice boards (of the district); to publish; circulate; issue.

Han-shi | 賜, distribution; allotment; (*wo*) *suru*, to divide; distribute; apportion; allot; used only in regard to distribution by a superior to inferiors.

Han-enku | 肝, offerings presented to a Shinto shrine.

Han-ye | 予, see **Han-ye** | 與.

Han-ye | 與, distribution; allotment; (*wo*) *suru*, to divide; distribute; apportion.

Han 煩 Head-ache; worry; annoyance; trouble; grief; burdensome; involved.

Ham-bō | 忙, a pressure of work; busy; *kō-mu ham-bō*, much occupied with public business.

Ham-bu | 蕪, see **Han-jō** | 冗.

Han-mon | 悶, annoyance; vexation; perplexity; trouble; worry;

embarrassment; *suru*, to be worried; be perplexed; be vexed.

Ham-mu | 務, burdensome work; troublesome occupation; *ham-mu rō-shin nite*, being exhausted by business cares; (also used in the sense of **Ham-mu** 繁務).

Han-doku | 毒, distress; *suru*, to be grieved; be troubled.

Han-giaku | 逆, nausea; *suru*, to feel sick.

Han-jō | 冗, vexation; worry; vexatious; troublesome; annoying; *kō-shi han-jō ni tayedzu*, unendurably worried with public and private business.

Han-jō | 擾, vexatious; troublesome; confused; involved (of meaning); *suru*, to be vexatious; to be in a disordered condition; to be obscure (of meaning).

Han-kin | 謹, see **Ham-mon** | 悶.

Han-kwaten | 聒, noisy.

Han-mon | 念, see **Ham-mon** | 悶.

Han-netu | 熱, oppressive heat; oppressively hot; crowded.

Han-nō | 惱, vexation; anxiety; trouble; distress; care; *suru*, to be anxious; be worried; be troubled; *han-nō ni tayedzu*, oppressed with anxiety.

Han-ō | 懊, see **Ham-mon** | 悶.

Han-ō | 噁, see **Han-giaku** | 逆.

Han-ran | 亂, confusion; disorder; medley; *suru*, to be in a disordered condition; be in a perturbed state.

Han-rie | 慮, anxious thought; careful deliberation; *suru*, to weigh a matter well in one's mind.

Han-rō | 勞, trouble; worry; *suru*, to take great trouble (over a matter); work hard; used chiefly in allusion to trouble taken by another person on behalf of the speaker, and as a polite form of acknowledgment of the service rendered, e. g. *sazo go han-rō de gozaimashita*, you have exerted yourself greatly on my behalf.

Han-tai | 累, see **Han-jō** | 元.

Han-sei | 政, a troublesome administration; a government which interferes with the people's liberty of action in a vexatious manner.

Han-rō | 躁, restlessness; disquiet; *suru*, to be restless in one's mind; be anxious.

Han-tan | 懣, see **Han-men** | 悶.

Han-tsu | 鬱, depression; melancholy; gloomy; dispirited; *suru*, to be depressed; suffer from melancholy.

Han-zatsu | 雜, see **Han-jō** | 擾.

Han 搬 To remove; take away.

Han-i | 移, see **Han-un** | 運.

Han-kiō | 去, see **Han-un** | 運.

Han-oku | 屋, change of residence; removal from one house to another; *suru*, to change one's residence.

Han-sen | 船, a cargo-boat; lighter; a passenger-boat plying between ships and the shore.

Han-shutsu | 出, see **Han-un** | 運.

Han-un | 運, (i.w. *Um-pan* 運搬 which is more often used); transport; conveyance; (*wo*) *suru*, to transport; convey.

Han 播 To sow; disseminate; spread; remove; reject; winnow.

Han-pu | 布, (*wo*) *suru*, to circulate; spread abroad; publish; disseminate (as news); scatter; sow (as seed).

Han-ki | 棄, (*wo*) *suru*, to reject; discard,

Han-ran | 亂, (of countries) disorder; insurrection; *suru*, to be in a disturbed state.

Han-sen | 遷, *suru*, to move from one country or place to another and there settle; to migrate.

Han-shin | 種, the sowing of seed; *suru*, to sow seed.

Han-shoku | 殖, *suru*, to increase; multiply.

Han-jō | 揚, (*wo*) *suru*, to winnow.

Han 盤 A dish; bathing-vessel; basin; diversion; curved; crooked; winding; a coil; to repeat.

Ham-mon | 問, (*wo*) *suru*, to ask; interrogate; make enquiries of; (*wo*) *suru*, to enquire into; investigate.

Ham-paku | 帕, a table-cloth.

Ham-pan | 阪, a winding pass; tortuous ascent.

Ham-pi | 費, travelling expenses.

Han-dai | 臺, a kind of miniature dining-table on which dishes are served at a meal.

Han-dō | 銅, a copper wash-basin.

Han-dō | 道, a winding road; circuitous path.

Han-ken | 驗, see **Han-sa** | 查.

Han-kieku | 曲, curved; bent; crooked; tortuous; winding; *suru*, to be crooked; wind about (as a road).

Han-kō | 穀, a general term applied to any kind of prepared food; used chiefly in regard to food taken with *sake*.

Han-kwa | 渦, a whirlpool; an eddy; *suru*, to eddy.

Han-kwan | 桓, *suru*, to hesitate; be in doubt (as to what course to pursue).

Han-raku | 樂, pleasure; amusement; diversion; dissipation; *suru*, to amuse oneself; seek diversion; pursue pleasure to excess.

Han-sa | 查, examination; inquiry; inspection; (*wo*) *suru*, to investigate; inspect; examine; enquire into.

Han-saku | 錯, a complication; tangle; complicated; involved; obscure; confused; *suru*, to be involved; be obscure.

Han-sen | 錢, see **Ham-pi** | 費.

Han-ten | 點, see **Han-sa** | 查.

Han-ten | 纏, see **Ham-pi** | 費.

Han-u | 紆, (of road only) winding; tortuous; *suru*, to wind about; be crooked.

Han 癩 A sore; scar.

Ham-pū | 風, a skin-disease.

Han-ken | 痕, the scar left by a wound.

Han-ta | 瘡, see **Han-ken** | 痕.

Han 蕃 Luxuriant; fertile; increase.

Ham-bu | 蕪, see **Han-shoku** | 殖; (used, however, also in a special sense, e.g. *ham-bu no to-koro*, a place overgrown with weeds).

Ham-mo | 茂, *suru*, to flourish; grow luxuriantly.

Ham-paku | 舶, a foreign vessel.

Han-ji | 滋, *suru*, to increase; multiply; be plentiful; be luxuriant; abound.

Han-sei | 盛, prosperous; flourishing; abundant.

Han-sho | 庶, abundance; plenty; luxuriance; *suru*, to be abundant; be plentiful; grow luxuriantly; flourish.

Han-shoku | 殖, increase; development; growth; abundance; *suru*, to increase; multiply; abound; be plentiful; grow luxuriantly; flourish.

Han-soku | 息, see **Han-sho** | 庶.

Han-yen | 衍, see **Han-shoku** | 殖.

Han 範 A pattern; law; form; permanency.

Han-mo | 模, (i.w. *Mo-han* 模範 which is more often used); a pattern; sample; example; standard; (applied to both persons and things).

Han-i | 圓, limits (of territory or of action as prescribed by law); province (of jurisdiction or action); sphere (of duties); circle (of influence); field or domain (of science or law).

Han-nai | 內, within the limits, province, or domain of.

Han 燔 To burn; roast.

Han-gū | 牛, roast beef.

Han-niku | 肉, roasted meat.

Han-seki | 炙, (*wo*) *suru*, to grill; broil.

Han 繁 Numerous; abundant; mixed; thick (as grass); troublesome; multitudinous.

Han-bō | 忙, see **Han-mu** | 務.

Han-mitsu | 密, intricate; involved; complicated; delicate (of workmanship).

Han-mo | 茂, *suru*, (of plants and vegetation only) to grow luxuriantly; *han-mo no chi*, land overgrown with vegetation.

Han-mu | 務, pressure of business; a multiplicity of work; (of persons) busy; much occupied; (of work) abundant; *han-mu tatan nite*, owing to a great pressure of business; *go yō han-mu ni shite*, there being a multiplicity of official work.

Han-chi | 地, a busy place; thriving locality.

Han-geki | 劇, see **Han-mu** | 務.

Han-jō | 昌, prosperity; flourishing condition; busy; thriving; bustling; gay; prosperous; flourishing; *suru*, to thrive; flourish; prosper.

Han-kin | 勤, see **Han-mu** | 務.

Han-kō | 興, see **Han-jō** | 昌.

Han-kwa | 華, see **Han-jō** | 昌.

Han-nan | 難, wearisome; vexatious; burdensome; trying.

Han-sei | 盛, see **Han-jō** | 昌.

Han-shoku | 殖, increase; growth; development; extension; *suru*, to increase; multiply; spread; extend; flourish; grow luxuriantly (of plants); abound; be plentiful.

Han-ta | 多, many; numerous; great (in quantity); (of persons) busy; burdened with much work.

Han-yel | 榮, **Han-jō** | 昌.

Han-yen | 衍, see **Han-shoku** | 殖.

Han-zatsu | 雜, confused; complicated; involved; bustling; crowded.

Han 蟠 To writhe; coiled; to curl round.

Han-ketsu | 結, coiled up (as a snake); complicated; difficult; involved; obscure; intricate; gnarled (as a tree); *suru*, to be complicated; lie coiled up.

Han-kio | 踞, *suru*, to sit with legs crossed (like a tailor).

Han-kioku | 曲, (of trees) twisted; bent; gnarled; (of roads) crooked; winding; *suru*, to be bent; twist about; wind about.

Han-kon | 根, the gnarled trunk of a tree; complicated; intricate.

Han-kutsu | 屈, see **Han-ketsu** | 結.

Han-yen | 蜿, *suru*, (of snakes) to wriggle along the ground; crawl.

Han 藩 A fence; frontier; to fend off; protect; enclose.

Han-batsu | 閥, a leading clan; the chief clans.

Han-boku | 牧, see **Han-shin** | 主.

Han-pei | 屏, a fence; screen; bulwark; guard; defence.

Han-po | 邦, see **Han-chi** | 地.

Han-pō | 封, see **Han-chi** | 地.

Han-chi | 地, the territory of a clan.

Han-chin | 鎮, see **Han-shin** | 主.

Han-do | 土, see **Han-chi** | 地.

Han-i | 雜, an outlying fief of a clan; an outlying part of the dominions of a country; a defence; screen; bulwark.

Han-iki | 域, the boundaries of a state.

Han-ji | 治, see **Han-sei** | 政.

Han-kan | 垣, see **Han-pei** | 屏.

Han-kei | 經, see **Han-i** | 雜.

Han-kiō | 境, see **Han-iki** | 域.

Han-ri | 籙, see **Han-pei** | 屏.

Han-sei | 政, clan administration; feudal government.

Han-seki | 籍, the census-books of a clan; clan-registry; the territory of a *daimio*.

Han-shi | 士, a clan *samurai*; the retainer of a *daimio*; clan gentry.

Han-shin | 臣, the subjects of a *daimiate*.

Han-shiu | 主, a *daimio*; the chief of a clan.

Han-shiu | 守, see **Han-shiu** | 主.

Han-tel | 邸, a clan *yashiki*; the residence of the *daimio* of a clan.

Han-zoku | 属, belonging to a clan; *suru*, to belong to a clan; a dependency.

Han 攀 To grasp; pull; climb.

Han-jō | 上, *suru*, to climb a tree; (*wo*) *suru*, to climb up; (used in regard to the climbing of trees only).

Han-sei | 隣, see **Han-tō** | 登.

Han-shō | 涉, *suru*, to climb mountains and cross rivers; perform a long journey.

Han-tō | 登, *suru*, to climb a mountain; (*wo*) *suru*, to climb up; ascend; (applied to the climbing of mountains only).

Hatsu 八 Eight.

Hak-kaku | 角, eight sides; eight-cornered.

Hak-ke | 卦, divination.

Hak-kei | 景, the eight celebrated views of a particular district.

Has-naku | 朔, the first day of the eighth month of the old calendar.

Has-san | 算, used in the expression *has-san ken-ichi*, the term applied to a process of division

in calculations made with the abacus.

Has-sen | 専, a term applied to a day, corresponding to our St. Swithin's, in each of the four seasons, on which the weather of the next twelve days is supposed to depend.

Has-shū | 宗, the eight original Buddhist sects.

Has-shō | 省, the eight departments of state which existed under the old régime.

Hap-po | 方, see **Hatsu-men** | 面.

Hatsu-datsu | 達, (also read *Hat-tatsu*); (of roads) extending in all directions; (of places) intersected by roads; *gai-ku hatsu-datsu ni shite*, the town being rich in thorough-fares; *shi-tsū hatsu-datsu no chi*, a place possessing every facility in the shape of roads.

Hatsu-men | 面, on all sides, from all quarters; *hatsu-men teki wo uku*, to receive the enemy's attacks on all sides; *shi-hō hatsu-men*, everywhere.

Hatsu 發 To shoot an arrow; send forth; despatch; raise up; come forth; issue; start; begin a journey; appear; produce; increase; grow; manifest.

Hak-kaku | 覺, *suru*, to be revealed; be disclosed; come to light; appear; become manifest.

Hak-kán | 刊, printing; (*wo*) *suru*, to print.

Hak-kán | 喊, a battle-cry; *suru*, to shout in battle.

Hak-ken | 見, (*wo*) *suru*, to discover; find; detect.

Hak-ken | 遣, (*wo*) *suru*, send; despatch; (used in regard to the despatch of persons and not things),

Hak-ken | 顯, see **Hak-kaku** | 覺.

Hak-ki | 企, (also read *Hok-ki*); original conception or idea; origination; (*wo*) *suru*, to originate; be the first to conceive the idea of; be the author of; *hok-ki nin*, originator; *sono hito no hak-ki nite*, the idea having originated with that person; *hak-ki ni tomu*, to be rich in ideas.

Hak-ki | 起, (also read *Hok-ki*); origin; commencement; *suru*, to originate; arise; commence; (*wo*) *suru*, to set on foot; start; originate; be the first to promote.

Hak-ki | 揮, (*wo*) *suru*, to display; manifest; *kuni no ikioi wo hak-ki suru*, to make the power of the nation felt.

Hak-ki | 擠, a spring which acts by pressure.

Hak-kiō | 狂, *suru*, to become mad.

Hak-kiō | 京, (also read *Hak-kei*); departure from the Capital; *suru*, to leave the Capital.

Hak-kō | 弘, (*wo*) *suru*, (of books and newspapers chiefly, to sell; retail; *hak-kō-sha*, a bookseller (who has the sale of a particular book); *hak-kō shorin*, a bookseller's where (a book) is for sale.

Hak-kō | 向, *suru*, to start on a journey (to a certain place, the place to be visited being invariably specified); *ō-shiu ye hak-kō suru*, to start for Europe.

Hak-kō | 行, (*wo*) *suru*, to issue; put into circulation; circulate; (as money or a government decree); publish (as a newspaper or news); *suru*, to be prevalent; come into fashion; also used in the sense of *Hat-to* 發途, to start on a journey.

Hak-kō | 航, see **Has-sen** | 船.

Hak-kō | 酵, fermentation; *suru*, to ferment.

Hak-kō | 港, *suru*, (of a ship) to leave a port; (also used in the general sense of *Has-sen* 發船).

Hak-kō | 發, *suru*, to shoot fire arrows.

Hak-kwa | 貨, retail-trade; *suru*, to buy and sell goods.

Hap-pan | 帆, see **Has-sen** | 船.

Hap-piō | 表, see **Hak-kaku** | 覺.

Hap-pō | 砲, *suru*, to fire off a gun; shoot; fire.

Has-sai | 才, development of intellect; intellect; *kodomo no has-sai wo michibiku*, to form a child's mind; develop the intellect of a child; *suru*, to become developed in intellect.

Has-sai | 生, *suru* (of plants) to grow; increase; mature.

Has-sai | 誓, *suru*, to swear; take an oath.

Has-sai | 聲, a shout; call; pronouncement; *suru*, to shout; call out loudly.

Has-seki | 跡, advancement; promotion; *suru*, to rise in the world; obtain advancement; be promoted in rank or position.

Has-sen | 船, (of ships only) departure; sailing; *suru*, to sail; leave port; start on a voyage.

Has-sha | 車, departure; departure of trains and coaches, *suru*, (of persons) to start on a journey; (of a train or coach) to leave; start.

Has-shi | 志, resolve; determination; *suru*, to form a resolution; make a resolve; decide in one's mind.

Has-shin | 信, a message; *suru*, to send a message; *has-shin-nin*, a messenger.

Has-shin | 疹, a skin eruption; *has-shin-biō*, an eruptive disease.

Has-shin | 封, *suru*, to open a letter or any sealed packet; (*wo*) *suru*, to open; unseal.

Has-shoku | 燭, see **Has-sui** | 燭.

Has-shuten | 出, *suru*, to issue forth (as a spring); emanate; be derived from (as a rumour or a disease from a certain source); re-appear; be recovered (as anything which has disappeared or has been lost).

Has-sō | 喪, (also written | 衰); the official announcement of the death of an Emperor; the proclamation of mourning for the death of an Emperor; *suru*, to announce, or proclaim mourning for, the death of an Emperor.

Has-soku | 足 (also read *Hos-soku*); see **Hat-te** | 途.

Has-sui | 燭, a match.

Hat-chaku | 著, (also written | 著); arrivals and departures of officials; official movements.

Hat-chō | 潮, *suru* (of the tide) to flow; rise; come in; (of things) to become damp; become moist.

Hatsu-bai | 賣, (*wo*) *suru*, to sell.

Hatsu-an | 案, the draft of a proposition or motion.

Hatsu-hō | 泡, a blistering plaster.

Hatsu-da | 弘, see **Hak-kō** | 弘.

Hatsu-datsu | 達, progress; improvement; growth; development; *suru*, to grow; increase; develop; improve; progress; to make one's way in the world; succeed by one's own exertions.

Hatsu-do | 怒, see **Hatsu-fun** | 憤.

Hatsu-fun | 憤, anger; wrath; indignation; *suru*, to become angry; get indignant.

Hatsu-gen | 言, (also read *Hotsu-gon*); speech; *suru*, to speak; make a statement.

Hatsu-gen | 現, see **Hak-kaku** | 覺.

Hatsu-gi | 議, a proposition or motion made at a meeting or in an official assembly; *suru*, to make a proposition; bring forward a motion.

Hatsu-go | 語, see **Hatsu-gen** | 言.

Hatsu-gun | 軍, the despatch of troops; *suru*, to send out troops; march out an army.

Hatsu-hei | 兵, see **Hatsu-gun** | 軍.

Hatsu-i | 意, **Hak-ki** | 企.

Hatsu-iku | 育 *suru*, (of persons) to grow up; mature.

Hatsu-mei | 明, invention; discovery; ingenious; clever; (*wo*) *suru*, to invent; discover; originate.

Hatsu-notsu | 熱, the breaking out of fever; fever; *suru*, to have fever.

Hatsu-on | 音, (also read *Hatsu-in*); pronunciation.

Hatsu-raku | 落, conclusion; termination; end; result; *hatsu-raku wo tsugu*, to announce the result.

Hatsu-ran | 離, departure (of a vessel); embarkation (of persons); *suru*, (of ships) to sail from a port; (of persons) to embark; start on a voyage.

Hatsu-ren | 尊, the going-out of the Emperor.

Hatsu-ro | 露, see **Hak-kaku** | 覺.

Hatsu-un | 運, a change of fortune for the better; better luck; *hatsu-un no moto*, the turning point of better fortune; *hatsu-un no kizashi*, the first signs of better luck.

Hatsu-wa | 話, *suru*, to open a conversation; start a discussion.

Hatsu-yō | 揚, (*wo*) *suru*, to winnow; excite; stir up (as a revolt).

Hatsu-zai | 財, riches; wealth; prosperity; *suru*, to become rich; prosper.

Hat-tai | 程, see **Hat-to** | 途.

Hat-ten | 顯, see **Hak-kiō** | 狂.

Hat-to | 途, *suru*, to start on a journey, (used in a general sense, the place to be visited not being specified).

Hat-tō | 痘, *suru*, to fall ill with small pox.

Hatsu 撥 To restore order; remove; drive away.

Hak-kio | 去, see **Hatsujo** | 除.

Has-an-ku | 作, energetic; excited; angry; *suru*, to display energy; become angry.

Has-sen | 扇, (*wo*) *suru*, (of political disturbances) to stir up; fan; encourage; foment.

Hatsu-jo | 除, (also read *Batsu-jo*); (*wo*) *suru*, to remove; clear away; dispel (as doubt).

Hatsu-mon | 闕, (also read *Batsu-mon*); *suru*, to dismiss anxiety from the mind; drive away care.

Hatsu-ran | 亂, *suru*, to quell a disturbance; put down a riot; suppress rebellion; restore order.

Hei 平 Level; even; uniform; harmonious; peaceful; tranquil; to weigh; adjust; regulate; be just.

Hei-an | 安, see **Hei-on** | 穩.

Hei-bon | 凡, (of persons) ordinary; of average capacity; (of things) ordinary; of average quality.

Hei-bun | 分, (*wo*) *suru*, to divide equally; *hei-bun ni* in equal parts; equally.

Hei-chi | 地, flat ground; level country; a plain; *yama wo hei-chi ni suru*, to level hilly ground.

Hei-chin | 鎮, (*wo*) *suru*, to suppress; quell; pacify; subdue; tranquillize.

Hei-fuku | 伏, see **Hei-shin** | 身.

Hei-fuku | 服, ordinary dress; every-day clothes; (*wo*) *suru*, to subdue; cause to submit.

Hei-ga | 臥, *suru*, to lie down.

Hei-gen | 原, see **Hei-ya** | 野.

Hei-ha | 波, quiet waves.

Hei-hen | 扁, flat; (used chiefly of utensils).

Hei-hin | 品, equal in rank.

Hei-hō | 方, square (of plane surfaces); *go sun hei-hō*, five inches square.

Hei-i | 夷, (of ground) level; even; smooth; (of things) easy; light; simple; (*wo*) *suru*, to level; make even; smooth; tranquillize; quell (as a rebellion).

Hei-i | 易, easy; simple; easily done or understood.

Hei-ji | 治, restoration of order; tranquillization; *suru*, to become tranquil; (*wo*) *suru*, tranquillize; quiet; quell (as a riot or rebellion); *ten-ka wo hei-ji suru*, to restore order in the country.

Hei-ji | 時, in times of peace; in ordinary times; usually; ordinarily.

Hei-jin | 人, see **Hei-min** | 民.

Hei-jitsu | 日, an ordinary day (as opposed to *sai-jitsu* a festival-day); ordinary; usual; commonly; ordinarily; every day; daily; *hei-jitsu no kimono*, every-day clothes; *hei-jitsu no tōri*, as usual.

Hei-jō | 常, see **Hei-zel** | 生.
Hei-ka | 價, an ordinary price.

Hei-ki | 氣, calmness; equanimity; composure; impartiality; freedom from sickness or trouble; calm; equable; composed; quiet; stoical; *hei-ki na otoko*, an easy-going fellow; *nani goto atte mo hei-ki na kao wo suru*, to take whatever happens with a cool indifference.

Hei-kin | 均, the average or mean of several things; (*wo*) *suru*, (of ground) to level; (of prices) to reduce to an average; *hei-kin soba*, the average rate of exchange; *hei-kin shite miru*, to strike an average; *hei-kin ni shite*, or, *hei-kin de*, on an average.

Hei-kō | 康, peace and happiness; good health; tranquil; well; *gō hei-kō ni araserare gashi tatematsuri soro*, (I) beg to congratulate you on your good health.

Hei-kō | 衡, proper adjustment; true proportion; balance; harmony; well-balanced; duly-proportioned; fitting; suitable; (*wo*) *suru*, to level; adjust;

equalize; *fu-hei-kō*, ill-adjusted; disproportionate.

Hei-kō | 曠, see **Hei-yen** | 透.

Hei-kwatsen | 藺, see **Hei-yen** | 透.

Hei-mei | 明, day-break; the dawn.

Hei-minku | 脈, a healthy or normal pulse.

Hei-min | 民, a term applied since the reorganization of social status which followed the restoration to the large mass of the population which ranks after the gentry (*shi-soku*); a man of the *Hei-min* class.

Hei-on | 穩, tranquillity; happiness; freedom from sickness or trouble; quiet; peaceful; well; free from trouble; *suru*, to be tranquil; enjoy good health; be free from trouble.

Hei-sa | 沙, a sandy plain.

Hei-san | 産, a successful childbirth, or parturition, (namely one unattended by any complications).

Hei-shin | 心, calmness; composure; impartiality.

Hei-shin | 身, *suru*, to prostrate oneself (before a superior); *hei-shin tei-to*, prostrating oneself and bowing the head to the ground.

Hei-shin | 信, good news; a letter reporting that everything is going on satisfactorily.

Hei-so | 素, see **Hei-zel** | 生.

Hei-sui | 水, the ordinary level of water in a river.

Hei-tan | 旦, see **Hei-mei** | 明.

Hei-tan | 坦, level; smooth.

Hei-tei | 定, see **Hei-ji** | 治.

Hei-tō | 等, (also read *Biō-tō*); equality; equal; identical; *ni*, equally; (*mono*) *wo hei-tō ni suru*, to equalize (things); *ji-ta hei-tō no ri wo hakaru*, to endeavour to secure equal advantages for all alike, or, for oneself and others.

Hei-wa | 和, (also read *Hei-kwa*); (of a country only) tranquillity; peaceful; undisturbed; tranquil; quiet; *suru*, to be tranquil; (*wo*) *suru*, to govern tranquilly.

Hei-wa | 話, the ordinary language of the people; the colloquial.

Hei-ya | 野, a level expanse; plain; moor; common.

Hei-yen | 遠, wide; far-reaching; extensive.

Hei-yū | 癒, restoration to health; recovery; *suru*, (of persons) to be restored to health; (of disease) to be cured.

Hei-zai | 生, ordinary; common; usual; customary; usually; generally; as a rule.

Hei 兵 (also read *Hiō*); Weapons; soldiers; an army; to fight; military; war.

Hei-ba | 馬, a horse used for military purposes; charger; also used in a metaphorical sense for war; *hei-ba no nan wo heru*, to experience the dangers of war.

Hei-bi | 備, military preparations; *suru*, to make warlike preparations; hold oneself in readiness for war.

Hei-dan | 談, see **Hei-wa** | 話.

Hei-fuku | 伏, (*wo*) *suru*, to subjugate; subdue.

Hei-gaku | 學, the art of war; military science; strategy.

Hei-gu | 具, a comprehensive term for arms, military accoutrements, and munitions of war.

Hei-hō | 法, the science of war; strategy; military law; military regulations.

Hei-hō | 鋒, literally, 'the point of a military spear;' used in such expressions as *hei-hō wo yedasu*, to commence hostilities; *teki no hei-hō wo kujiku*, to defeat the enemy.

Hei-i | 威, military strength (as shewn in warlike operations); *hei-i wo furū*, to display military strength.

Hei-in | 員, soldiers; troops; the number of soldiers.

Hei-ji | 戍, a garrison; a guard of troops.

Hei-ji | 事, war; *hei-ji no toki*, in time of war; *hei-ji ni chōdzu-ru*, to excel in war.



Hei-jin | 双, see **Hei-ki** | 器.
Hei-jō | 擾, see **Hei-ran** | 亂.
Hei-ka | 家, literally 'military families'; the military class.
Hei-kaku | 草, see **Hei-kō** | 甲.
Hei-kan | 艦, a vessel of war.
Hei-ken | 權, military authority; *hei-ken wo nigiru*, to grasp the supreme command; (the word *ken* in this context having the force of *supreme power*).
Hei-ki | 記, military records or chronicles.
Hei-ki | 氣, martial spirit.
Hei-ki | 規, **Hei-ritsu** | 律.
Hei-ki | 器, military weapons; arms.
Hei-ki | 機, military genius.
Hei-kō | 甲, military accoutrements; troops.
Hei-ko | 庫, a military storehouse.
Hei-kwa | 火, a conflagration produced in the course of warlike operations.
Hei-ran | 亂, disturbances produced by war; war.
Hei-rioku | 力, military power; warlike strength; the distinction between *hei-rioku* and *hei-i* 兵威 is that the former is *passive* strength, whereas the latter is strength put into active operation.
Hei-ritsu | 律, military law; military regulations.
Hei-sei | 制, military system; military regulations.

Hei-sei | 勢, the fighting power of an army; martial spirit; the vigour displayed by troops in battle; *hei-sei sakan nari*, the fighting grew furious.
Hei-seki | 籍, military registers; *hei-seki ni iru*, to be entered in the military registers as liable to conscription.
Hei-sen | 船, a boat used for military purposes.
Hei-sen | 炎, see **Hei-kwa** | 火.
Hei-sha | 車, literally 'a war-chariot'; soldiers; troops; *hei-sha ni tomu*, (of a country) to be rich in soldiers; have large armies at her command; *hei-sha wo susumeru*, to urge on the troops.
Hei-shi | 士, a common soldier; troops.
Hei-sho | 書, a military history; any book written on military subjects.
Hei-shō | 餉, military provisions; the provisions of an army.
Hei-shoku | 食, military provisions; arms and provisions.
Hei-sotsu | 卒, a common soldier; troops.
Hei-tai | 隊, a company of soldiers; troops.
Hei-tan | 端, literally 'the edge of war'; used in such expressions as *hei-tan wo hiraku*, to commence hostilities; *hei-tan wo itomu*, to provoke war; incite to hostilities.

Hei-wa | 話, conversation on military topics; stories of war; military anecdotes; military annals.

Hei-yei | 營, a military camp.

Hei 並 (also written 並 and often interchangeable with 併, 併, 并 and 亨); Together; even; all; identical; connected; united.

Hei-chi | 馳, *suru*, (of two or more persons or things) to advance together; move abreast; keep in line; compete; (to) *suru*, (of one person or thing) to keep pace with (another); vie with.

Hei-chō | 重, (of things) equally heavy; equal in weight; (of position or power) equal; equally influential.

Hei-jū | 樹, (of trees) to stand in a row; form an avenue.

Hei-kei | 輕, equally light; equal in weight.

Hei-ken | 肩, side by side; abreast.

Hei-ki | 起, *suru*, (of persons) to rise together (from a sitting position); get up with one accord; (of birds) to fly up; fly off; (of things) to occur simultaneously.

Hei-kō | 行, *suru*, (of persons) to march in line; advance together; (of countries or national movements) to march abreast;

progress side by side; advance uniformly.

Hei-rettu | 列, *suru* (of soldiers) to be drawn up in ranks; (of delegates in an assembly or guests at an entertainment etc.) to be seated in due order, or, to stand in their respective places.

Hei-rioku | 力, see **Hei-rioku** 併力.

Hei-ritsu | 立, *suru* (of persons) to stand together; stand in line; be equal (in position); be on an equality; (of countries) to be equal in power; stand on the same level.

Hei-sen | 線, parallel roads; parallel lines of railway; (of rivers or of national movements) parallel streams; parallel threads (of different colours) in any woven material.

Hei-sa | 坐, *suru*, to sit together; sit in a row.

Hei 併 (also written 併, 并, and 亨, and often interchangeable with 並); together; all; united; to join; equalise.

Hei-don | 吞, (wo) *suru*, (of a snake) to swallow; devour; (of countries) to swallow up; absorb entirely; annex wholesale; conquer; subjugate; *ten-ka wo hei-don su*, brought the whole empire under his rule.

Hei-gō | 合, (wo) *suru*, to unite; combine; amalgamate.

Hei-kō | 行, see **Hei-kō** 並行.

Hei-kō | 考, (*wo*) *suru*, to consider (a question) in all its bearings; consider (several matters) simultaneously; give full consideration to.

Hei-riaku | 略, (*wo*) *suru*, (of countries) to take; seize; annex; appropriate; (applied to the seizure of the whole of one thing or of several things together).

Hei-rioku | 力, *suru*, coöperation; (of several persons) to work together; amalgamate forces; coöperate; *dō-shin hei-rioku*, working together for a common object.

Hei-seku | 束, (*wo*) *suru*, to fasten up together; tie up in a bundle.

Hei-yō | 用, (*wo*) *suru*, to use all at the same time,

Hei-yū | 有, (*wo*) *suru*, to possess; hold; (applied not to common or joint possession but to the possession by one individual or country etc. of several things).

Hei 炳 Bright.

Hei-hei | 今, see **Hei-zen** | 然.

Hei-yō | 耀, *suru*, to shine (as light); sparkle; glitter; twinkle (as a star).

Hei-zen | 然, followed by *tari* and *taru*, sparkling; glittering; twinkling; bright; shining.

Hei 屏 A screen; to cover.

Hei-go | 語, private conversation; secret discourse; *suru*, to talk secrets.

Hei-je | 除, (*wo*) *suru*, to remove; take away (as an obstacle or evil).

Hei-ki | 氣, see **Hei-seku** | 息.

Hei-ki | 棄, (*wo*) *suru*, to abandon; discard; throw away; renounce.

Hei-kio | 去, see **Hei-je** | 除.

Hei-kio | 居, *suru*, to retire from official life; withdraw from business.

Hei-kio | 拒, see **Hei-seki** | 斥.

Hei-man | 幔, a hanging curtain.

Hei-ritsu | 立, (of mountains) to stand straight up; form a barrier; rise precipitously; act as a screen; serve as a defence.

Hei-seki | 斥, (*wo*) *suru*, to reject; condemn (as an argument); turn away; spurn; rebuff.

Hei-shō | 障, see **Hei-yen** | 掩.

Hei-shō | 牆, a fence; paling.

Hei-seku | 息, *suru*, to hold one's breath.

Hei-yen | 掩, (*wo*) *suru*, to cover; screen; hide; conceal.

Hei-zetsu | 絕, (*wo*) *suru*, to discard; abandon; renounce; *suru*, (of rocks, cliffs or river-banks) to rise sheer up; tower up abruptly; to slope sheer down.

Hei 陞 To ascend steps; the steps of a throne.

Hei-den | 殿, the audience chamber in a palace.

Hei-ji | 辭, a farewell audience of a sovereign; *suru*, to be granted a farewell audience.

Hei-ka | 下, His Majesty.

Hei-kai | 階, steps; stairs; a staircase.

Hei-ken | 見, see **Hei-ji** | 辭.

Hei 迸 To scatter.

Hei-ketsu | 血, blood which spurts out; *suru*, to bleed.

Hei-san | 散, *suru*, (of clouds, mist, etc.) to be scattered; be dispersed; melt away; (of fireworks) to break or burst into fragments.

Hei-sha | 射, see **Hei-shutsu** | 出.

Hei-shutsu | 出, *suru*, (of water etc.) to be splattered here and there; spurt out in all directions.

Hei 秤 To weigh.

Hei-rō | 量, a weighing beam; (*wo*) *suru*, to weigh.

Hei-tei | 定, (*wo*) *suru*, to weigh.

Hei 瓶 A water pitcher; vase.

Hei-ji | 子, an earthen-ware bottle or jug used chiefly for holding *sake*.

Hei-kwa | 花, flowers arranged in a vase.

Hei 閉 To shut the door; stop up; repress.

Hei-ko | 舖, see **Hei-ten** | 店.

Hei-jō | 場, (*wo*) *suru*, to close (as an exhibition or any place of entertainment).

Hei-kai | 開, opening and closing; (*wo*) *suru*, to open and close.

Hei-kei | 經, obstruction of the menses.

Hei-kie | 居, *suru*, to shut oneself up in one's house; live in retirement; be confined to the house by sickness.

Hei-kō | 口, *suru*, to remain silent; be silenced (as in argument); be dumb founded; be greatly embarrassed; be at one's wits' end.

Hei-ko | 戸, *suru*, to close a door.

Hei-kō | 關, (*wo*) *suru*, to shut; close; *shō-bai wo hei-kō suru*, to close one's business.

Hei-moku | 目, *suru*, to shut one's eyes; die.

Hei-mon | 門, a closed gate; confinement in one's house (a punishment enforced under the Shogunate); *suru*, to close a gate; be confined in one's house.

Hei-sa | 鎖, see **Hei-kō** | 關.

Hei-shi | 肆, see **Hei-ten** | 店.

Hei-shi | 嘴, see **Hei-hō** | 口.

Hei-soku | 塞, (*wo*) *suru*, to stop; dam up; check; obstruct; *suru*, to be obstructed; be stopped up; *mune ga hei-soku suru*, to have a sense of oppression in the chest.

Hei-tei | 廷, *suru*, to close a court of justice.

Hei-ten | 店, a closed shop; *suru*, to shut up shop; close business.

Hei 萍 Duck-weed.

Hei-gū | 寓, see **Hei-taku** | 託.

Hei-hiō | 颯, see **Hei-yū** | 遊.

Hei-hō | 蓬, see **Hei-yū** | 遊.

Hei-kaku | 客, a traveller; rover; one who has no fixed abode or occupation; a vagrant.

Hei-kō | 行, see **Hei-yū** | 遊.

Hei-sei | 生, see **Hei-kaku** | 客.

Hei-seki | 跡, see **Hei-yū** | 遊.

Hei-shin | 心, in decision; vacillation; infirmity of purpose; irresolute; vacillating.

Hei-shō | 蹤, see **Hei-yū** | 遊.

Hei-taku | 託, *suru*, to have no fixed residence.

Hei-yū | 遊, *suru*, to travel for pleasure from place to place; make a tour.

Hei 睥 (also written 睥); To look askance.

Hei-gei | 睨, (*wo*) *suru*, to gaze at angrily; glare at.

Hei 聘 To inquire; ask; send betrothal presents; engage; invite.

Hei-bun | 問, (also read *Hei-mon*) the ceremonious visit made by the ambassador of a nation to another country; a visit of ceremony paid by one person to another; *suru*, to pay a visit of ceremony; make a formal call; enquire after a person's health.

Hei-hei | 幣, see **Hei-motsu** | 物.

Hei-kō | 貢, tribute.

Hei-kwan | 環, a betrothal ring.

Hei-motsu | 物, presents given when paying visits of ceremony; congratulatory presents made on occasions of marriage, betrothal, birth, coming of age, succession of property etc.

Hei-rei | 禮, presents given when paying visits of ceremony; congratulatory presents made on occasions of marriage, betrothal, birth, coming of age, succession to property etc; *suru*, to give presents when paying ceremonial visits; make congratulatory presents.

Hei-sei | 請, see **Hei-shō** | 召.

Hei-shō | 召, (*wo*) *suru*, to summon politely; invite the attendance of; call in (as a physician); enlist the services of (as those of a scholar or a person of equal rank).

Hei 弊 (also written 弊 and used interchangeably with 敝 the original meaning of which is however somewhat different); wicked; fatigued; spoiled; ruined; worn-out; rags.

Hei-aku | 惡, (of character or quality) bad; inferior; vicious; wicked; (of clothes etc.) worn-out; ragged; threadbare.

Hei-bō | 帽, a worn-out hat.

Hei-bō | 房, my humble spouse (a depreciatory term applied to one's own wife).

Hei-fū | 風, see **Hei-shiū** | 習.

Hei-fuku | 服, see **Hei-i** | 衣.

Hei-gai | 害, an evil; a nuisance; harm; a vice; a vicious or corrupt practice; an obstruction; impediment.

Hei-geki | 履, worn-out or ragged foot-gear.

Hei-han | 藩, my humble clan (a depreciatory term used when speaking of one's own clan).

Hei-hō | 袍, see **Hei-i** | 衣.

Hei-ho | 鋪, see **Hei-ten** | 店.

Hei-i | 衣, ragged clothes; threadbare garments; *hei-i hei-geki ni shite*, in rags and tatters.

Hei-ka | 家, see **Hei-taku** | 宅.

Hei-kiō | 郷, my humble village; (a depreciatory term used when speaking of one's native village, or of the village in which the writer or speaker resides).

Hei-ku | 國, my humble country; my humble province; (a depreciatory term used when speaking of one's own country or one's native province).

Hei-oku | 屋, see **Hei-taku** | 宅.

Hei-rō | 漏, *suru*, to leak out (as water); diminish by leakage; become deficient.

Hei-ro | 盧, see **Hei-taku** | 宅.

Hei-sei | 政, bad government; a corrupt or rotten administration.

Hei-shiū | 習, an evil custom or habit; corrupt practices.

Hei-taku | 宅, my humble dwelling (a depreciatory term used in speaking of one's own house).

Hei-tei | 邸, my humble residence (a depreciatory term used formerly by a *daimio* or by any member of the military class in speaking of a *yashiki* belonging to his clan; and still employed by persons in a high position when referring to their own residences).

Hei-ten | 店, my humble shop (a depreciatory term used when referring to one's own shop).

Hei-yen | 園, my humble garden (a depreciatory term used when speaking of one's own garden).

Hei-yū | 邑, my humble territories (a depreciatory term formerly used by a *daimio* when speaking of his own fief).

Hei-zoku | 俗, see **Hei-shū** | 習.

Hei 幣 Presents; tribute; offerings.

Hei-haku | 帛, see **Hei-zoku** | 束.

Hei-zoku | 束, the cut paper placed in Shinto Shrines as an offering to the *kami*, or as an object of worship as representing the *kami*.

Hei 蔽 Small plants; dense growth; to screen; cover; conceal.

Hei-hi | 帶, (of trees) umbrageous; covered with thick foliage.

Hei-in | 隱, (wo) *suru*, to conceal; cover; hide; keep secret.

Hei-sha | 帶, (wo) *suru*, to stand in the way of; obstruct; impede; interfere with; thwart.

Hei-shō | 障, see **Hei-sha** | 障.

Hei-yō | 塞, (wo) *suru*, to stop; dam up; obstruct.

Hei 嬖 Favourite; beloved.

Hei-chō | 寵, see **Hei-kō** | 幸.

Hei-jin | 人, a favourite retainer or servant.

Hei-jō | 女, a woman for whom one has an affection; favourite mistress.

Hei-kō | 幸, ardent affection; partiality; favour; (wo) *suru*, to love; regard with strong affec-

tion; be very fond of; shew special favour to; (used chiefly of affection shewn by superiors to inferiors in their service).

Hei-shin | 臣, a favourite retainer.

Hei-shō | 妾, a favourite mistress.

Hei 斃 Struck down; prostrate.

Hei-bai | 踣, *suru*, to stumble; trip.

Hei-boku | 仆, *suru*, to fall; tumble down.

Hei-shi | 死, *suru*, to fall down dead.

Hei-tō | 倒, *suru*, to fall; tumble down; fall down dead.

Heki 辟 To avoid; summon.

Heki-mei | 命, appointment to an official post; *serareru*, to receive an official appointment.

Heki-shō | 召, a summons or official order to attend received from a superior; (wo) *suru*, to summon; order the attendance of.

Heki-yeki | 易, *suru*, to shrink back; quail; recoil; give way (as troops in battle).

Heki 碧 Azure; blue; green.

Heki-dō | 瞳, blue eyes; blue-eyed.

Heki-gan | 眼, see **Heki-dō** | 瞳.

Heki-goku | 玉, jasper.

Heki-jun | 薄, see **Heki-tan** | 潭.

Heki-kai | 海, the blue sea.

Heki-kū | 空, see **Heki-ten** | 天.

Heki-raku | 落, see **Heki-ten** | 天.

Heki-san | 山, blue mountains.

Heki-shoku | 色, blue; azure; green.

Heki-sui | 水, blue water (applied to water in the sea or in rivers etc. which appears blue by reflection).

Heki-tai | 苔, a kind of green moss.

Heki-tan | 潭, a blue tarn.

Heki-ten | 天, the azure sky; blue heavens.

Heki-yen | 淵, see **Heki-tan** | 潭.

Heki 僻 Mean.

Heki-chi | 地, a remote country; an obscure locality; *heki-chi ni wataru*, to go to a distant country; *heki-chi ni jitsu-getsu wo okuru*, to spend one's days in a retired spot far away in the country.

Heki-ken | 見, pettiness; narrow-minded.

Heki-kio | 居, *suru*, to live in a remote place or retired spot; live in retirement.

Heki-kiō | 疆, see **Heki-kiō** | 境.

Heki-kiō | 鄉, see **Heki-yū** | 邑.

Heki-kiō | 境, see **Heki-chi** | 地.

Heki-raku | 落, see **Heki-yū** | 邑.

Heki-rō | 陋, rustic; countrified.

Heki-ron | 論, an unreasonable argument; a bigoted opinion; prejudiced views; *heki-ron-ka*, an obstinate or unreasonable person.

Heki-son | 村, see **Heki-yū** | 邑.

Heki-sū | 阪, remote; obscure; retired; secluded.

Heki-yen | 遠, distant; remote.

Heki-yū | 邑, a remote village; an obscure locality; *heki-yū ni sumu*, to live in an out of the way spot.

Heki-zai | 在, see **Heki-kio** | 居.

Heki 壁 A wall.

Heki-chiū | 厨, a cupboard.

Heki-dei | 泥, a kind of clay used for plastering walls.

Heki-jō | 上, the face of a wall; a wall.

Heki-ko | 虎, a house-lizard.

Heki-kotsu | 骨, emaciated.

Heki-ritsu | 立, *suru*, to stand up like a wall.

Heki 癖 Propensity.

Heki-kō | 好, (*ni*) *suru*, to be addicted to; have a weakness for.

Heki-sei | 性, a habit; peculiarity; trick of manner; propensity; taste; idiosyncrasy; eccentricity; weakness; failing; vice.

Heki 璧 A precious stone.

Heki-goku | 玉, jade.

Heki-gan | 完, *suru*, to return things which have been borrowed (but not money); (*wo*) *suru*, to send back; return.

Heki 霹 Thunder.

Heki-reki | 霹, thunder; a thunder-clap.

Heki 闢 To throw open.

Heki-chi | 地, cultivation (applied only to the cultivation of virgin land).

Heki-kon | 墾, (*wo*) *suru*, to cultivate; reclaim; open up; (applied only to the cultivation of virgin land).

Hen 片 One side; half; to split in two.

Hem-men | 面, one side of a face; half a face; half the front (of anything); (rarely used).

Hem-pen | 片, (followed by *to-shite*), one by one; fluttering down; applied almost exclusively to the falling of leaves and of snowflakes; *hem-pen* is also used without *to shite*, e. g. *yuki hem-pen*, the snow (is) falling.

Hem-gen | 言, literally 'half a word;' a one-sided statement; *hen-gen wo motte sadame-gata-shi*, impossible to decide on an

ex parte statement; *hen-gen wo motte goku wo sadameru*, to pass sentence in a criminal case after hearing the evidence on one side only; *hen-gen* is also used colloquially in the expressions *hen-gen de wakaru*, to understand after hearing only a few words, to comprehend at once; *hen-gen*, or, *hen-gen seki-ji*, *mo moshiwake ga gosarimasenu*, I have no excuse whatever to offer.

Hem-gu | 隅, the corner (of anything); an obscure locality; remote spot.

Hem-ji | 時, a brief space of time; a moment; used only in such expressions as *hen-ji mo haya-ku*, as quickly as possible; *hen-ji mo naku*, at once.

Hem-kei | 影, used only with a negative, e. g. *hen-kei mo nashi*, (there is) not a trace (of it).

Hem-keku | 刻, see **Hem-ji** | 時.

Hem-kwatsu | 割, (*wo*) *suru*, to split in half.

Hem-shi | 紙, a slip of paper.

Hem-un | 雲, a tiny cloud; clouds; *hen-un nashi*, cloudless.

Hem-yô | 葉, see **Hem-shi** | 紙.

Hen 返 To return; send back.

Hem-bon | 辨, repayment; restitution; (*wo*) *suru*, to repay; pay back; make restitution of.

Hem-pai | 杯, literally 'returning the wine-cup'; used only in the phrases *go hem-pai*, or *go hem-pai itashimasu*, said by a person when giving back a cup of *sake* to another from whom he has already received one.

Hem-peki | 璧, (*wo suru*, to return; send back; (applied to the return of borrowed articles but not to the repayment of money.)

Hem-pō | 報, an answer (either verbal or written); repayment (of an obligation or injury); requital (of a wrong); revenge; reprisal; *suru*, to reply; (*wo suru*, to repay; requite; take vengeance for.

Hem-ji | 事, an answer (either verbal or written); *suru*, to reply.

Hem-jō | 上, (*wo suru*, to repay (as money); return; send back; give back; restore; (used only of repayment etc. to a superior or to the Government.)

Hem-kan | 翰, a letter written in answer to one received, or in reply to a verbal communication; written answer; *suru*, to reply by letter; write a letter in answer to one received.

Hem-kan | 簡, see **Hem-kan** | 翰.

Hem-kiaku | 却, (*wo suru*, to send back; return; restore; repay (as money).

Hem-kwan | 還, (*wo suru*, to send back; repay (as money);

return; restore; used also in regard to the restoration of hostages.

Hem-nō | 納, (*wo suru*, to pay back (as money which has been borrowed); to return to the government (as incomes or pensions by the holders).

Hem-rai | 禮, the repayment of a compliment or courtesy; the giving of presents in return for presents received; *suru*, to repay a courtesy; give presents in return.

Hem-sai | 滿, (*wo suru*, to pay back in full; return without exception; (applied chiefly to the repayment of money).

Hem-satsu | 札, see **Hem-kan** | 翰; (now rarely used).

Hem-sen | 戰, *suru*, (of military operations only) to rally and renew the fight.

Hem-aho | 誓, see **Hem-kan** | 翰.

Hem-ahō | 章, see **Hem-kan** | 翰; (now rarely used).

Hem-tō | 答, see **Hem-ji** | 事.

Hen 扁 Small; one.

Hen-gaku | 額, a picture; a votive tablet.

Hen-shiū | 舟, a small boat; one ship.

Hen 偏 Inclined to one side; deflected; half.

Hem-bō | 房, a mistress; concubine.

Hem-bō | 傍, one side of a road; the roadside; left-hand and right-hand radicals.

Hem-mō | 盲, see **Hem-moku** | 目.

Hem-moku | 目, one eyed; blind of one eye.

Hem-men | 門, a side-gate.

Hem-pa | 頗, partiality; favouritism; biassed; partial; unfair; *suru*, to show prejudice; exhibit undue partiality; be guilty of favoritism.

Hem-pa | 跛, lame; crippled.

Hem-peki | 僻, vicious; prejudiced; unfairly partial; biassed.

Hem-pen | 貶, (*wo*) *suru*, (of persons) to treat with unequal justice; (of things) to discriminate unfairly in dealing with.

Hem-ai | 愛, partiality; favouritism; (*wo*) *suru*; to favour (as one person at the expense of others); treat with undue partiality.

Hem-chō | 重, unfairly heavy.

Hem-chō | 聽, (also read *Hen-tei*); partiality; favouritism; *suru*, to hear one side only; exhibit undue partiality; shew prejudice.

Hen-tan | 袒, *suru*, to bare one arm and shoulder.

Hen-i | 倚, see **Hem-pa** | 頗.

Hen-i | 意, prejudice; bias.

Hen-kei | 傾, see **Hem-kō** | 向.

Hen-kei | 輕, unfairly light.

Hen-ken | 見, partiality; prejudice; biassed; partial; one-

sided; *suru*, to see only one side (of a question); form a prejudiced opinion; shew undue partiality.

Hem-kiō | 鄉, a remote village; an obscure locality; *hen-kiō he-ki-chi no hito*, country-folk; rustics.

Hem-kiō | 境, a remote or obscure locality.

Hem-kiō | 疆, see **Hem-kiō** | 境.

Hem-kioku | 曲, see **Hem-ko** | 固.

Hem-kō | 向, *suru*, to be inclined to one side; have a list to one side; (*ni*) *suru*, to be inclined to; lean towards; have a tendency to; be prone to; have a propensity for.

Hem-ko | 固, obstinacy; bigotry; obstinate; stubborn; self-willed; bigoted; opinionated; prejudiced.

Hem-pl | 鄙, see **Hem-sā** | 阪.

Hem-shi | 私, selfish; self-willed; opinionated; prejudiced; *suru*, to act selfishly; shew prejudice.

Hem-shin | 心, prejudice; a biassed mind.

Hem-shin | 身, half the body.

Hem-shiū | 執, see **Hem-ko** | 固.

Hem-soku | 側, see **Hem-pa** | 頗.

Hem-sū | 隅, an obscure locality; remote; obscure; secluded.

Hem-yō | 拗, see **Hem-ko** | 固.

Hen-yo | 與, partiality; favouritism; *suru*, to give to one and not to other; shew undue partiality; be guilty of favouritism.

Hen 匾 Flat; thin.

Hen-gaku | 額, a picture; a horizontal votive tabbt.

Hen-jō | 條, a cord or riband of a flat shape.

Hen 貶 To degrade.

Hen-chitsu | 秩, *serareru*, (of an official) to have one's salary reduced; (of a retainer) to have one's allowance reduced.

Hen-chutsu | 黜, see **Hen-seki** | 斥.

Hen-i | 位, degradation of official rank; *serareru*, to forfeit a step in official rank; be degraded.

Hen-ka | 下, (*wo*) *suru*, to lower; humble; humiliate; reduce; cut down (as salaries).

Hen-seki | 斥, *suru*, or *serareru*, (of officials only) to be degraded in rank or office.

Hen-shaku | 爵, degradation of rank; *serareru*, (of members of the nobility) to be degraded in rank.

Hen-son | 損, (*wo*) *suru*, to disparage; condemn; censure.

Hen-taku | 黜, (of officials only) degradation in rank or office; removal in disgrace to an inferior post in a distant part of

the country; *serareru*, to be degraded; be removed (as a punishment) to a distant post; (no longer used).

Hen 徧 (also written 遍) everywhere; universal.

Hen-man | 滿, *suru*, to spread everywhere (as a rumour); (of foliage) to be dense; (of snow) to lie thickly all round; (*ni*) *suru*, (of water) to fill.

Hen-kai | 界, the universe; the whole world.

Hen-keku | 國, the whole country.

Hen-kwai | 回, see **Hen-reki** | 歷.

Hen-reki | 歷, *suru*, to travel about for pleasure; make an extensive tour.

Hen-shin | 身, the whole body.

Hen 蝙蝠 A bat.

Hen-puku | 蝠, a bat.

Hen 翩 To flutter; wave; fly about; hover.

Hen-pon | 翻, see **Hen-pon** | 翻.

Hen-pon | 翻, *tari* and *taru*, flying about; hovering; fluttering; waving; *hem-pon to shite kaze ni hirugayeru*, to wave and flutter in the breeze; *ko-chō hem-pon* the butterfly flits about.

Hen 褊 Tight (as clothes); contracted; narrow; small; petty.
Hem-peki | 偏, see **Hem-shō** | 小.

Hem-kiō | 狹, see **Hem-shō** | 小.

Hem-rō | 陋, mean; low; sordid.

Hem-sen | 淺, (of mind or views) narrow; petty; limited; contracted; shallow.

Hem-shin | 心, narrow-mindedness; pettiness; mean; petty.

Hem-shō | 小, (of countries or places) small; tiny; cramped; contracted; confined.

Hem-shō | 將, the second in command of an army or of a naval force.

Hem-yei | 裔, see **Hem-shō** | 小.

Hen 篇 Bamboo tablets; a book.
Hem-matsu | 末, the end of a book; concluding portion of a work.

Hem-chitsu | 帙, see **Hem-kan** | 簡.

Hem-dai | 題, the title of a book.

Hem-doku | 讀, a letter; epistle.

Hem-kan | 簡, books.

Hem-shin | 首, the opening pages of a book; preface; introduction.

Hem-shō | 章, a section or chapter.

Hem-tan | 端, see **Hem-shin** | 首.

Hen 編 To plait; weave together; construct; compile; edit.

Hem-gō | 號, a programme.

Hem-ji | 次, a catalogue; index.

Hem-jutsu | 述, see **Hem-san** | 纂.

Hem-nen | 年, annals; yearly records.

Hem-niū | 入, (*wo*) *suru*, to enrol; enter (in a register); insert; compile; arrange together.

Hem-san | 纂, a compilation; the work of editing; *suru*, to make a compilation; edit a work; (*wo*) *suru*, to collect and arrange; compile; edit; (applied only to a compilation made from various sources independent of the writer's own pen, and not to original composition).

Hem-sei | 成, construction; formation; compilation; (*wo*) *suru*, to construct; form; collect and arrange; compile; edit; (see **Hem-sei** | 製).

Hem-sei | 製, (*wo*) *suru*, to construct; form; make up (of different materials); plait; piece together; string together; (of books) to compile. When used in the sense of *to construct*, **Hem-sei** refers to the construction of material things, a meaning which 編成 has not.

Hem-sha | 者, a compiler (of a work); editor (of a book or paper); author (where the composition is not original).

Hem-shi | 史, records; annals; a history.

Hem-chiū | 集, see **Hem-san** | 纂.

Hem-chiū | 輯, see **Hem-san** | 纂; also used in the expressions *hen-shiū nin*, the editor (of a book or newspaper); *hen-shiū-chō*, the chief editor of a paper.

Hen 駢 A pair of horses; to arrange; stand in line.

Hem-hi | 比, *suru*, to stand in a row; extend in a line; (of troops) to be drawn up in extended ranks.

Hem-ra | 羅, see **Hem-rei-sau** | 列.

Hem-rei-sau | 列, (*wo*) *suru*, to arrange in a line; set in a row; arrange in ranks (as soldiers); *suru*, to stand in a row; extend in a line; be drawn up in ranks.

Hem-chi | 死, *suru*, (of violent death) to die together; be killed in large numbers; be mown down by files (as soldiers in battle).

Hem-chin | 臻, *suru*, to follow one after the other; occur in large numbers; come like a shower (as blessings).

Hem-yā | 邑, many villages.

Hen 躡 To go round and round.

Hem-sen | 躡, *tari* and *taru*, whirling round and round (as persons dancing, or leaves and snowflakes when driven by the wind).

Hen 邊 The border of a field; margin; distant; neighbourhood.

Hem-bō | 防, frontier defence; preparations or measures for defending the frontier; *suru*, to defend the frontier; make preparations or take measures for defending the frontier.

Hem-pi | 鄙, see **Hem-pi** 偏鄙.

Hem-chi | 地, the border-land of a country; a remote district (in the country to which reference is being made); an obscure locality; wld region; *hen-chi ō-kwa mare nari*, nightingales and flowers are scarce in wild regions.

Hem-do | 土, see **Hem-chi** | 地.

Hem-gū | 隅, see **Hem-sū** | 阪.

Hem-gwai | 外, beyond the frontier.

Hem-jin | 戍, a guard-house on the frontier; frontier-post.

Hem-jō | 境, see **Hem-chi** | 地.

Hem-kai | 海, bordering on the sea; maritime; *hen-kai no chi*, a maritime district.

Hem-kei | 警, the guarding or patrolling of the frontier; *suru*, to guard the frontier.

Hem-kiō | 境, the extreme limits of a territory; the most distant portion of a frontier; a remote or secluded locality (in the country to which reference is being made); close to the frontier; distant; obscure; secluded.

Hen-kiō | 疆, see **Hen-kiō** | 境.

Hen-kō | 寇, foreign invaders; hostile marauders.

Hen-ran | 欄, rim; edge.

Hen-sū | 陬, the most remote corner of a country; an obscure locality (in the country to which reference is being made); distant; remote; obscure.

Hen-sui | 陞, see **Hen-sū** | 陞.

Hen-yū | 邑, see **Heki-yū** | 僻邑.

Hen 騙 To deceive.

Hem-man | 瞞, see **Hem-ki** | 欺.

Hem-ki | 欺, (*wo*) *suru*, to cheat; defraud.

Hem-kiō | 誑, see **Hem-ki** | 欺.

Hem-kioku | 局, knavery; fraud; extortion; imposition.

Hem-rai | 賴, *suru*, to obtain money or other things by false pretences; practise imposition.

Hem-zoku | 賊, a knave; impostor.

Hen 變 To change; alter; transform; move.

Hem-butsu | 物, see **Hem-jin** | 人.

Hem-mei | 名, (also read *Hem-miō*); a curious name; a change of name; *suru*, to change one's name.

Hem-dō | 動, change; alteration; political disturbance; *nai-kaku no hen-dō*, cabinet changes; *suru*, to change; vary; alter.

Hem-gen | 言, contradictory statements made by the same person; a denial of one's own statements; a breach of faith; *suru*, to contradict one's self; deny one's own statements; go back on one's word.

Hem-i | 易, see **Hem-sen** | 遷.

Hem-i | 移, see **Hem-sen** | 遷.

Hem-i | 異, a wonder; prodigy; marvel; a strange phenomenon; an unusual event; strange; startling; wonderful; prodigious.

Hem-ji | 事, a strange or unusual event; startling occurrence.

Hem-jin | 人, an eccentric person.

Hem-kaku | 革, reform; revolution; (*wo*) *suru*, to reform; revolutionize; (applied only to great political or administrative changes).

Hem-kau | 換, (*wo*) *suru*, to alter; change; *suru*, to vary; change; become altered;

Hem-kei | 形, changed appearance; altered form; disguise; *suru*, (of persons) to become altered in appearance; assume a disguise; disguise one's self; (of things) to become altered; assume a different appearance.

Hem-kō | 更, change; alteration; revision; (*wo*) *suru*, to change; alter; revise; *suru*, to vary; change.

Hem-ko | 故, see **Hem-ji** | 事.

Hen-kwa | 化, transformation; mutation; metamorphosis; change; *suru*, to vary; change; also read *Hen-ge*, an apparition; phantom; *hen-ge suru*, (of foxes and badgers) to transform (themselves) into human beings; assume human shape; *hen-ge* is also used in the colloquial expression *hen-ge no mono* 'a witch,' said of an old woman who dresses herself so as to look much younger than she is.

Hen-ran | 亂, revolution; insurrection; civil disorders; popular revolt.

Hen-rei | 例, revised rules.

Hen-sai | 災, a calamity; disaster; catastrophe.

Hen-sen | 遷, change; vicissitude; *suru*, to change; become altered; *yo no hen-sen*, the vicissitudes of life; change (as a law of the universe); *riō-oku hen-sen*, high land sinks into valleys and valleys rise into hills (a metaphorical allusion to geological changes).

Hen-shi | 死, a violent death; *suru*, to meet one's death by misadventure; (applied to death from any cause apart from sickness).

Hen-shi | 志, change of purpose; *suru*, to alter one's intentions; change one's plans.

Hen-shin | 心, change of heart, disposition, mind, or purpose;

suru, to change one's mind; alter one's views; act disloyally; be changed in disposition.

Hen-shin | 身, the new form assumed by a human being when entering on a fresh period of existence according to the Buddhist doctrine of metempsychosis; birth in a new form; *suru*, to be born in a new form.

Hen-shō | 傷, an accidental wound or injury; *suru*, to be accidentally wounded.

Hen-shoku | 色, *suru*, (of persons) to change colour; become angry; (of things) to change colour; fade.

Hen-soku | 則, a term applied to a method of instruction which has its origin in the introduction of Chinese characters into Japan, and by which the meaning of words in the written language of a foreign country is learnt without the pronunciation, or exact syntax, so that the student learns the sense but not the sound, learns to read, and in a measure to write, but not to speak. *Hen-soku* is also used in a special sense to describe extraordinary executive action on the part of the authorities concerned, or some similar action on the part of private individuals, which though apparently irregular and incorrect is justified by the special circum-

stances of the particular case.

The difference between *rinji no sho-bun*, and *hen-soku no sho-bun*, lies in the fact that the special action expressed by the former term is taken to meet some special case which lies outside of the sphere of ordinary action and to which existing rules do not apply, whereas the special action expressed by the latter term relates to cases for which provision is made, but which cannot, owing to some special and weighty reason, be dealt with according to the rules laid down for observance, and must therefore be treated in an *irregular* manner.

Hen-tai | 態, a change in condition; altered state; (used chiefly with reference to changes in the condition of sick people).

Hen-ten | 轉, see **Hen-sen** | 遷.

Hen-yaku | 約, breach of agreement or contract; *suru*, to commit a breach of faith; violate an agreement,

Hi 比 To compare; arrange in a row; near; close; to agree with.

Hi-gun | 郡, a neighbouring district.

Hi-hei | 並, (*wo*) *suru*, to classify.

Hi-heki | 壁, see **Hi-rin** | 隣.

Hi-hi | 仝, all; everything; *hi-hi mina shikari*, it is the same with everything.

Hi-jun | 準, (*wo*) *suru*, to compare (as one thing with another) *suru*, to make a comparison; *hi-jun shite mireba*, if a comparison be made; (*ni*) *suru*, to

be in accordance with; agree with; be based upon; take one's stand upon.

Hi-kaku | 較, (also read *Hi-kō*); comparison; *hi-kaku wo toru*, to draw a comparison; (*wo*) *suru*, to compare; contrast; *hi-kaku-hiō*, comparative tables.

Hi-ken | 肩, the shoulder.

Hi-kin | 近, see **Hi-rin** | 隣.

Hi-kō | 衡, see **Hi-kō** | 較.

Hi-nen | 年, every year.

Hi-oku | 屋, a row of houses.

Hi-rei | 例, a precedent; example; (in mathematics) ratio; proportion.

Hi-rin | 隣, vicinity; neighbourhood; a neighbour; adjacent; near; *ten-gwai hi-rin no goto-shi*, mankind is the same all over the world.

Hi-rui | 類, a precedent; example; *hi-rui nashi*, matchless; incomparable.

Hi-shō | 照, see **Hi-kaku** | 較.

Hi-yu | 喻, an illustration; fable.

Hi 皮 To skin an animal; skin; fur; to cover.

Hi-betsu | 襪, leathern socks.

Hi-fu | 膚, the human skin; *hi-fu-biō*, a superficial ailment (as opposed to a deep-seated disease); a skin disease.

Hi-kaku | 革, leather.

Hi-niku | 肉, skin and flesh; also used metaphorically in the expressions *hi-niku no ron*, a profound argument; *hi-niku no ko-to wo iu*, to go to the bottom of things in discussing a question.

Hi-ahō | 匠, a worker in leather.

Hi-sō | 相, shallowness; superficial; shallow; hastily formed; careless; *hi-sō no ken*, a superficial view; shallow opinions; *hi-sō no sai-ketsu*, a hasty decision.

Hi-sō | 箱, a leather box.

Hi 否 Not; whether or not; bad; obstructed.

Hi-soku | 塞, *suru*, to be stopped up; be blocked; be choked up (of a drain); be obstructed.

Hi-tai | 泰, good and bad fortune; happiness and misfortune; luck; *hi-tai wo boku suru*, to tell (a person's) fortune.

Hi 批 To strike; push; notify officially.

Hi-dan | 斷, decision; determination; judgment; (*wo suru*, to decide; 'settle; pass judgment upon; (applied to judicial as well as other decisions).

Hi-haku | 駁, see **Hi-ban** | 判.

Hi-han | 判, (*wo suru*, to criticize; find fault with; discuss the merits of; pass a verdict

upon; censure; condemn; also used in colloquial in the sense of *to speak evil of; vilify*.

Hi-hiō | 評, see **Hi-han** | 判.

Hi-in | 允, see **Hi-jun** | 准.

Hi-jū | 示, (*wo suru*, to publish; circulate; notify; make known; (applied only to publication by the government.)

Hi-jun | 准, approval; sanction; *hi-jun wo heru*, to be approved; (*wo suru*, to approve; sanction; (of treaties) ratify.

Hi-kiō | 仰, a decree; *suru*, to issue a decree.

Hi 庇 To cover; shelter.

Hi-go | 護, see **Hi-in** | 隱.

Hi-hō | 包, (*wo suru*, to aid and abet.

Hi-in | 隱, concealment; shelter; protection; patronage; assistance; (*wo suru*, to hide; conceal; harbour (as a fugitive from justice); protect; succour; aid; assist; shelter.

Hi-sō | 廂, the projecting eaves of a house.

Hi 披 To open.

Hi-hi | 靡, *suru*, to tremble with fear.

Hi-ken | 見, a term used only in letters; *hi-ken itashi soro*, I have read, or I beg to acknowledge the receipt of, your letter.

Hi-tō | 露, (*wo suru*, to represent to a superior); communicate (to an equal); publish; make known; circulate.

Hi-tem | 展, see **Hi-hem** | 見.

Hi-yetow | 閱, (*wo suru*, to read; peruse; (used only in the written language).

Hi 彼 That; there; a pronoun of the third person.

Hi-ga | 我, one's self and others; *hi-ga no betsu naku*, impartially; making no distinction between one's self and others.

Hi-gan | 岸, the spring and autumn equinoxes; used also in Buddhist phraseology when, it signifies 'the further shore,' namely Heaven.

Hi-shi | 此, this and that; here and there.

Hi-tō | 著, the sky; the heavens.

Hi 肥 Fat; fertile.

Hi-bi | 美, (of persons) fat; stout; corpulent; (of land) rich; fertile.

Hi-dai | 大, (of persons) big; portly; (of countries etc.) great; vast; extensive.

Hi-han | 胖, see **Hi-dai** | 大.

Hi-jō | 饒, (of land) rich; fertile; productive.

Hi-kō | 境, see **Hi-seki** | 瘠.

Hi-rō | 料, manure.

Hi-seki | 瘠, (of land) fertility and barrenness; quality; character; fertile and barren.

Hi-tō | 壯, robust.

Hi-tō | 瘦, (of persons) fatness and thinness; (of countries) prosperity and decay; appearance; condition; fat and thin; prosperous and decaying; *yo ni hi-tō ari*, the condition of a country varies with the times.

Hi-yoku | 沃, see **Hi-jō** | 饒.

Hi 非 Not; bad; to blame.

Hi-ban | 番, off duty for the day; (the opposite of *tō-ban*; applied to ordinary duties and also to the special duty of keeping watch or guard).

Hi-bō | 望, treason; rebellion.

Hi-hem | 凡, uncommon; unusual; extraordinary; remarkable; superior.

Hi-hun | 分, impropriety; injustice; unbecoming one's station in life or position; improper; unsuitable; unjust; disproportionate; undue.

Hi-dō | 道, see **Hi-gi** | 義; also used colloquially in the sense of *cruel*; *outrageous*.

Hi-gi | 義, injustice; wrong; unjust; wrong; improper.

Hi-gō | 業, see **Hi-mei** | 命; in Buddhist phraseology *hi-gō* has the additional sense of the violent death being unmerited by any sin committed in a previous state of existence.

Hi-hō | 法, (of persons) lawless; (of actions) unlawful; illegal; improper; wrong.

Hi-ji | 時, a feast given to the priests of a temple on the anniversary of the death of a member of the family; (a Buddhist term).

Hi-jin | 人, a beggar; pauper.

Hi-jō | 情, inanimate; senseless; *hi-jō no sū-moku made nami-ida wo idasu ga gotoshi*, such as to draw tears from inanimate plants.

Hi-jō | 常, anything unusual or different from the ordinary course of events; an accident; disaster; extraordinary; uncommon; unusual; remarkable; superior; *ni*, unusually; very; *hi-jō wo imashimu*, to guard against accidents.

Hi-ki | 毀, *suru*, to speak evil (of a person); (*wo*) *suru*, to slander; calumniate.

Hi-mei | 命, used only in the expressions *hi-mei ni shi suru*, *hi-mei no shi wo nasu*, to die a violent death.

Hi-nan | 難, criticism; denunciation; blame; (*wo*) *suru*, to criticize; find fault with; condemn; denounce; blame.

Hi-rei | 禮, impoliteness; discourtesy; irregularity; breach of etiquette; rude; improper; indecent; informal; irregular; con-

trary to etiquette; *kami wa hi-rei wo ukedzu*, a deity will not overlook any breach of formality.

Hi-ri | 理, wrong; improper; unreasonable.

Hi-ueki | 斥, (*wo*) *suru*, to condemn; reject.

Hi-shoku | 職, (of officials only) unattached; retired; *en disponibilité*; also used in a special sense in reference to officials who are placed on a semi-retired footing in consequence of the abolition of some government office.

Hi-yaku | 役, see **Hi-shoku** | 職.

Hi 卑 Mean; lowly; humble.

Hi-bi | 微, see **Hi-sen** | 賤.

Hi-bu | 侮, see **Hi-shi** | 視.

Hi-ge | 下, (of language) humble; self-depreciatory; *suru*, to use depreciatory language of one's self; (*wo*) *suru*, (of one's self only) to abase; humble; *mi wo hi-ge suru*, to humble one's self (in addressing another person).

Hi-hito | 濕, (of locality) low-lying; damp; unhealthy.

Hi-ji | 辭, servile or abject language (employed in order to curry favor with a person); language depreciatory of one's self.

Hi-kiō | 怯, timid; cowardly; craven-hearted; devoid of spirit; abject; mean; servile.

Hi-kutan | 屈, (of persons or conduct) mean; ignoble; servile; cringing; devoid of spirit; craven-hearted; timid; cowardly.

Hi-kwan | 官, an official of low rank; subordinate officer; used also in a depreciatory sense in letters written by officials when speaking of themselves.

Hi-oku | 屋, a humble dwelling; cottage; used also in a depreciatory sense of one's own house.

Hi-retsu | 劣, see **Hi-kutan** | 屈.

Hi-sen | 賤, (of persons) of humble position; vulgar; mean; lowly.

Hi-shi | 視, (*wo*) *suru*, to look down upon; despise; condemn.

Hi-shin | 身, humble position; low rank; also used, in writing, in a depreciatory sense of one's self.

Hi 飛 To fly.

Hi-baku | 瀑, a waterfall.

Hi-chi | 馳, *suru*, to ride fast on horseback.

Hi-chō | 鳥, see **Hi-kin** | 禽.

Hi-ga | 蛾, a moth.

Hi-geki | 楮, a circular despatch sent by express courier.

Hi-gen | 言, see **Hi-go** | 語.

Hi-gi | 蟻, a winged ant.

Hi-go | 語, a rumour; report.

Hi-gwan | 丸, a stray shot; random bullet.

Hi-haku | 白, a term applied to any woven material worked in a peculiar kind of detached pattern.

Hi-hi | 々, *tari* and *taru*, fluttering; hovering (as a butterfly); fluttering down; falling softly (as leaves or snow).

Hi-hō | 跑, *suru*, to run fast; move quickly; (of horses) to gallop.

Hi-hō | 報, a letter sent by an express courier; urgent message or news.

Hi-hon | 翻, (also read *Hi-bon*); *suru*, (of birds etc.) to fly; (*wo*) *suru*, to jump over.

Hi-juu | 塵, dust or sand flying in the air.

Hi-ka | 柯, see **Hi-sen** | 賤.

Hi-kaku | 閣, see **Hi-rō** | 樓.

Hi-kan | 翰, see **Hi-sho** | 書.

Hi-kan | 簡, see **Hi-sho** | 書.

Hi-kiaku | 脚, an express courier; a message; news.

Hi-kin | 禽, a flying bird.

Hi-kio | 去, *suru*, (of birds) to fly up off the ground; fly away.

Hi-ken | 魂, *suru*, to be greatly startled; be frightened out of one's wits.

Hi-kō | 行, (also read *Hi-giō*); *suru*, to move fast; rush along (as a train); fly; *sen-nin wa hi-giō ji-sai*, *sen-nin* are able to fly at will.

Hi-kwa | 花, falling flowers; fallen blossoms; *hi-kwa raku-yō*, falling flowers and leaves

man-chi hi-kwa, fallen blossoms strewn everywhere.

Hi-kwa | 禍, sudden calamity; unexpected disaster.

Hi-kwai | 快, (of birds, ships etc.) swift-flying; swift; speedy; fast.

Hi-kwō | 蝗, a kind of locust which infests rice-fields.

Hi-ran | 亂, (i.w. *Ram-pi*); *suru*, (of birds, etc.) to fly in irregular order; fly about in a confused manner; fly in flocks or clouds.

Hi-reki | 礫, a stone which is thrown; *suru*, to throw stones.

Hi-rō | 櫓, a tower built for purposes of fortification.

Hi-sai | 災, see **Hi-kwa** | 禍.

Hi-san | 散, *suru*, to melt away; be dispersed (as an army or riches); be scattered; drop off; fall (as flowers, leaves or snow).

Hi-satsu | 札, an urgent letter; a letter sent by express courier.

Hi-sen | 泉, see **Hi-baku** | 瀑.

Hi-sen | 船, a fast boat; an express-boat.

Hi-setsu | 雪, falling snow.

Hi-shi | 矢, a stray or random arrow; *hi-shi ni atatte shi-su*, (he) was killed by a stray arrow.

Hi-shin | 信, see **Hi-hō** | 報.

Hi-shō | 昇, see **Hi-yō** | 揚.

Hi-sho | 書, an anonymous letter.

Hi-shō | 章, see **Hi-sho** | 書.

Hi-shō | 翺, *suru*, (of birds etc.) to fly.

Hi-sō | 走, *suru*, (of persons etc.) to run fast; dash along; hurry; (of abstract things) to move quickly; advance at a great speed.

Hi-tō | 濤, waves.

Hi-un | 雲, flying clouds; scud.

Hi-yaku | 躍, see **Hi-yetsu** | 越.

Hi-yen | 燭, sparks.

Hi-yetsu | 越, (*wo*) *suru*, to jump over; leap across.

Hi-yō | 揚, *suru*, to jump off the ground; jump up or out; (of birds) to fly up in the air; soar.

Hi 砒 Arsenic.

Hi-seki | 石, arsenic.

Hi-shin | 信, white arsenic.

Hi-sō | 霜, see **Hi-seki** | 石.

Hi 秘 (also written 祕); Secret; hidden; to conceal.

Hi-bō | 謀, see **Hi-ketsu** | 訣.

Hi-den | 傳, secret or private tradition; a private or secret recipe or method in any trade profession or art which one has learnt from another person or which has been handed down in a family; *hi-den wo yurusu*, to impart a secret.

Hi-hō | 方, a secret prescription.

Hi-hon | 本, a secret book.

Hi-ji | 事, a secret; mystery; private or secret matters.

Hi-jū | 呪, a secret charm or spell; an incantation.

Hi-jutsu | 術, a secret art or method; secret skill; *hi-jutsu wo takuwō*, to be possessed of secret skill; *toshi wo toranu hi-jutsu*, the art of keeping young.

Hi-kan | 簡, see **Hi-sho** | 書.

Hi-kan | 翰, see **Hi-sho** | 書.

Hi-kei | 計, see **Hi-ketsu** | 訣.

Hi-ketsu | 訣, a secret plan, design, device or stratagem; *hi-ketsu wo megurasu*, to concoct secret plans; *suru*, to form private designs; devise a secret stratagem.

Hi-kioku | 曲, a secret method in music.

Hi-mitsu | 密, secret; private; *koto wo hi-mitsu ni suru*, to keep a matter secret; *hi-mitsu shokikwan*, a private secretary.

Hi-mon | 文, see **Hi-jū** | 呪.

Hi-mu | 務, private or secret affairs.

Hi-saku | 策, a secret plan, or stratagem.

Hi-sho | 書, a private or secret letter, document or book; secret correspondence, archives, or records.

Hi-yō | 用, private or secret business.

Hi-zō | 藏, (*wo*) *suru*, to treasure; take care of; set store by; value; prize; *hi-zō-hin*, articles of value; things which are much prized.

Hi 疲 Fatigue; loss of strength; sickness.

Hi-ba | 馬, a jaded horse.

Hi-kei | 弊, (of countries) deterioration; decay; (of persons) poverty; *suru*, to deteriorate; decline; become poor; be in reduced circumstances.

Hi-jaku | 弱, (of persons and countries) feebleness; weakness; *suru*, to become feeble; lose one's strength.

Hi-ken | 倦, *suru*, to become weary (applied to *mental*, and not, like *Hi-rō* 疲勞, to *physical* exhaustion); to be satiated.

Hi-kiaku | 脚, *suru*, to be tired from walking; be footsore.

Hi-min | 民, an exhausted population.

Hi-nan | 軟, see **Hi-rō** | 勞.

Hi-nan | 難, troublesome; tiresome; tedious.

Hi-rō | 勞, (of persons and countries) weariness; exhaustion; *suru*, to be wearied; suffer from fatigue; become exhausted.

Hi-ru | 腐, see **Hi-rō** | 勞.

Hi-sui | 衰, (of countries) decay; deterioration; *suru* to decline; deteriorate.

Hi 紕 A silk tassel.

Hi-biō | 纒, (also read *Hi-biū*); a mistake; error; fault (of commission or omission).

Hi 跛 (also read *Ha*); *Lame*.

Hi-heki | 躓, see **Hi-soku** | 足.

Hi-ho | 步, see **Hi-kō** | 行.

Hi-i | 倚, (of houses etc.) inclined to one side; leaning over.

Hi-ken | 蹇, see **Hi-soku** | 足.

Hi-kiaku | 脚, *lame*.

Hi-kō | 行, *suru*, to walk lame.

Hi-soku | 足, a lame person.

Hi 被 To cover; suffer; the sign of the passive mood.

Hi-fuku | 服, clothes; dress.

Hi-gai | 害, *sareru*, to suffer injury; *hi-gai sha*, the injured party; complainant (in a criminal action.)

Hi-hatsu | 髮, hair allowed to grow long and not dressed in a cue; *suru*, to wear one's hair long.

Hi-kin | 衾, bedding.

Hi-koku | 告, *serareru*, to be sued; become defendant in an action; *hi-koku-nin*, a defendant.

Hi-kwan | 官, a term applied to a subordinate official under the orders of the speaker or writer.

Hi-rai | 頼, *serareru*, to be called upon for one's assistance or intervention; *hi-rai-nin*, the person whose assistance or intervention is invoked.

Hi-ro | 爐, a fire-place built into the floor of a room.

Hi 菲 A kind of radish; light; coarse; fragrant; luxuriant.

Hi-butsu | 物, see **Hi-gi** | 儀.

Hi-gi | 儀, (my) poor presents; (my) trifling gifts.

Hi-haku | 薄, (of quality or workmanship) rough; coarse; common; poor; shabby; (of power etc.) small; slight; thin; trifling; used also in a depreciatory sense of one's self or of anything connected with the speaker or writer.

Hi-hō | 芳, luxuriant.

Hi-kō | 香, sweet scent; fragrant odour; (applied chiefly to the scent of flowers).

Hi-rioku | 力, weakness; lack of strength; weak; feeble; without influence; (of a bank or commercial firm) possessed of slender resources; poor; used also in a depreciatory sense of one's self.

Hi-sai | 才, small intellect; stupidity; dull; stupid; used chiefly in a depreciatory sense of one's self.

Hi 誣 To lie; specious pleading; crafty; to flatter.

Hi-ji | 辭, a lie; falsehood.

Hi-kō | 行, deceit; fraud; crafty conduct; trickery.

Hi 婢 A female servant.

Hi-boku | 僕, (i.w. *Boku-hi*); a man or woman servant.

Hi-jo | 女, a maid-servant; used also in writing by women in a depreciatory sense of themselves.

Hi-shō | 妾, see **Hi-jo** | 女.

Hi 費 To spend; use; reduce; generous.

Hi-gen | 減, economy (rarely used); (*wo*) *suru*, to spend; consume; (applied chiefly to the spending of money).

Hi-hei | 弊, *suru*, (of countries) to become poor; (of wealth) to become reduced; decline.

Hi-kaku | 額, amount of expenditure; cost; outlay; expenses.

Hi-kō | 耗, see **Hi-gen** | 減.

Hi-rioku | 力, diligence; industry; effort; capacity for work.

Hi-rō | 勞, see **Hi-shin** | 手.

Hi-shin | 心, anxiety; trouble; solicitude; care; *suru*, to be anxious; be worried; be troubled in one's mind.

Hi-shitsu | 失, (*wo*) *suru*, to spend uselessly; throw away; (applied chiefly to the spending of money).

Hi-shin | 手, diligence; industry; effort.

Hi-shō | 消, consumption; (*wo*) *suru*, to consume; spend.

Hi-to | 途, literally 'area of expenditure'; expense; expenditure; outlay; *hi-to no hen-ta wo kamosu*, to incur heavy expenditure.

Hi-yō | 用, expense; outlay; expenditure; disbursements.

Hi 悲 Grief; sad.

Hi-ai | 哀, see **Hi-tan** | 歎.

Hi-dō | 慟, *suru*, to grieve; mourn; be sorrowful; lament.

Hi-fun | 憤, sorrowful indignation; *hi-fun no jō yamu koto nashi*, an overwhelming feeling of sorrowful indignation; *kuni no sui-bi wo hi-jun suru*, to be moved to indignation by sorrow for the country's decay.

Hi-ka | 歌, a song of lamentation.

Hi-ki | 喜, sorrow and joy; pleasure and pain; *hi-ki komo-gomo itaru*, sorrow and joy come together; *suru*, to grieve and to rejoice; experience pleasure and pain.

Hi-kiō | 境, sad state; lamentable condition; *hi-kiō ni ochirui* to fall on evil days; *hi-kiō n, semaru*, to be in great straits.

Hi-kiū | 泣, *suru*, to cry; weep; utter lamentations.

Hi-kwan | 歎, see **Hi-ki** | 喜.

Hi-mei | 鳴, *suru*, (of animals) to utter cries of grief or pain.

Hi-san | 慘, see **Hi-tan** | 歎.

Hi-shiū | 秋, the sad autumn.

Hi-shō | 傷, see **Hi-tan** | 歎.

Hi-tan | 歎, grief; sorrow; distress; tribulation; affliction; sad; lamentable; distressing; *suru*, to grieve; mourn; lament.

Hi-tei | 啼, see **Hi-mei** | 鳴.

Hi-tsū | 痛, see **Hi-tan** | 歎.

Hi 脾

The spleen.

Hi-i | 膈, the stomach.

Hi-kan | 疳, a disease peculiar to children.

Hi 翡

A red-plumed bird.

Hi-sui | 翠, a kind of king-fisher.

Hi 緋

Dark red.

Hi-gio | 魚, gold-fish.

Hi-i | 衣, red-coloured dress; red garments.

Hi-shoku | 色, a dark red colour.

Hi-tō | 桃, dark red peach blossoms.

Hi 碑

An erect stone.

Hi-bun | 文, the inscription on a grave-stone or monument.

Hi-mei | 銘, see **Hi-bun** | 文.

Hi-men | 面, the face or front of a grave-stone or monument; also used in the sense of **Hi-seki** | 石.

Hi-seki | 石, a grave-stone; monument.

Hi 裨

To assist; make good a deficiency; beneficial.

Hi-ho | 補, help; assistance; (*wo*) *suru*, to assist; help; support; aid.

Hi-i | 衣, an under garment worn next to the skin.

Hi-shō | 將, a term applied to the officer who is second in command of a naval or military force.

Hi-yeki | 登, advantage; profit; *suru*, to be of use; be profitable; be advantageous.

Hi 鄙

The country; humble; low; mean.

Hi-chiū | 裏, (my) humble loyalty; (commonly used in memorials).

Hi-fu | 夫, a person of low position; humble individual.

Hi-gen | 言, see **Hi-ji** | 辭.

Hi-gen | 諺, a vulgar proverb; common saying.

Hi-giō | 業, a low trade or handicraft; vulgar calling; menial work.

Hi-go | 語, see **Hi-ji** | 辭.

Hi-haku | 薄, (*wo*) *suru*, to despise; (for other meanings see

Hi-haku 菲薄).

Hi-i | 意, see **Hi-ken** | 見.

Hi-ji | 事, see **Hi-giō** | 業.

Hi-ji | 辭, language of self-depreciation; *hi-ji wo noberu*, to speak in terms of self-depreciation; use depreciatory language of one's self.

Hi-jin | 人, a countryman; rustic.

Hi-ken | 見, (my) humble opinion or views; (used chiefly in writing).

Hi-ri | 儷, countrified; rustic.

Hi-rin | 吝, miserly; niggardly; parsimonious.

Hi-rō | 陋, vulgar; common; rough; humble; lowly; also used in a depreciatory sense of one's self or one's opinions.

Hi-sei | 生, I (a term of self-depreciation used only in the written language).

Hi-setsu | 說, (my) humble views; (used chiefly in writing); strictly speaking *Hi-setsu* signifies views which have been *expressed*, but practically *Hisetsu* and *Hiken* 鄙見 are used synonymously.

Hi-ya | 野, see **Hi-rō** | 陋.

Hi-yū | 邑, an obscure country village; the country (as opposed to the town).

Hi-zoku | 俗, country customs or manners (as opposed to *tozoku*, town manners).

Hi 罷 To cease; drive away; be weary.

Hi-chūten | 黜, *serareru*, (of officials only) to be dismissed from office with ignominy.

Hi-hei | 弊, see **Hi-hei** 衰弊.

Hi-ken | 倦, see **Hi-ken** 疲倦.

Hi-kwan | 官, see **Hi-shoku** | 職.

Hi-men | 免, *suru* or *serareru*, to be dismissed from employment (either private or official).

Hi-min | 民, see **Hi-min** 疲民.

Hi-rū | 癘, an incurable disease.

Hi-rō | 勞, see **Hi-rō** 疲勞.

Hi-sen | 戰, the cessation of hostilities; *hi-sen wo shiu to su*, regarded the cessation of hostilities as of paramount importance; *suru*, to put an end to a war; make peace.

Hi-shoku | 職, (of officials only) dismissal; resignation; *suru*, or *serareru*, to be dismissed; *suru*, to resign office, or, to be dismissed.

Hi-yaku | 役, see **Hi-shoku** | 職

Hi 誹 To slander; speak evil of.
Hi-gi | 讒, (*wo*) *suru*, to criticize maliciously.

Hi-hō | 謗, slander; (*wo*) *suru*, to slander; backbite; speak evil of; defame.

Hi-ki | 毀, see **Hi-hō** | 謗.

Hi-shi | 警, see **Hi-hō** |

Hi-shō | 笑, ridicule; derision; (*wo*) *suru*, to scoff at; mock at; deride.

Hi-yo | 譽, praise and condemnation; criticism.

Hi 霏 Snowing or raining; excessive.

Hi-hi | 𩇑, *tari* and *taru*, raining or snowing heavily; falling in large quantities.

Hi-setsu | 雪, falling snow.

Hi 貌 A kind of tiger.

Hi-kiū | 貅, a powerful wild-beast; formidable troops; fierce soldiers.

Hi 避 To move aside; evade; shun; escape from.

Hi-biō | 病, the avoidance of disease; *hi-biō wo shiu to suru*, to make the avoidance of disease the first consideration.

Hi-den | 雷, *suru*, to avoid being struck by lightning.

Hi-jaku | 匿, *suru*, to run away and conceal one's self; to retire from the world.

Hi-ken | 嫌, (*wo*) *suru*, to dislike; regard with aversion; (applied chiefly to dislike felt for individuals).

Hi-ki | 忌, see **Hi-ken** | 嫌.

Hi-ki | 規, (*wo*) *suru*, to evade by means of a carefully prepared plan.

Hi-kio | 去, (*wo*) *suru*, to avoid; escape from; evade; move out of the way of; shun.

Hi-kwa | 過, see **Hi-kio** | 去.

Hi-nan | 難, the evasion of trouble, or calamity; *suru*, to evade trouble; avoid disaster.

Hi-sei | 世, retirement from the world; *suru*, to retire into seclusion.

Hi-sho | 暑, the avoidance of hot weather; *hi-sho no tame*, in order to avoid the heat.

Hi-zoku | 俗, see **Hi-sei** | 世.

Hi 箴 To winnow.

Hi-ki | 箕, a winnowing fan.

Hi-shutsu | 出, (*wo*) *suru*, to

sweep away (as dust); clear out (as rubbish); dismiss (as useless officials).

Hi-yō | 揚, (*wo*) *suru*, to winnow; excite; stir up (as people's feelings); fan; encourage (as an agitation).

Hi 譬 A comparison; to instruct.

Hi-yō | 諭, a fable; illustration.

Hiaku 百 A hundred; all; the whole of a class; many.

Hiak-kei | 計, many different plans; *hiak-kei wo megurasu*, to devise all kinds of schemes; *hiak-kei kotogotoku sogosu*, all kinds of plans were tried but they all failed.

Hiak-ki | 揆, see **Hiak-kwan** | 官.

Hiak-kō | 工, all kinds of craftsmen; the artizan class,

Hiak-koku | 穀, all kinds of cereals.

Hiak-kwa | 貨, all kinds of goods; *hiak-kwa fuku-sō no chi*, a place abounding with merchandise of all kinds.

Hiak-kwa | 菓, all kinds of fruits.

Hiak-kwai | 回, see **Hiaku-han** | 般.

Hiak-kwan | 官, officials generally; the official class.

Hiaku-butsu | 物, all kinds of things; articles of every sort.

Hiaku-dai | 代, see **Hiaku-sei** | 世.

Hiaku-do | 度, see **Hiaku-han**
| 般.

Hiaku-gō | 合, a lily.

Hiaku-han | 般, many times; repeatedly.

Hiaku-hatsu | 發, literally 'a hundred shots'; used in such expressions as *hiaku-hatsu itsu wo ayamarasu*, did not miss once; *hiaku-hatsu hiaku-chiū*, every shot takes effect; makes a lucky hit every time (applied chiefly to luck in speculations).

Hiaku-hō | 方, everywhere; in all directions; on all sides.

Hiaku-ji | 事, all kinds of things; affairs of every sort; in many ways.

Hiaku-jiū | 獸, all kinds of animals.

Hiaku-riō | 僚, see **Hiak-kwan**
| 官.

Hiaku-rui | 類, all sorts; many different kinds.

Hiaku-sei | 世, for many generations; for ever; in after ages.

Hiaku-sei | 姓, (also read *Hia-kushō*); literally 'the 100 surnames'; the people; a farmer.

Hiaku-sen | 戰, used in the expressions, *hiaku-sen hiaku-shō*, winning every battle; *hiaku-sen hiaku-hai*, beaten every time.

Hiaku-shō | 勝, used in the expression *hiaku-shō hiaku-hai*, literally 'a hundred victories and a hundred defeats'; *hiaku-shō hiaku-hai no nochi hajimete kio-*

ku wo musubu sem-ba ni shite, the contest being one in which a definite result was obtained only after a prolonged struggle.

Hiaku-sō | 草, all kinds of grass.

Hiaku-soku | 足, a centipede.

Hiaku-tan | 端, in many ways; *hiaku-tan on se-wa ni ai-nari katajikenaku zonji soro*, I have to thank you for the assistance you have afforded to me in numberless ways.

Hiaku-yaku | 藥, all kinds of medicines; *sake wa hiaku-yaku no chō*, *sake* is the best of all medicines.

Hiaku-yū | 憂, many troubles; a host of anxieties.

Hin 牝 Female.

Hin-ba | 馬, a mare.

Hin-bo | 牡, male and female (of animals).

Hin-giū | 牛, a cow.

Hin-kei | 雞, a hen; *hin-kei no ashita suru wa kore iye no saku nari*, when the hen announces the morning it is the ruin of the family (namely, it is a bad thing when the wife and not the husband rules),

Hin 品 An article; class; sort; demeanour; various.

Hin-bō | 貌, appearance; aspect.

Hin-pō | 評, (i.w. *Hiō-hin*); (*wo*) *suru*, to enquire into the value

of; examine the character of;
look into; examine.

Hin-chitsu | 秩, rank and income.

Hin-i | 位, see **Hin-shiu** | 種.

Hin-kaku | 格, (of persons) character; nature; stylish appearance; (of things) quality; *ano hito wa hin-kaku ga nai*, that person has no style; *nedan hin-kaku ni yoru*, the price depends upon the quality.

Hin-kō | 行, conduct; behaviour.

Hin-kwa | 科, various articles, wares, or goods.

Hin-rui | 類, class; denomination.

Hin-sei | 性, temperament; disposition.

Hin-shitsu | 質, see **Hin-shiu** | 種.

Hin-shiu | 種, (of persons) character; nature; (of things) quality.

Hin 貧 (also read *Bin*); Poor; indigent.

Hin-min | 民, poor people; an indigent population.

Hin-pu | 婦, a poor woman.

Hin-fu | 富, poverty and wealth; means; resources; pecuniary position; poor and rich.

Hin-chi | 地, a poor country, district, locality, or place.

Hin-dō | 道, I (a depreciatory term used by priests when speaking of themselves).

Hin-ja | 者, see **Hin-jin** | 人.

Hin-ji | 時, hard times; poverty.

Hin-jin | 人, a poor person.

Hin-ka | 家, a humble cottage; a poor family.

Hin-kan | 寒, dire poverty; misery; want.

Hin-ketsu | 血, poverty of blood; anæmia.

Hin-kyō | 居, a poor habitation; humble residence.

Hin-kiū | 窮, poverty; indigence; penury; poor; indigent; *suru* to be in want; suffer from poverty.

Hin-keku | 國, a poor country.

Hin-ken | 困, distress caused by poverty; privation; want.

Hin-ku | 苦, see **Hin-ken** | 困.

Hin-mie | 女, see **Hin-pu** | 婦.

Hin-rō | 陋, see **Hin-sen** | 賤.

Hin-ro | 窶, see **Hin-kiū** | 窮.

Hin-sei | 生, a poor scholar; poor person; used also in a depreciatory sense for one's self.

Hin-sen | 賤, poor and lowly; indigent; humble in rank; *hin-sen naru jimmin*, the lower classes; the poor; *hin-sen tomo sukunashi*, the poor have few friends.

Hin-shi | 士, a poor *samurai* or *shizoku*.

Hin-sen | 村, a poor village.

Hin-sui | 衰, decay caused by poverty; *suru*, to be in a condition of decay caused by poverty.

Hin 賓 (also written 賓); A guest; to respect; follow.

Hin-puku | 服, (*wo suru*, to submit to; obey; respect; have confidence in; believe in.

Hin-i | 位, literally 'a guest's rank'; the seats in which guests are placed (according to their rank).

Hin-kaku | 客, a guest; visitor.

Hin-shitsu | 室, a guest-chamber.

Hin-shin | 主, guest and host.

Hin 頻 Busy; frequently; incessantly; to frown.

Hin-pan | 繁, pressure of business; (of relations between persons) intimacy; busy; close; *him-pan wo kuwayeru*, to be increasingly busy; become more intimate.

Hin-pin | 々, *tari* and *taru*, following one upon the other; to *shite*, in rapid succession.

Hin-kiū | 急, urgent; *suru*, to be pressing; call for immediate attention.

Hin-nen | 年, see **Hi-nen** 比年.

Hin-rai | 來, *suru*, (of persons) to come in rapid succession; (of things) occur frequently.

Hin-shuku | 蹙, (also written 蹙); used only in such expressions as *gan wo hin-shuku suru*, to contract one's face; frown.

Hin 擯 (also written 擯); To abandon; drive away.

Hin-ki | 棄, (*wo suru*, to abandon; throw away; reject.

Hin-seki | 斥, (*wo suru*, to reject (as a petition); refuse (as a request); condemn (as an argument); turn away or expel (as a beggar); spurn (as advice).

Hin 顰 To frown; pucker up one's face.

Hin-kō | 效, (*wo suru*, to ape; imitate (as another person's manners).

Hin-shiku | 顧, see **Hi-shuku** 頻蹙.

Hiō 氷 (also written 氷); Ice; to freeze.

Hiō-chiū | 柱, an icicle; stalactite.

Hiō-haku | 雹, hail.

Hiō-hiō | 々, *tari* and *taru*, cold as ice; (of moonlight) cold-looking; *ges-shoku hiō-hiō tari*, the moonlight (has) a cold brilliance.

Hiō-jin | 人, a middle-man.

Hiō-jō | 條, see **Hi-chiū** | 柱.

Hiō-kai | 海, a frozen sea.

Hiō-kai | 開, see **Hiō-kai** | 解.

Hiō-kai | 解, melting; dissolution; *suru*, to melt (as ice); be dissolved; disappear (as doubts).

Hiō-ketsu | 結, *suru*, to become hardened or congealed; (of water) to freeze; (of milk) to curdle.

Hiō-ki | 肌, literally 'the surface of ice'; used in the expression *hiō-ki giok-kotsu sen-nin no gotoshi*, like an angel as smooth as ice and as beautiful as a jewel (applied to a lovely woman).

Hiō-kwai | 塊, a lump of ice; iceberg.

Hiō-san | 山, a glacier.

Hiō-seki | 釋, see **Hiō-kai** | 解.

Hiō-setsu | 雪, ice and snow.

Hiō-shitsu | 室, an ice-house.

Hiō-sui | 水, ice-water.

Hiō-tan | 炭, literally 'ice and charcoal'; used in such expressions as *hiō-tan ai-iredzu*, ice and charcoal do not mix with each other (in allusion to things which are mutually antagonistic); *hiō-tan koku-biaku no gotoshi*, like ice and charcoal, or black and white.

Hiō-tō | 凍, ice; *suru*, to be frozen.

Hiō 兵 (commonly read *Hei*); weapons; an army; military.

Hiō-rō | 糧, provisions for an army; commissariat; *hiō-rō gakari*, commissariat officer.

Hiō 表 The front; an outer garment; to shew; clear.

Hiō-chiū | 忠, proof of loyalty; *suru*, to show loyalty; give evidence of loyal feeling.

Hiō-dai | 題, the title or name of a book.

Hiō-gō | 號, a sign-board; trademark.

Hiō-gu | 具, see **Hiō-sō** | 裝.

Hiō-haku | 白, (*wo*) *suru*, to disclose; shew; exhibit; display; evince; manifest; *aku-jō wo hiō-haku suru*, to shew a bad spirit.

Hiō-hatsu | 發, *suru*, to manifest itself; appear; become known; be revealed; (applied chiefly to ability or scholarship which becomes suddenly apparent, and not to crimes or secrets).

Hiō-hi | 皮, skin; leather; bark.

Hiō-i | 衣, an over-garment.

Hiō-i | 意, see **Hiō-shi** | 志.

Hiō-kei | 兄, a maternal cousin.

Hiō-kei | 掲, (*wo*) *suru*, to display; exhibit (as wares to the public).

Hiō-ken | 顯, see **Hiō-hatsu** | 發.

Hiō-men | 面, the outside or face (of anything); the front (as opposed to the back); the text or body (of a document); *hiō-men ni ki-sai no tōri*, as written in the text, or, as stated in the document.

Hiō-moku | 目, see **Hiō-teki** | 的.

Hiō-mon | 門, the front gate or door (of an enclosure or building).

Hiō-ri | 裏, the face and back (of anything); contradictory; *hiō-ri no setsu wo tonayeru*, to make contradictory statements; *hiō-ri ham-fuku no hito*, a shifty or unreliable person.

Hiō-satsu | 札, a door-plate; a tablet fixed to the door or outside gate of a house on which the name of the inmate is inscribed.

Hiō-sei | 旌, see **Hiō-haku** | 白.

Hiō-shi | 志, *suru*, to declare one's sentiments; state one's views; show one's intentions.

Hiō-shi | 姿, appearance; aspect; *hiō-shi wo motte sassureba ayete osoruru ni taradzu*, judging by appearances it is not a matter which need cause alarm.

Hiō-shi | 紙, the cover of a book.

Hiō-shin | 親, maternal relations.

Hiō-shō | 彰, see **Hiō-haku** | 白.

Hiō-shutsu | 出, see **Hiō-haku** | 白.

Hiō-shō | 章, (*wo suru*), to shew; manifest; a trade-mark.

Hiō-shō | 装, the mounting of a picture.

Hiō-teki | 的, aim; object; design; view.

Hiō-tō | 糖, lump sugar.

Hiō-yō | 樣, a sample; specimen; pattern; muster; example; model (used also figuratively).

Hiō 豹 A leopard.

Hiō-hen | 變, *suru*, to change suddenly.

Hiō-kiaku | 脚, a thicket-musquito.

Hiō-mon | 敎, a spotted or speckled pattern.

Hiō 評 To weigh; adjust; examine; determine.

Hiō-ban | 判, (also but rarely, read *Hiō-han*); reputation; fame; repute; rumour; report; *suru*, (of things) to be a subject of common report; be talked about; (of persons) to talk; gossip; (*wo suru*), to criticize; determine the merits of.

Hiō-chiū | 註 a commentary; *suru*, to write a commentary.

Hiō-gi | 議, discussion; deliberation; debate; criticism; (*wo suru*), to discuss; deliberate over; criticize; *suru*, to confer; hold a consultation; deliberate.

Hiō-go | 語, see **Hiō-ron** | 論, which, however, is used in a somewhat more forcible meaning than *Hiō-go*.

Hiō-ka | 價, appraisement; (*wo suru*), to appraise; *suru*, make an appraisement.

Hiō-ketsu | 決, see **Hiō-tei** | 定.

Hiō-ron | 論, criticism; discussion; argument; (*wo suru*), to criticize; discuss.

Hio-setsu | 說, see **Hio-gi** | 議.

Hio-tei | 定, a decision or resolution arrived at after deliberation; (*wo*) *suru*, to discuss and settle; *suru*, to come to a decision after deliberation; decide; *hiō-tei-kwan*, a judicial assessor.

Hio-yetsu | 閱, critical examination; *suru*, to read and criticize.

Hio 剽 To rob; slight; to pare off; nimble.

Hio-datsu | 奪, robbery with violence; (*wo*) *suru*, to seize by force; carry off; rob; steal; plunder.

Hio-haku | 剝, see **Hio-datsu** | 奪.

Hio-kan | 悍, (of horses) high-spirited; high-mettled; fiery; (of persons) daring; fearless.

Heiō-ki | 輕, impulsive; excitable.

Hio-kō | 効, agile; nimble; active.

Hio-riaku | 掠, see **Hio-datsu** | 奪.

Hio-setsu | 竊, robbery; literary piracy; (*wo*) *suru*, to seize by force; carry off; be guilty of plagiarism.

Hio-tō | 盜, see **Hio-datsu** | 奪.

Hio 嫖 Light.

Hio-haku | 客, a profligate person.

Hio 漂 To float; drift; be moved; be tossed (as by waves).

Hio-chaku | 著, *suru*, (of persons) to reach land after drifting about at sea; (of a ship) to arrive at some port after being driven out of its course.

Hio-deki | 溺, *suru*, to be drowned.

Hio-gū | 寓, see **Hei-taku** 萍宅.

Hio-haku | 泊, *suru*, to travel; journey from place to place; to have no settled abode.

Hio-hiō | 飜, *tari* and *taru* (of birds), soaring; (of leaves) blown up by the wind.

Hio-kai | 海, see **Hio-riū** | 流.

Hio-kaku | 客, **Hei-kaku** 萍客.

Hio-kio | 去, see **Hio-riū** | 流.

Hio-riū | 流, *suru*, (of ships and persons) to drift hither and thither; float about.

Hio-tō | 到, see **Hio-chaku** | 著.

Hio-tō | 蕩, see **Hio-haku** | 泊.

Hio-yei | 泳, *suru*, to swim.

Hio-yō | 洋, see **Hio-riū** | 流.

Hio-yō | 搖, *suru*, (of a ship on the water) to move up and down; float; rock; be tossed about.

Hio 標 Excitable; swift.

Hio-kan | 悍, see **Hio-kan** 剽悍.

Hio-setsu | 冽, very cold.

Hio 標 The topmost branch of

a tree; to shew; display; set up; erect; a sign-post; ticket.

Hiō-bō | 榜, a label; ticket; badge; mark.

Hiō-chi | 我, (also written | 緞); beautiful; lovely.

Hiō-jun | 準, a model; standard; example; pattern (in a metaphorical sense).

Hiō-ki | 旗, a flag; banner; standard.

Hiō-moku | 目, see **Hiō-teki** | 的.

Hiō-seki | 石, a stone erected as a mark; stone monument; memorial pillar; sign-post.

Hiō-setsu | 設, *suru*, to erect a mark; set up a signal.

Hiō-shoku | 識, anything erected as a mark; a sign-post; land-mark; signal; *suru*, to erect a mark; set up a signal.

Hiō-shutsu | 出, (*wo*) *suru*, to exhibit; display (to the public).

Hiō-teki | 的, a mark; sign; signal; sign-post; land-mark; anything erected to serve as a mark or signal.

Hiō-ten | 點, punctuation marks and all kinds of symbols used in writing, whether manuscript or print, which are distinct from letters and figures.

Hiō-tō | 燈, a beacon; coast-light (of a light house); watch-fire; signal-light; any kind of light displayed for the purpose of a mark or signal.

Hiō-yō | 揚, see **Hiō-shutsu** | 出.

Hiō 憑 To lean on; trust to; apply to; kind.

Hiō-i | 依, (*ni*) *suru*, to rely on; depend upon; place confidence in.

Hiō-ji | 恃, (*ni*) *suru*, to apply to; call upon (for assistance); solicit; rely upon; place confidence in; trust; depend upon.

Hiō-ka | 河, *suru*, to cross a river by fording; also used in the sense of *during*; *fearless*; *bō-ko* (暴虎) *hiō-ka no to*, daring and fearless fellows.

Hiō-kiō | 據, proof; evidence.

Hiō-rai | 賴, see **Hiō-ji** | 恃.

Hiō-tan | 單, a receipt.

Hiō 瓢 A gourd.

Hiō-tan | 簞, a gourd.

Hiō 蝶 A kind of insect.

Hiō-shō | 蛸, a long-legged spider.

Hiō 飄 To blow; flutter; wave; a whirlwind.

Hiō-fū | 風, wind; a whirlwind; circular gale.

Hiō-haku | 泊, see **Hiō-haku** 漂泊.

Hiō-hiō | 々, *tari* and *taru*, fluttering; waving (as a flag); fluttering down (as leaves); falling softly (as snow).

Hiō-raku | 落, *suru*, (of leaves) to fall.

Hio-rei | 零, see **Hio-taku** | 落.

Hio-yō | 洋, illicit trade; *suru*, to deal in prohibited goods.

Hio-yō | 葉, leaves floating in the wind; falling leaves.

Hio-yō | 搖, *suru*, to flutter in the wind, wave, move, or sway to and fro (as a flag or the boughs of a tree, etc.).

Hio-yō | 揚, *suru*, (of birds) to soar; (of leaves) to be blown up by the wind.

Hio-zen | 然, see **Hio-hio** 深々.

Hio 颶 (also written 颶 and 颶); a violent wind.

Hio-fu | 風, a gale; tempest.

Hio-geki | 擊, (*wo*) *suru*, to strike suddenly; beat without warning.

Hitsu 匹 A pair; to join.

Hip-pai | 配, man and wife; *suru*, to marry.

Hip-pu | 夫, a common man; fellows of low position.

Hip-pu | 婦, a common woman.

Hitsu-gū | 偶, a pair; (*wo*) *suru*, to match (one thing with another).

Hitsu 必 Certain; clear.

Hio-shi | 死, certain death; *his-shi wo kiwameru*, to make up one's mind to die.

Hio-shō | 勝, certain victory; *his-shō wo ki-su*, made up (his)

mind to win; felt certain of victory.

Hio-sū | 須, see **Hitsu-yō** | 用.

Hitsu-batsu | 罰, certain punishment; used in such expressions as *shin-shō hitsu-batsu*, sure praise and certain punishment (where each is due; in allusion to the action of a government conducted on right principles).

Hitsu-ji | 需, see **Hitsu-yō** | 用.

Hitsu-metsu | 滅, used only in the Buddhist phrase *shō-ja hitsu-metsu, ye-sha jō-ri*, all living things must die and those who are united must be parted.

Hitsu-yō | 用, necessity; essential; indispensable; necessary; requisite.

Hitsu-yō | 要, see **Hitsu-yō** | 用.

Hitsu-zen | 然, certain; beyond a doubt; certainly; of a surety.

Hio-tei | 定, (also read *Hitsu-jō*); certainly; surely; without doubt.

Hitsu 畢 Finally; complete; finished.

Hik-kiō | 竟, in the end; after all; finally; in short.

Hio-sei | 生, all one's life; life-long; *his-sei no urei*, a life-long trouble.

Hitsu 筆 To write; a pen.

Hik-ka | 架, a pen-rack.

Hik-kaku | 書, strokes (in the writing of characters).

Hik-ken | 硯, literally 'pen and ink-stand'; used in such expressions as *hik-ken no jō*, the profession of a writer; letters.

Hik-ki | 記, notes; jottings; memoranda; *suru*, to take notes; jot down points (for future consideration).

Hik-ki | 規, a pair of compasses.

Hik-kō | 耕, *suru*, to make a living by copying; *hik-kō-sha*, a copyist; *hik-kō-riō*, copying fees.

Hik-kwan | 管, a pen.

Hip-pō | 法, the laws of composition; style; the rules which govern the writing of characters.

Hip-pō | 鋒, literally 'the spear-point of a pen'; used in such expressions as *hip-pō wo furū*, to brandish one's pen; to write.

Hie-saku | 削, a correction (made in any written document); *suru*, to make a correction.

Hie-san | 算, the method of reckoning by figures (and not by means of the abacus); writing and arithmetic; *his-san no yoi hito*, a person clever at writing and figures.

Hie-sei | 生, a clerk; secretary.

Hie-sei | 勢, literally 'pen power'; penmanship; hand writing; (of painting) touch; skill in writing or painting; *hissei riō no gotoshi*, his handwriting is like a dragon (namely has a sweep as bold and free as the curves

of a dragon as it is painted in pictures).

Hie-seki | 跡, penmanship; (of painting) touch.

Hie-sen | 尖, see **Hip-pō** | 鋒.

Hie-sen | 洗, a small bowl in which pens are washed.

Hie-sen | 戰, a 'battle of pens'; controversy conducted in writing.

Hie-sha | 者, see **Hie-sei** | 生.

Hie-shi | 資, fees for writing; a copyist's charges.

Hie-shō | 匠, a maker of pens.

Hitsu-boku | 墨, pen and ink; *hitsu-boku-riō*, office contingencies (an allowance given to petty officials in addition to their salaries); *hitsu-boku no giō*, letters as a profession.

Hiten-dan | 談, conversation conducted in writing; *suru*, to carry on a conversation in writing.

Hiten-i | 意, style of penmanship; the substance or sense of what is written.

Hiten-rioku | 力, literally 'pen-power'; (of painting) touch; used in such expressions as *hitsu-rioku ga aru*, (he) is clever with the pen or brush; when the particular kind of literary ability referred to is not specified, *hitsu-rioku* may be taken to signify ability in composition, but it is applied to penmanship also, and to written matter apart from penmanship and style.

Hitsu-rō | 勞, wearied by much writing; *go hitsu-rō de gozai-mashita*, you have tired yourself by writing so much; *go hitsu-rō nagara*, although you are tired from having written so much.

Hit-tan | 端, see **Hip-pō** | 鋒.

Hit-tō | 簡, a pen-box.

Hit-tō | 頭, literally 'the point of a pen'; *hit-tō ni arawasu*, to publish in writing; the senior in rank of the signatories of a collective official letter; the term *hit-tō* is also applied to the *doyen* of a diplomatic corps, and to a senior consul.

Hō 方 A road; plan; means; quarter of the heavens; region; correct; square.

Hō-ben | 便, originally a Buddhist term applied to the method of inculcating religious morality by means of doctrines the truth of which is questionable; a pious fraud; an expedient; device; method; system; convenient; useful; *samurai no hakarigoto wa bōdzu no hō-ben*, the tactics of the soldier are the pious fraud of the priest.

Hō-butsu | 物, local productions.

Hō-chin | 鎮, a local garrison.

Hō-dō | 土, a province; district; locality.

Hō-gaku | 角, points of the compass; (of land or of a ship

at sea) position or bearings; aspect (of a house); quarter; direction; *hō-gaku chigai wo suru*, to go in the wrong direction; start off on a false scent.

Hō-gen | 言, local dialect; provincialism.

Hō-gū | 隅, the corner (of a country or of a room).

Hō-gwai | 外, used in the expressions *hō-gwai ni*, beyond the world; *hō-gwai no hito*, supernatural beings; *hō-gwai no koto wo iu*, to make incredible statements; relate fabulous stories.

Hō-hei | 平, square (of plane surfaces only).

Hō-hō | 法, a method; plan; arrangement; system.

Hō-i | 位, see **Hō-gaku** | 角.

Hō-jutsu | 術, (also written 法術); magic; supernatural arts; geomancy; also used in the sense of *Hō-hō* | 法.

Hō-kei | 形, a square shape; square (of plane surfaces only).

Hō-kiō | 嚮, see **Hō-kō** | 向.

Hō-kō | 向, direction; course; aim; object.

Hō-ken | 今, now; at present; at the present time.

Hō-men | 面, one side; one quarter or district (out of many).

Hō-riaku | 略, a stratagem; scheme; plan; design.

Hō-saku | 策, see **Hō-riaku** | 略.

Hō-sei | 正, (of conduct) correct; proper; upright.

Hō-shi | 士, (also written 法士); an adept in supernatural arts; magician.

Hō-shin | 針, literally 'the needle of a compass'; direction; course; aim; object in view.

Hō-shi | 錐, a square drill.

Hō-shun | 寸, the heart; mind.

Hō-yen | 圓, squareness and roundness; shape; *midzu wa hō-yen no utsuwa ni shitagau*, water accommodates itself to the shape of a vessel.

Hō 包 To wrap up; comprise; include.

Hō-fuku | 袱, a cloth wrapper.

Hō-gan | 含, (*ni*) *suru*, to be contained in; be comprised in; be included in; *suru*, to lie hidden; be implied.

Hō-hi | 庇, (*wo*) *suru*, to screen; countenance (as wrong-doing); harbour (as a criminal).

Hō-ho | 保, (*wo*) *suru*, to guarantee; warrant.

Hō-kan | 満, see **Hō-gan** | 含.

Hō-kwatsu | 括, see **Hō-gan** | 含.

Hō-chiu | 取, (*wo*) *suru*, to seize all; take leaving nothing behind.

Hō-shū | 羞, *suru*, to conceal one's disgrace; hide one's shame.

Hō-sō | 装, (*wo*) *suru*, to pack; wrap up.

Hō-yō | 容, (*ni*) *suru*, to be contained in; be comprised in; *suru*, to lie hidden; be included; (*wo*) *suru*, to suffer; allow; excuse; condone.

Hō-yū | 有, (*wo*) *suru*, to comprise; include.

Hō-zō | 藏, see **Hō-gan** | 含.

Hō 仿 To hesitate; be bewildered; like; resembling.

Hō-futsu | 拂, *tari* and *taru*, resembling closely; very similar; almost identical,

Hō-kō | 徛, *suru*, to hesitate; waver; pause; be undecided; be bewildered.

Hō-yō | 徬, *suru*, to saunter; stroll here and there in an aimless manner; ramble; roam about.

Hō 步 To walk; a landing place; a measure of land.

Hō-dō | 道, a footpath.

Hō-hei | 兵, foot-soldiers; infantry.

Hō-kō | 行, *suru*, walking; to walk.

Hō-sen | 戰, *suru*, to fight on foot.

Hō-seki | 積, the measurement of land as calculated in *hō* or *tsubo*; area; extent; (applied only to agricultural land).

Hō-shū | 驟, *suru*, (of persons only) to run.

Hō-shō | 障, a screen consisting of one panel set in a frame; a small screen.

Hō-sōsu | 卒, see **Hō-hei** | 兵.

Hō-sū | 趨, see **Hō-shiū** | 驟.

Hō-tō | 頭, a landing-place; jetty; pier.

Hō-yō | 搖, a hair-pin (applied only to those which are worn as ornaments).

Hō 邦 A country; frontier.

Hō-do | 土, a country; province.

Hō-haku | 伯, a *daimio*; the territorial nobility.

Hō-hō | 法, see **Hō-ten** | 典.

Hō-jin | 人, the people of the country; the nation.

Hō-ka | 家, one's own country; the state; realm; empire; commonwealth.

Hō-ken | 憲, see **Hō-ten** | 典.

Hō-ki | 畿, the Imperial Domains; the five home provinces known as the *Gokinai*.

Hō-kin | 禁, the prohibition of the state; law of the country; *hō-kin wo okasu*, to violate the law of the realm.

Hō-kiō | 境, the boundaries of a country; frontier.

Hō-koku | 國, a country; state; kingdom; nation; one's own country; *u-dai no hō-koku*, the various nations of the world; *hō-koku no tame ni*, on behalf of one's country.

Hō-rei | 令, see **Hō-ten** | 典.

Hō-sei | 政, administration; government.

Hō-ten | 典, the laws of the state.

Hō 庖 A kitchen.

Hō-chiū | 厨, a kitchen.

Hō-chō | 丁, a cook; a cook's knife.

Hō-jin | 人, a cook.

Hō-tō | 刀, a cook's knife.

Hō 泡 A bubble; froth; to spread.

Hō-futan | 沸, *suru*, to bubble up (as water from a spring); effervesce; boil up (as hot water).

Hō-matsu | 沫, Foam; froth; *hō-matsu ni koku-su*, it came to nothing in the end (said of work which is of no avail).

Hō-ō | 溫, see **Hō-matsu** | 沫.

Hō-tan | 淡, see **Hō-matsu** | 沫.

Hō-yei | 影, literally 'the shadow of a bubble'; used in the Buddhist phrase *jin-sei hō-yei no gotoshi*, man's life is as fleeting as a bubble.

Hō-zai | 劑, a medicinal decoction.

Hō 朋 A friend; associate.

Hō-tō | 黨, an association; party; clique.

Hō-yū | 友, a friend.

Hō 抛 To discard; abandon; throw away.

Hō-biō | 鑄, *suru*, to cast anchor.

Hō-ki | 棄, (*wo*) *suru*, to abandon; discard; reject; throw away (as one's life); put aside (as work); spend recklessly; fling away (as money).

Hō-kinku | 却, see **Hō-ki** | 棄.

Hō-kio | 去, see **Hō-ki** | 棄.

Hō-teki | 擲, see **Hō-ki** | 棄.

Hō 抱 To hold in the arms; carry; preserve.

Hō-fu | 負, (*wo*) *suru*, to hold in the arms (as a child); carry.

Hō-fu | 傳, a wet-nurse.

Hō-fuku | 腹, *suru*, to laugh heartily.

Hō-ji | 持, (*wo*) *suru*, to take care of; set store by; prize; value.

Hō-ki | 起, (*wo*) *suru*, to lift up in the arms; raise up; assist to rise (as a sick person or one who has fallen).

Hō-kwan | 關, a gate keeper; watchman.

Hō 放 To abandon; scatter; let go; release; dismiss; self-will-ed; to compare; indulge.

Hō-chi | 置, (*wo*) *suru*, to detain; take into custody; confine to the house (as a punishment).

Hō-chiku | 逐, (*wo*) *suru*, to send

away; depart; dismiss; discharge (as servants).

Hō-gen | 言, exaggeration; *suru*, to be addicted to exaggeration.

Hō-gin | 銀, the spending of money; parting with money; *suru*, to spend money; let go money; part with money; *kono gotoki wa sek-ken futsū no hō-gin no seishitsu nari*, these are the natural principles on which money is parted with all over the world.

Hō-han | 飯, *suru*, to eat immoderately.

Hō-heki | 碑, see **Hō-shi** | 志.

Hō-hō | 砲, see **Hō-hatsu** | 發.

Hō-ito | 伏, see **Hō-iō** | 落.

Hō-ito | 逸, see **Hō-iō** | 落.

Hō-jū | 縱, see **Hō-shi** | 志.

Hō-jō | 生, a Buddhist term applied to the saving of the life of any living thing which is in danger of death, or to the release of any wild creature which has been captured and confined; *hō-jō wo okonau*, or *hō-jō suru*, to save life; set captive creatures at liberty.

Hō-ka | 下, (*wo*) *suru*, to let go; discard; part with; throw away; spend (as money); let out (as money at interest); abandon (as work).

Hō-ki | 歸, see **Hō-kwan** | 還.

Hō-kwa | 火, arson; (*ni*) *suru*, to set fire to; *suru*, to commit an act of incendiarism.

Hō-kwan | 還, release (of a prisoner or captive); (*wo*) *suru*, to release; set free; set at liberty; restore.

Hō-kō | 曠, see **Hō-shi** | 恣.

Hō-men | 免, pardon; acquittal; *suru*, to grant pardon; (*wo*) *suru*, to pardon (as a guilty person); acquit (as one who is innocent).

Hō-men | 念, tranquillity of mind; freedom from anxiety; *suru*, to be at ease in one's mind; be free from care.

Hō-min | 任, (*wo*) *suru*, to commit wholly to the disposal of (another); leave entirely in the hands of; hand over charge of; surrender the management of; entrust.

Hō-raten | 將, see **Hō-tō** | 蕩.

Hō-sha | 赦, see **Hō-men** | 免.

Hō-shi | 恣, arbitrary; self-willed; intemperate; unruly; *suru*, to be self-willed; act in an arbitrary manner; exercise no self-control; give reins to one's lusts.

Hō-shi | 肆, see **Hō-shi** | 恣.

Hō-shin | 心, *suru*, to lose heart; be negligent; also used colloquially in the sense of **Hō-men** | 念.

Hō-shitsu | 失, (*wo*) *suru*, to lose.

Hō-shiū | 囚, *suru*, to release a person from custody; discharge a prisoner; (applied only to the

release of persons under legal detention).

Hō-shō | 鬆, spongy; lax; mild; gentle.

Hō-tan | 膽, brave; courageous.

Hō-teki | 擲, (*wo*) *suru*, to discard; reject (as a proposition); abandon (as work).

Hō-tō | 蕩, vicious; abandoned; dissolute; profligate.

Hō 芳 Fragrant; virtue.

Hō-boku | 墨, see **Hō-kan** | 翰.

Hō-fun | 芬, see **Hō-kō** | 香.

Hō-kwa | 花, fragrant flowers.

Hō-gan | 顔, literally 'fragrant countenance'; a term of formal politeness used in letters:—e.g. *hō-gan wo hai-shi*, having had the honor of seeing you; used also in writing in the sense of a beautiful face (as applied to women).

Hō-hi | 菲, see **Hō-kō** | 香.

Hō-i | 意, see **Hō-shi** | 志.

Hō-jin | 樹, fragrant plants.

Hō-jō | 情, see **Hō-shi** | 志.

Hō-jun | 訊, literally 'fragrant visit'; a term of formal politeness used in letters:—e.g. *hō-jun wo kōmuri shin-sha no itari ni sonji soro*, I am much obliged to you for your kind visit.

Hō-kan | 翰, your honorable letter; a term of formal politeness used in letters.

Hō-kan | 簡, see **Hō-kan** | 翰.

Hō-kō | 香, scent; fragrance.

Hō-mei | 名, good repute; good name; fair fame; a reputation for virtue; of good repute; honorable.

Hō-mei | 命, a term of respect used in letters which may be rendered *your august commands*.

Hō-men | 問, see **Hō-jin** | 訊.

Hō-on | 恩, the Imperial benevolence.

Hō-satsu | 札, see **Hō-kan** | 翰.

Hō-seki | 跡, see **Hō-so** | 踪.

Hō-shi | 志, literally 'fragrant intentions or sentiments'; a term of formal politeness used in letters; *hō-shi no dan*, your kindness; your kind intentions; the kind feeling or sentiments shewn by you.

Hō-shi | 茼, a species of iris.

Hō-shin | 心, see **Hō-shi** | 志; also used in the sense of *the heart of a flower*.

Hō-sho | 書, see **Hō-kan** | 翰.

Hō-shaku | 蠟, see **Hō-sō** | 踪.

Hō-sō | 草, fragrant herbs.

Hō-sō | 踪, literally 'virtuous footprints'; examples of virtue; *hō-sō wo fumu*, to follow in the track of good deeds; imitate the good example given by another.

Hō-toku | 德, literally 'fragrant virtue'; a term of respectful gratitude used in letters:—e.g. *hiaku tan hō-toku wo awogi*, being beholden to you for great kindness in numberless ways;

also applied to the emperor; *hō-toku ten-ka ni amaneshi*, the Imperial benevolence extends everywhere throughout the realm.

Hō-yen | 園, a flower-garden.

Hō 法 A law; rules; ceremonial; to imitate.

Hō-chō | 廟, **Hō-tel** | 廷.

Hō-dan | 談, a Buddhist sermon.

Hō-do | 度, a law; statute; enactment; laws.

Hō-fuku | 服, see **Hō-1** | 衣.

Hō-ga | 衙, see **Hō-tel** | 廷.

Hō-gaku | 學, jurisprudence; the science of law.

Hō-gen | 言, see **Hō-go** | 語.

Hō-go | 語, Buddhist phraseology; a legal term.

Hō-ha | 派, see **Hō-ri** | 流.

Hō-1 | 衣, the Buddhist sacerdotal dress.

Hō-1 | 諱, see **Hō-gō** | 號.

Hō-in | 印, a *yamabushi*; a form of incantation.

Hō-ji | 事, a Buddhist service; a mass; Buddhist prayers.

Hō-gō | 號, a posthumous name; (a Buddhist term equivalent to the Shintō expression *okuri-na*).

Hō-jutsu | 術, magic; sorcery.

Hō-kei | 兄, literally 'a Buddhist elder brother'; a term of address used by Buddhist priests and acolytes to their seniors.

Hō-ken | 憲, laws.

Hō-ki | 規, see **Hō-seku** | 則.

Hō-kin | 禁, a prohibition; law.

Hō-kwai | 會, (also read *Hō-ye*); a Buddhist service at which many priests officiate; high mass.

Hō-kwan | 官, a judge; judicial officer.

Hō-kwō | 皇, (also read *Hō-ō*); an emperor who has abdicated and retired into the priesthood.

Hō-miō | 名, **Hō-gō** | 號.

Hō-mō | 網, the net of the law; *hō-mō ni kakaru*, to be caught in the meshes of the law.

Hō-mon | 文, passages from the Buddhist canonical books.

Hō-mon | 問, interrogatories on points of doctrine to which Buddhist priests are subjected in order to test their learning; *suru*, to put questions on Buddhist doctrine.

Hō-mu | 務, see **Hō-yō** | 用.

Hō-ō | 王, see **Hō-kwō** | 皇; this term is also applied to the Pope.

Hō-raku | 樂, a musical performance conducted in honour of a Buddhist god; a theatrical performance given gratuitously.

Hō-rel | 令, an edict; decree; law; regulation.

Hō-rioku | 力, (also read *Hō-riki*); the power or efficacy of the Buddhist faith.

Hō-ritsu | 律, law (in its abstract sense); a law; enactment; ordinance; statute; regulation.

Hō-ron | 論, a religious argu-

ment or discussion upon the tenets of Buddhism.

Hō-riū | 流, Buddhist sects.

Hō-sei | 制, see **Hō-dō** | 度.

Hō-shi | 師, a Buddhist priest.

Hō-shiki | 式, a ceremony; rules.

Hō-shin | 主, the head-priest of a Buddhist sect; the head priest or custodian of a temple.

Hō-soku | 則, laws and regulations; laws; rules.

Hō-tei | 廷, a court of justice.

Hō-tei | 庭, see **Hō-tei** | 廷.

Hō-yō | 用, a term applied to any business connected with Buddhist worship.

Hō 奉 To respectfully offer or receive; serve; wait upon; obey; follow.

Hō-choku | 勅, obedience to the imperial commands; *suru*, to obey the Emperor's commands.

Hō-fuku | 復, see **Hō-tō** | 答.

Hō-ga | 加, contributions of money given to a temple or shrine; *suru*, to present money to a temple or shrine.

Hō-gei | 迎, going out to receive the Emperor; *suru*, to receive the Emperor.

Hō-gwan | 願, see **Hō-sei** | 請.

Hō-hei | 幣, *suru*, to present offerings to a Shintō deity; make offerings of *Go-hei*.

Hō-ji | 事, (ni) *suru*, to serve (as a retainer his lord or a servant his master); hold an official appointment under (govern-

ment); *reki-chō ni hōji suru*, to hold office under successive administrations; *suru*, to perform one's duties; serve as an official.

Hō-jī | 侍, (*ni*) *suru*, to be attached to the person of a sovereign, royal prince, or *daimio*.

Hō-jun | 遵, (*ni*) *suru*, to obey; follow.

Hō-ken | 獻, see **Hō-mō** | 納; this term is also applied to the presentation of things to the Emperor, or the Government, or to a superior by an inferior.

Hō-kiō | 教, *suru*, (a Buddhist term) to receive religious instruction; become a convert.

Hō-kō | 勞, work; service; the duties of a servant; *suru*, to work (for another); discharge the duties of a servant.

Hō-kō | 行, (*wo*) *suru*, to carry out respectfully, (as instructions); put into operation; give effect to (as a law or decree); also read *bu-giō*, an official title now no longer used, but which was very widely employed during the Shogunate, being applied to officials holding various posts amongst which was that of governor of a town or district.

Hō-kwan | 還, (*wo*) *suru*, to give back; restore; applied only to the restoration of anything by private persons to the government, as, for instance the relinquishment of a pension.

Hō-mei | 命, see **Hō-choku** | 勅.

Hō-mō | 納, (*wo*) *suru*, to offer up; (this term is applied only to the presentation of religious offerings at Buddhist or Shintō shrines).

Hō-sei | 請, *suru*, to respectfully prefer a request; ask; used, only in writing, in petitions addressed to the Emperor, by inferiors addressing superiors, and also in letters exchanged between equals.

Hō-sem | 饌, *suru*, to offer up food to a Shintō deity; also applied to the duty of those palace attendants who are charged with the task of waiting on the Emperor during his meals.

Hō-shi | 仕, see **Hō-jī** | 事.

Hō-shi | 旨, see **Hō-choku** | 勅.

Hō-shō | 承, (*wo*) *suru*, to receive with respect; take note of respectfully (as commands or instructions).

Hō-sho | 書, a letter or any written communication emanating from the Shōgun; *go hō-sho tōrai*, the letter of the Shōgun has been received; a memorial or address presented to the Government by a private individual; a letter of remonstrance or advice written by an inferior to a superior; the term *hō-sho* is also applied to a kind of paper made in Echizen.

Hō-shō | 韶, see **Hō-choku** | 勅.

Hō-shoku | 職, official service; *suru*, to perform official duties.

Hō-tai | 体, see **Hō-jun** | 遵.

Hō-tai | 待, (*ni*) *suru*, to wait upon; serve.

Hō-tai | 戴, see **Hō-choku** | 勅.

Hō-tei | 呈, (*wo*) *suru* (of letters and other things) to present; give; offer up; communicate.

Hō-tō | 答, a respectful answer; reply; response; *suru*, to give a respectful answer; reply; (applied to a respectful answer given to the Emperor, or by an inferior to a superior, and also to polite replies exchanged between equals).

Hō-tō | 燈, a term applied to any offering of light, whether in the shape of the material for lighting, or the receptacle for the same, which is presented to a Buddhist or Shintō shrine; *suru*, to make an offering of light to a shrine or temple.

Hō-yō | 養, (*wo*) *suru*, to take care of; treat with proper attention; applied only to the proper treatment of parents and elderly relations in accordance with the recognized rules of conduct.

Hō 苞 Bushy; luxuriant.

Hō-sho | 苴, a bribe. (The original meaning of this term is presents of food).

Hō 炮 To wrap up and roast.

Hō-raku | 烙, used only in the Buddhist phrase *hō-raku no kei*, the punishment of the hot pillar in hell.

Hō 匍 To crawl.

Hō-fuku | 伏, (also written 匍匐); *suru*, to crawl on one's stomach; *hō-fuku shite neru*, to sleep on one's face.

Hō 封 A fief; boundary; great; to wrap up; heap up; appropriate for the use of the Government.

Hō-chōmon | 秩, the assessed revenue of a *daimiō* (which was calculated in rice).

Hō-dai | 內, (also read *Hō-nai*); within the territory of a *daimiō*; a fief.

Hō-dō | 土, the territory of a *daimiō*; a fief; (this term occurs frequently in the memorials of the *daimios* at the time of the restoration in which they surrendered their lands to the crown).

Hō-do | 鋪, a closed shop; *suru*, to shut up a shop.

Hō-iki | 域, see **Hō-kiō** | 境.

Hō-ji | 事, a memorial presented to the Government.

Hō-kei | 界, see **Hō-kiō** | 境.

Hō-ken | 藩, the feudal system under which each *daimiō* administered his own territory.

Hō-kiō | 境, (also written | 驛); the limits or boundaries of a *daimiō*'s territory.

Hō-kō | 口, *suru*, to bind a person over to secrecy; enjoin silence upon a person.

Hō-ko | 戸, see **Hō-do** | 土.

Hō-kō | 候, a *daimiō*; (no longer used).

Hō-ko | 鋤, confinement to the house (as a punishment); (*wo*) *suru*, to confine to the house.

Hō-mitsu | 密, (*wo*) *suru*, (of houses or buildings) to shut up; close.

Hō-saku | 冊, (also read *Hō-satsu*); (*wo*) *suru*, to appoint to territory, office or rank; (*ni*) *suru*, to bestow territory, office or rank (upon a person).

Hō-shaku | 爵, titles of nobility.

Hō-shin | 神, (*wo*) *suru*, to deify; canonize.

Hō-shin | 襲, hereditary; (*wo*) *suru*, to receive in hereditary succession.

Hō-sho | 書, (also read *Fū-sho*); a sealed letter or document of any kind; a letter of investiture by which territory, office, or rank is conferred.

Hō-tei | 釘, (*wo*) *suru*, to nail up.

Hō-tō | 筒, (also read *Fū-tō*); an envelope.

Hō-to | 堵, the limits or boundaries of a fief; (*wo*) *suru*, to blockade (as a port); invest (as a castle or town).

Hō-zetsu | 舌, see **Hō-kō** | 口.

Hō 保 To be tranquil; to preserve; hold; guard; nurse.

Hō-an | 安, security; (*wo*) *suru*, to preserve in security; guard from harm; secure tranquillity to; *hō-an jō-rei*, repulations for public security,

Hō-chō | 長, (also read *Hō-chō*), the captain of a band of soldiers; an alderman; now only applied to the foreman of a gang of labourers.

Hō-chō | 重, *suru*, to take care of one's health; (*wo*) *suru*, to treasure up; keep carefully.

Hō-fu | 傳, a nurse; (*wo*) *suru*, to nurse; *suru*, to act as nurse.

Hō-go | 護, (also read *Hō-go*) protection; defence; (*wo*) *suru*, to protect; guard; defend; *hō-go-zei*, protective duties.

Hō-hi | 庇, used in the expressions *go hō-hi ni yotte*, *go hō-hi wo motte*, by your kind help.

Hō-i | 維, see **Hō-zen** | 全.

Hō-ji | 持, (*wo*) *suru*, to keep (what is already held); retain; maintain the possession of.

Hō-jin | 壽, longlived; aged.

Hō-ken | 險, (also read *Hō-ken*) insurance; (*wo*) *suru*, to insure; *hō-ken-gwai-sha*, an insurance company.

Hō-kwan | 管, (*wo*) *suru*, to supervise; exercise control over; take charge of; *hō-kwan-nin*, an overseer; trustee.

Hō-mei | 命, *suru*, to preserve one's life; live; enjoy long life.

Hō-nin | 人, a surety; guarantee.

Hō-nin | 任, (*wo suru*), to undertake the performance of; pledge one's self to do; hold one's self responsible for.

Hō-on | 嫗, a wet-nurse.

Hō-sai | 砦, entrenchments; earthworks; a barricade.

Hō-seki | 釋, (also read *Hō-sha-ku*); bail; security; *suru*, to go bail (for a person); *kō-seki-nin*, a surety.

Hō-shin | 守, (*wo suru*), to protect; guard; defend; adhere to; be wedded to.

Hō-shō | 哨, a watch-tower used for military purposes.

Hō-shō | 證, (also read *Hō-shū*) security; guarantee; (*wo suru*), to guarantee; warrant; *suru* to furnish security; *kō-shō-kin*, money given as security.

Hō-yō | 養, (also read *Hō-yō*) the preservation of health; healthful; *suru*, to take care of one's health; *kō-yō no tame ni*, for the benefit of one's health.

Hō-yū | 有, (*wo suru*), to keep (what is already held); retain; possess; contain.

Hō-zen | 全, (*wo suru*), to maintain; preserve intact (as the independence of a country or the rights or position of individuals).

Hō-zoku | 續, (*wo suru*), to hold in hereditary succession (as land in a family).

Hō-zen | 存, (*wo suru*), to preserve; keep safe; treasure up; (applied strictly speaking to the preservation of goods or valuables but used also in the sense of *kō-zen*).

Hō 砲

Hō-dai | 臺, a fort; battery.

Hō-geki | 撃, *suru*, to fight with guns; (*wo suru*), to shoot; *serareru*, to be shot,

Hō-gwan | 丸, a bullet; cannon-ball.

Hō-hatsu | 發, a shot; the discharge of guns; *kō-hatsu wo todomeru*, to cease firing; *suru*, to discharge guns; fire.

Hō-hei | 兵, artillery.

Hō-jiū | 銃, rifles and cannon.

Hō-mon | 門, a cannon; the mouth of a cannon; the calibre of a gun.

Hō-sen | 戰, a fight in which guns are used; an artillery combat; *suru*, to fight with guns.

Hō-sha | 車, see **Hō-za** | 坐.

Hō-za | 坐, the carriage of a gun.

Hō 俸

Pay; official emoluments.

Hō-hei | 米, see **Hō-chitsu** | 秩.

Hō-chitsu | 秩, the allowance or rations in rice received by a *shizoku* from his clan; the salary of an official,

Hō-kim | 金, see **Hō-kiū** | 給.
Hō-kiū | 給, salary; wages.
Hō-roku | 祿, the allowance in rice or money received by a *shi-soku* from his clan; the salary of an official.
Hō-sen | 錢, see **Hō-kiū** | 給.

Hō 疱 Small-pox.

Hō-ō | 瘡, see **Hō-tō** | 痘.
Hō-tō | 痘, small-pox.

Hō 紡 To spin.

Hō-seki | 績, *suru*, to spin or reel (as silk etc.); *hō-seki ki-kai*, spinning machinery.
Hō-sha | 車, a spinning wheel,
Hō-sui | 錠, spindle.

Hō 捕 To seize; capture.

Hō-baku | 縛, arrest; apprehension; (*wo suru*, to arrest; seize).
Hō-bō | 亡, see **Hō-baku** | 縛.
Hō-fu | 夫, subordinate officers charged with the apprehension of criminals; (no longer used).
Hō-kaku | 獲, see **Hō-baku** | 縛.
Hō-ri | 吏, officers charged with the apprehension of criminals; police.
Hō-rio | 虜, a prisoner of war.
Hō-ta | 拿, see **Hō-baku** | 縛.

Hō 烽 A beacon.

Hō-kwa | 火, a beacon-fire; a rocket (fired as a signal).
Hō-sui | 燧, see **Hō-kwa** | 火.

Hō 逢 To meet; encounter; receive.

Hō-chaku | 着, see **Hō-gū** | 遇.
Hō-gel | 迎, (*wo suru*, to go out to receive).
Hō-gō | 合, see **Hō-gū** | 遇.
Hō-gū | 遇, (*ni suru*, to meet; encounter (either by chance or designedly)).

Hō 棒 To receive with both hands (respectfully); grasp.

Hō-doku | 讀, (*wo suru*, to hold out and read; also, and more commonly, used in the sense of **Hai-doku** 拜讀).
Hō-fu | 負, (*wo suru*, to carry in the arms, or on the back (as children)).
Hō-fuku | 腹, (also written 抱腹); laughable; amusing; diverting; ludicrous; *suru*, to hold one's sides with laughter; *hōfuku zet-tō no itari ni goza soro*, it is irresistibly comical; *hō-fuku ni tayedzu*, too funny for words; convulsed with laughter.

Hō 訪 To ask; deliberate; meet.

Hō-jin | 尋, see **Hō-mon** | 問.
Hō-kiū | 求, (*wo suru*, to search for).
Hō-mon | 問, a visit; call; (*wo suru*, to call upon (a person); pay a visit to; inquire after (a person's health)).
Hō-satan | 察, (*wo suru*, to investigate; enquire into).

Hō 崩 (also read *Bō*); The fall of a mountain.

Hō-gō | 御, The death of an Emperor; *suru*, to die (of the death of a sovereign only).

Hō-so | 殂, see **Hō-gō** | 御.

Hō 遁 To evade; escape; contract debts.

Hō-bō | 亡, see **Hō-tō** | 逃.

Hō-datsu | 脱, *suru*, to run away; abscond; (of a soldier) desert; (*two*) *suru*, to evade (as taxes).

Hō-fu | 負, see **Hō-sai** | 債.

Hō-sai | 債, debts; liabilities.

Hō-se | 租, default in the payment of land-tax; arrears of land-tax.

Hō-tō | 逃, *suru*, to run away; escape; abscond; (of a soldier) desert.

Hō-zai | 税, default in the payment of taxes; arrears of taxes.

Hō 萌 To sprout; germinate.

Hō-chō | 光, first signs of sprouting (of plants); indications of germination (of seeds); germ (of an idea); first beginnings (of anything); symptoms (of disease).

Hō-dō | 勳, see **Hō-ki** | 起.

Hō-ga | 芽, (of plants) a shoot; sprout; (of things) the first commencement; *suru*, to sprout; put forth shoots; commence.

Hō-hatsu | 發, see **Hō-sei** | 生.

Hō-ketsu | 葉, see **Hō-ga** | 芽.

Hō-ki | 起, *suru*, (of popular discontent) to arise; break out.

Hō-sei | 生, (also read *Hō-shō*); *suru*, (of plants) to sprout; put forth shoots; bud; (of things) to commence; shew signs of beginning.

Hō-shutsu | 出, see **Hō-sei** | 生.

Hō-sō | 草, grass.

Hō 堡 An embankment; a small castle-town.

Hō-rui | 壘, see **Hō-sai** 保砦.

Hō-sai | 砦, see **Hō-sai** 保砦.

Hō-shō | 哨, see **Hō-shō** 保哨.

Hō-shō | 障, see **Hō-sai** 保砦.

Hō 棚 Scaffolding.

Hō-ga | 架, a shelf; cupboard.

Hō-sha | 車, the ornamental car, or stage on wheels, on which dancers perform on the occasion of a festival.

Hō 跑 To paw; tread.

Hō-ho | 步, *suru*, (of persons only) to run; hurry along; walk.

Hō-sō | 走, *suru*, to run.

Hō 報 To requite; repay; return; answer; announce; recompense; reward.

Hō-bun | 聞, news; intelligence; a report.

Hō-chi | 知, news; intelligence; information; a message; (*wo*) *suru*, to communicate; acquaint with; announce; report; notify; *suru*, to send or bring information; commonly used in letters in such expressions as *kono dan go hō-chi ni oyobi soro*, I beg to inform you of this fact; *migi wa sō-i naki gi ni soro ya inaya go hō-chi kudasare taku*, please let me know if this is a fact.

Hō-dō | 土, the Buddhist paradise.

Hō-dō | 道, (*wo*) *suru*, to communicate; announce; publish (as information).

Hō-fuku | 復, requital (of a favor); answer (to a letter); (*wo*) *suru*, (of favors or injuries) to repay; requite.

Hō-jō | 狀, a letter conveying news of a particular kind.

Hō-kei | 警, warning; caution; (*ni*) *suru*, to caution; *suru*, give warning.

Hō-kiū | 仇, see **Hō-shiū** | 讐; also used in the sense of **Hō-yen** 報怨.

Hō-koku | 告, news; intelligence; information; (*wo*) *suru*, to report; communicate; announce; *suru*, to give information; make a communication; *hō-koku-sho*, a written report; (*hō-koku* is applied chiefly to official communications and intelligence).

Hō-koku | 刻, *suru*, to announce the time (of day or night, as a watch-man).

Hō-koku | 國, patriotism; loyalty to one's country.

Hō-ken | 恨, see **Hō-yen** | 怨.

Hō-on | 恩, the requital of favors; *suru*, to repay an obligation.

Hō-mei | 命, *suru*, to answer; reply; report the carrying out of instructions, or the fulfilment of a mission.

Hō-rō | 勞, recompense for services rendered; *suru*, to reward a person for trouble taken on one's behalf; repay trouble.

Hō-sai | 賽, *suru*, to return thanks at a Buddhist or Shintō shrine for an answer to prayer.

Hō-sha | 謝, thanks; recompense; reward; *suru*, to express thanks; give a recompense.

Hō-shi | 賜, a reward (in the shape of money or presents); *serareru*, to receive a reward.

Hō-shi | 施, *suru*, to repay an obligation; return a favor.

Hō-shiū | 酬, requital (of a favor); answer (to a letter); (*wo*) *suru*, (of favors) to repay; requite; *hō-shiū no tame ni*, as a recompense (for your trouble); *hō-shiū-kin*, a pecuniary recompense.

Hō-shiū | 讐, vengeance; *suru*, to kill one's enemy in revenge; execute a vendetta.

Hō-tō | 答, see **Hō-shiū** | 酬.

Hō-toku | 德, see **Hō-on** | 恩.

Hō-yen | 怨, revenge; *suru*, to take revenge for an injury.

Hō-shō | 章, a letter written in reply to one received; a written answer.

Hō 綁 To flog.

Hō-baku | 縛, (*wo*) *suru*, to tie up; bind; fasten together.

Hō 蜂 A bee; wasp.

Hō-ku | 窩, a bee's, or wasp's, nest.

Hō-ki | 起, *suru*, (of bees and wasps) to fly about excitedly; (of the people of a district or country) to rise in a popular outbreak; (of robbers) to appear in large numbers.

Hō-tai | 蜚, wasps and horse-flies; hornets.

Hō-ton | 屯, *suru*, (of bees or wasps) to collect in swarms; (of persons) to assemble in crowds.

Ho 補 To supply (a deficiency); make good; mend; repair; complete; augment; improve; benefit; assist; supplement; serve as a substitute.

Ho-bi | 備, *suru*, to supplement provision which has been already made; to perfect arrangements already made to meet an emergency; *hō-bi no hei* additional troops enrolled to meet a contingency.

Ho-chū | 註, (*wo*) *suru*, to correct a commentary by making alterations and additions.

Ho-gwan | 完, (*wo*) *suru*, to repair (as buildings bridges etc.); perfect; make complete.

Ho-hisu | 弼, see **Ho-sa** | 佐.

Ho-i | 遺, a supplemented edition of a book; *suru*, to supply an omission.

Ho-jiū | 充, (*wo*) *suru*, to supply (what is needed or deficient); provide for; meet; make good (as a deficiency); supplement; perfect; make complete; *tetsu-dō-hi ho-jiū kō-sai shō-sho*, public debt bonds issued to meet railway expenditure; *ho-jiū jō-rei*, supplementary regulations.

Ho-jo | 助, (*wo*) *suru*, to assist; help; make good; supplement; *ho-jo-kin*, a subsidy; *ho-jo kwa-hei*, subsidiary coin.

Ho-ketsu | 欠, see **Ho-ketsu** | 關.

Ho-ketsu | 血, a tonic; *suru*, to invigorate the body.

Ho-ketsu | 缺, see **Ho-ketsu** | 關.

Ho-ketsu | 關, *suru*, to supply a deficiency; repair an omission; supplement what is lacking.

Ho-nin | 任, (*wo*) or (*ni*) *suru*, to act temporarily in an official post; act as a substitute for another; *serareru*, to be appointed to a vacant office; (applied chiefly to officials).

Ho-ri | 理, (*wo*) *suru*, to repair (as bridges, buildings etc.).

Ho-sa | 佐, (*wo suru*, to assist (as the Emperor, or, under the feudal system, the Shōgun or a *daimiō*), by serving in a high official capacity; *suru*, hold a high official post; act as a guardian; *ko-sa no shin*, a minister of state; the chief retainer of a clan; the guardian of a *daimiō* during his minority.

Ho-sei | 正, (*wo suru*, to correct by altering and adding to what is done; *bun wo ho-sei suru*, to introduce modifications and additions into the text; *ho-sei wo suru*, to make alterations and additions; (applied only to corrections made in the wording or style of anything written).

Ho-setsu | 繕, (*wo suru*, to mend; patch up (as rents in clothes); repair; remedy (a mistake).

Ho-shiū | 修, (*wo suru*, to repair (as buildings bridges etc.); also used in the sense of **Ho-sei** | 正.

Ho-shiū | 輯, (*wo suru*, to make a complete collection of.

Ho-shō | 償, (*wo suru*, to compensate for; make reparation for; *ho-shō kin*, a pecuniary indemnity.

Ho-soku | 足, see **Ho-jitū** | 充.

Ho-tei | 訂, see **Ho-sei** | 正.

Ho-ten | 添, assistance; aid; (*wo suru*, to make good; assist; add to; augment.

Ho-ten | 綻, (also read *Ho-tei*); see **Ho-setsu** | 繕.

Ho-ten | 填, see **Ho-jitū** | 充.

Ho-yaku | 藥, see **Ho-zai** | 劑.

Ho-yeki | 益, *suru*, to supply what is lacking; make good a defect; (*wo suru*, supplement; make good; give power to; invigorate; *kek-ki wo ho-yeki suru*, to recruit the vital energies.

Ho-yoku | 翼, (*wo suru*, to assist; help; also used in the sense of **Ho-sa** | 佐.

Ho-yū | 佑, see **Ho-sa** | 佐.

Ho-zai | 劑, tonics; restoratives.

Hō 飽 Satiated; surfeited; to have enough.

Hō-ken | 倦, distaste; weariness; satiety; *suru*, to be tired (of anything); feel a disgust (for any particular food).

Hō-kitan | 喫, see **Hō-shoku** | 食.

Hō-man | 滿, *suru*, to eat too much; be surfeited; be satiated.

Hō-shoku | 食, *suru*, to eat immoderately; overeat one's self; eat until one is surfeited.

Hō-yō | 饜, see **Hō-shoku** | 食.

Hō-soku | 足, *suru*, to be satiated; (applied to satiety of all kinds).

Hō 鳳 The phoenix (a fabulous bird).

Hō-kotsu | 闕, the Imperial palace; a gate of the palace.

Hō-men | 敎, the pattern of the phoenix.

Hō-ō | 鳳, the phoenix.

Hō-ren | 輦, the Imperial carriage.

Hō-shō | 詔, the Imperial commands; imperial mandate.

Hō-yō | 輿, the Imperial palanquin.

Hō-yū | 友, literally 'the friend of the phoenix'; the peacock.

Hō 輔 The cheek-bone; to help; assist; also used in the sense of **Hō 補**.

Hō-dō | 導, (*wo suru*, to lead; guide; encourage; (applied only to the encouragement of people to do good).

Hō-hitan | 弱, see **Hō-sa 補佐**.

Hō-jo | 助, see **Hō-jo 補助**.

Hō-sa | 佐, see **Hō-sa 補佐**.

Hō-sei | 成, (*wo suru*, to aid; assist; help; support.

Hō-shu | 車, the cheek-bone; near; close; neighbouring; adjacent.

Hō-yoku | 翼, see **Hō-yoku 補翼**.

Hō 榜 A wooden ticket; to pole a boat.

Hō-ji | 示, a notice-board on which official edicts are posted; notification.

Hō-men | 文, see **Hō-ji** | 示.

Hō-min | 人, (also read *Hō-jin*); a boatman.

Hō 勝 Tablets.

Hō-ji | 示, see **Hō-ji** 榜示.

Hō 蒲 A kind of rush.

Hō-fuku | 伏, see **Hō-fuku** 匍伏.

Hō-seki | 席, matting made from a species of rush.

Hō 鋒 The point of a weapon.

Hō-bō | 芒, (also written 鋒); the point of a spear or sword.

Hō-jin | 刃, a general term for all weapons used to cut and thrust with.

Hō-sen | 尖, the point of a spear.

Hō-teki | 鋒, literally 'the points of spears and arrows'; used only in the expression *hō-teki no aida*, in actual warfare; in the heat of battle.

Hō-yei | 銳, literally 'sharp points of spears'; used only in such expressions as *teki no hō-yei wo sakeru*, to avoid the fierce onslaught of the enemy.

Hō 褒 (also written 褒); To praise.

Hō-bi | 美, see **Hō-shō** | 賞.

Hō-hen | 貶, praise and blame; approval and censure; (*wo suru*, to praise and blame.

Hō-jō | 狀, a certificate of merit; letter of commendation.

Hō-shi | 詞, praise; commendation.

Hō-shi | 賜, a reward in the shape of money or presents; (*wo suru*, to reward.

- Hō-shō** | 奨, see **Hō-yō** | 揚.
Hō-shō | 賞, praise; a reward;
 (wo) *suru*, to praise; reward.
Hō-yō | 揚, (wo) *suru*, to praise;
 commend.
Hō-yō | 譽, see **Hō-shō** | 賞.

Hō 蓬 A kind of weed which grows among hemp; luxuriant.

- Hō-hatsu** | 髮, literally 'dishevelled hair'; used in such expressions as *hō-hatsu ni shite*, with dishevelled hair.
Hō-hō | 藋, *tari* and *taru*, (of vegetation) luxuriant; also used colloquially in the sense of dishevelled when it is read *Bō-bō*.
Hō-ke | 戸, see **Hō-shitsu** | 室.
Hō-men | 門, a thatched house; a roughly constructed gate; used also in a depreciatory sense of one's own residence or gate.
Hō-shin | 心, a despicable character.
Hō-shitsu | 室, a thatched house; used also in a depreciatory sense of one's own residence.
Hō-shin | 首, see **Hō-hatsu** | 髮.
Hō-tō | 頭, see **Hō-hatsu** | 髮.

Hō 幫 (also written 幫 and 帮); To shore up; assist.

- Hō-ho** | 補, (wo) *suru*, to make good; supply (a deficiency).
Hō-jo | 助, (wo) *suru*, to assist; help.
Hō-kan | 間, a jester.
Hō-sen | 船, a fast boat.

Hō-shin | 飄, (wo) *suru*, to patronize.

Hō 縫 To sew.

- Hō-geki** | 陳, a seam.
Hō-gō | 合, (wo) *suru*; to join together by sewing; piece together; *suru*, to make a seam (in a piece of cloth).
Hō-sai | 裁, sewing; *suru*, to sew; make clothes; (wo) *suru*, to sew (as clothes).

Hō 崩 Dishevelled hair.

- Hō-sō** | 髻, dishevelled hair; (applied to the hair of women only).

Hō 豐 (also written 豐); Abundant; prosperous; fruitful; to ripen; many.

- Hō-fuku** | 福, great blessings; great good fortune.
Hō-jō | 饒, (of soil) rich; (of crops) abundant.
Hō-jō | 穰, see **Hō-juku** | 熟.
Hō-juku | 熟, (of crops) a good ripening; *suru*, to ripen well.
Hō-kaku | 穡, see **Hō-saku** | 作; it is possible to draw a fine distinction between these two words, but practically they are identical.

- Hō-ken** | 儉, see **Hō-kiō** | 凶.
Hō-kiō | 凶, good and bad harvests.
Hō-nen | 年, a plentiful year.
Hō-saku | 作, an abundant crop; good harvest.

Hō-sei | 盛, *suru*, to be prosperous; be plentiful; abound.

Hō-shin | 稔, see **Hō-nen** | 年.

Hō-sō | 草, luxuriant grass.

Hō-soku | 足, see **Hō-yū** | 裕.

Hō-tō | 登, (also read *Hō-to*); see **Hō-juku** | 熟.

Hō-yed | 盈, see **Hō-yū** | 裕.

Hō-yū | 裕, (of harvests) plentiful; abundant; (of condition) prosperous; wealthy.

Hō 寶 (also written 寶 and 豐);
A jewel; precious things; to honour.

Hō-butsu | 物, (also read *Hō-motsu*); treasures; valuables; precious things.

Hō-ji | 璽, the Imperial seal.

Hō-ka | 貨, treasure; coin.

Hō-kan | 鑑, a mirror; pattern; example; (used metaphorically); *jim-min no hō-kan to nari*, was a pattern to the people.

Hō-ki | 器, precious utensils.

Hō-seki | 石, precious stones; gems.

Hō-ren | 輦, the Imperial carriage.

Hō-so | 祚, the Imperial rank.

Hō-yo | 輿, the Imperial palanquin.

Hō-za | 座, the throne.

Hoku 北 The north; to flee.

Hok-kai | 海, the northern sea.

Hok-kiō | 境, see **Hoku-gū** | 隅.

Hok-kioku | 極, the north pole.

Hok-kwaku | 廓, see **Hoku-ri** | 里.

Hoku-chō | 朝, the northern court (a term which came into use during the period when two emperors were contending for the throne).

Hoku-dō | 堂, your august mother; (a polite or deferential term used either between equals or by an inferior when addressing a superior).

Hoku-gū | 隅, the northern frontier of a country; northern boundaries of a province.

Hoku-men | 面, literally 'face to the north' (in allusion to the position of a minister in regard to the Emperor when received in audience); used in the expression *hoku-men no bu-shi*, the guard of the Imperial Palace.

Hoku-rei | 嶺, literally 'the northern peak,' a name given to the mountain of Hiyeizan near Kyoto.

Hoku-ri | 里, a term applied to the Yoshiwara in Tokio.

Hoku-sō | 走, *suru*, to run away; take to flight.

Hoku-sui | 陸, see **Hoku-gū** | 隅.

Hoku-to | 斗, the great bear, (Ursa major).

Hoku-yō | 洋, see **Hok-kai** | 海.

Hon 本 Trunk; source; origin; essential; proper; true; real.

Hon-bō | 坊, the priests' quarters attached to a temple; also used in the sense of **Hon-ji** | 寺.

Hon-buku | 復, *suru*, to recover from sickness; regain one's health.

Hon-bun | 分, duty; province; sphere of action; *hom-bun wo tsukusu*, to fulfil one's duty; *sono hom-bun ni zoku suru*, appertains to his special province; *waga hom-bun no hoka ni ari*, lies beyond my sphere of action.

Hon-matsu | 末, the beginning and end (of a matter); the whole course (of an affair); particulars; circumstances; history (of a question).

Hon-miō | 名, the true, or original, name, *nanori*, (of a person), as distinguished *formerly* from his second or familiar name, from a nickname, from a newly adopted name, or from a falsely assumed name, but as distinguished *now* only from the three latter.

Hon-mō | 望, wish; desire; object; purpose.

Hon-mon | 文, (also read *Hom-bun*); the text (as distinguished from an accompanying commentary); this text; the text in question.

Hon-pen | 編, this, or the present, book or article (of a newspaper); *hom-pen no bō-tō ni ki-sai suru gotoku*, as stated in the beginning of this article.

Hon-pō | 邦, this, my, or our country (according to the context); used only in the written language.

Hon-po | 鋪, see **Hon-ten** | 店.

Hon-chi | 地, this place; here.

Hon-cho | 朝, see **Hon-pō** | 邦.

Hon-do | 土, see **Hon-geku** | 國; also used in the sense of **Hon-chi** | 地.

Hon-dō | 堂, the main building in a temple enclosure.

Hon-dō | 道, main road; medicine as opposed to surgery; in its latter meaning this word has been replaced by *Nai-kwa* 内科.

Hon-gaku | 額, original amount (of money); original capital; applied also to the yearly appropriations made for each department of state; (rarely used).

Hon-gen | 源, origin; source; very beginning; original cause.

Hon-getsu | 月, this, or the present, month.

Hon-gi | 義, real meaning; true signification (of a word or phrase).

Hon-giō | 業, the original, or proper, trade, calling, or profession (of a person).

Hon-goku | 國, the native country (of one's self or of another person); this country.

Hon-gū | 宮, the original *Shintō* shrine (from which other branch shrines have sprung); main shrine.

Hon-i | 位, standard; applied chiefly but not exclusively to money; *hon-i kwa-hei*, standard coin.

Hon-i | 意, inclination; wish; desire; purpose; object; intention; true meaning (of a phrase); true opinions or sentiments; *hon-i ni somuku*, to do violence to one's wishes; *hon-i wo togeru*, to accomplish one's purpose; *hon-i wo tadasu*, to search for the real meaning (of a phrase); *hon-i wo arawasu*, to disclose one's real sentiments.

Hon-in | 院, this House (if used in any state paper emanating from the senate); the chief room in the priest's quarters attached to a temple; the original Buddhist temple (from which other branch temples have sprung).

Hon-ji | 寺, the original Buddhist temple (from which other branch temples have sprung); main temple.

Hon-ji | 事, dexterity; skill.

Hon-jin | 陣, the head quarters of an army in the field; the temporary head quarters of a royal personage or high officer of state who is travelling.

Hon-jitsu | 日, to-day; the day in question; the day referred to.

Hon-ke | 家, the senior branch of a family.

Hon-ki | 氣, right mind; right senses; *hon-ki wo ushinau*, to go out of one's mind; *hon-ki ni natte ron wo suru*, to argue frankly and sincerely.

Hon-kin | 金, pure gold.

Hon-kwai | 懷, see **Hon-mō** | 望.

Hon-kwan | 官, real office; proper official post; original office.

Hon-kwan | 黃, see **Hon-seki** | 蔭.

Hon-nen | 年, this, or the present year.

Hon-nin | 人, this person; the individual in question.

Hon-rai | 來, originally; from the first.

Hon-riō | 領, my territory (if the writer or speaker is a *daimiō*); the actual dominions of a *daimiō*; (no longer used).

Hon-ron | 論, this argument or discussion; these views; the argument, discussion, or views in question.

Hon-sai | 賽, real wife (as opposed to *gon-sai*, a mistress); original, or previous, wife.

Hon-sei | 姓, original surname; true or real surname.

Hon-shi | 子, principal and interest.

Hon-shi | 支, the senior and cadet branches (of a family); main and side issues (of a question); head and branch offices (of a government bureau or commercial house); applied also to clan *yashikis*.

Hon-shi | 志, purpose; object; intention.

Hon-shi | 始, see **Hon-gen** | 源.

Hon-shi | 資, capital.

Hon-seki | 籍, the original registry (of a person); native place.

Hon-shiki | 式, full ceremonies; unabridged method; used also in the colloquial phrase *hon-shiki ni koto wo suru*, to curtail nothing.

Hon-shin | 心, true disposition; real character; original disposition; the mind in its original and uncorrupted state; original intentions; real intentions; *hon-shin ni fuku suru*, to return to one's right mind; reform one's conduct; *hon-shin ni shitagau*, to follow the dictates of one's conscience; do what is right; *hon-shin wo ushinau*, to become depraved; *hon-shin wo arawasu*, to shew one's true character; disclose one's real intentions.

Hon-shō | 性, true or natural disposition; real character; *namayoi hon-shō tagawadzu*, even the drunken man retains his natural instincts.

Hon-shō | 審, see **Hon-pen** | 編.

Hon-shō | 署, central police office; head office of the police.

Hon-shoku | 色, true colour; real character.

Hon-shoku | 職, real duties; proper post; also used in the sense of **Hon-kwan** | 官.

Hon-tai | 體, true form; essence; actual condition; present position (of a question).

Hon-taku | 宅, the principal, or original, residence (of a person).

Hon-tei | 邸, the chief *yashiki* of a clan.

Hon-ten | 店, the principal establishment of a commercial house; head-quarters of a firm.

Hon-ten | 座, see **Hon-ten** | 店.

Hon-yei | 營, the head-quarters of an army in the field; the depôt of any branch of the standing army; the temporary head-quarters of a royal personage or high officer of state who is travelling.

Hon-zan | 山, see **Hon-ji** | 寺.

Hon-zen | 膳, food of the choicest kind.

Hon-zō | 草, literally 'trees and grass'; used in the expressions *hon-zō-gaku*, botany; *hon-zō-ka*, a botanist.

Hon-zon | 尊, the principal deity of a temple.

Hon 奔 To run; take to flight; hasten; rapid.

Hon-bō | 忙, busy; occupied; bustling; *suru*, to be busy.

Hon-meī | 命, *suru*, to bestir oneself to execute an order; hasten to carry out instructions.

Hon-pu | 赴, (ni) *suru*, to hasten to (a place); proceed to.

Hon-chi | 馳, *suru*, to run; hasten.

Hon-itsu | 逸, *suru*, to run away; to flee; escape; abscond; go astray; wander (away from the right track); *kono moku-teki gwai ni hon-itsu sezarū yō kokoro-ye beshi*, must take care not to stray beyond the limits of this object.

Hon-koku | 告, an urgent report; *suru*, to make a hurried report.

Hon-sō | 走, *suru*, to run; run hither and thither; be busy; work; *i-shoku ni hon-sō suru*, to earn one's livelihood.

Hon-sui | 水, see **Hon-tan** | 瀧.

Hon-tan | 瀧, a rapid.

Hon-tō | 瀉, high waves.

Hon 鰯 (also written 鰯); To fly; wave; return.

Hon-an | 案, *suru*, to re-hear a case; (wo) *suru*, to re-try.

Hon-keku | 刻, a re-print; (wo) *suru*, to make a re-print of.

Hon-yaku | 譯, a translation; (wo) *suru*, to translate.

Hon-yetan | 問, (wo) *suru*, to examine attentively; look at closely; scrutinize; study.

Hon-zen | 然, *tari* and *taru*, waving; fluttering (as a flag).

Hotsu 法 (commonly read *Hō*); law; Buddhist precepts.

Hok-ke | 華, the *Nichiren* sect of Buddhists.

Hot-tai | 體, a priestly appearance; priest; *hot-tai no mibun* the position of a priest; *hot-tai ni naru*, to become a priest.

Hotsu 拂 To sweep away.

Hos-su | 子, a brush of long white hair carried by Buddhist priests.

Hotsu 發 (commonly read *Ha-tsu*); To come forth; issue; start.

Hos-shin | 心, *suru*, to give up evil ways; become converted; be regenerated; *hos-shin jō-butsu utagai nashi*, a converted person is undoubtedly saved.

Hot-tan | 端, commencement; beginning; (of a book) opening sentences; first part.

I

I 以 (also written 己); In consequence of; by reason of; to employ; think.

I-ban | 聞, *suru*, to make a report (to a superior).

I-go | 後, see **I-tai** | 來.

I-gwai | 外, (following another word) besides; beyond; outside of; in addition to; *machi no i-gwai ni*, outside of the town; *kono i-gwai wa*, in addition to this; outside of this; beyond this; apart from this (the exact meaning depending upon the context); (preceding another word) unexpected; outrageous; *i-gwai ni*, unexpectedly; outrageously.

I-jō | 上, above; from this upwards, not less than (the point of departure being sometimes included and sometimes excluded); the foregoing; *hiaku-yen yori i-jō*, above a hundred yen; *hiaku yen i-jō*, above a hundred yen, or not less than a hundred yen; *i-jō rondsuru tokoro no omo-muki*, the foregoing arguments; *i-jō* often occurs at the end of a letter, when it has no special meaning and merely indicates the conclusion of the epistle; it is also used in colloquial in the expressions *kono i-jō wa*, under these circumstances; *ka-yeta i-jō wa*, after (he) has returned; *koto ga sō natta i-jō wa*, should that eventuality occur.

I-ka | 下, (also in colloquial read *I-ge*); below; from this downwards; not exceeding (the point of departure being sometimes included and sometimes excluded); what follows; the rest; *hiaku yen i-ka*, below a hundred

yen, or not exceeding a hundred yen; *hiaku yen yori i-ka*, below a hundred yen; *chiū-tō yori i-ka*, below the middle class; *chiū-tō i-ka*, below the middle class, or in and below the middle class; *i-ka riaku su*, the rest is omitted; *i-ka ji-gō*, to be continued, or concluded, in our next issue.

I-kō | 降, see **I-rai** | 來.

I-kwan | 還, see **I-rai** | 來.

I-nai | 內, within; inside; *yū-ho ki-tei i-nai*, inside treaty limits.

I-sō | 往, see **I-zen** | 前.

I-rai | 來, (when used with-reference to the future) henceforth; in future; hereafter; (when used with reference to the past) since; from the time of; *i-rai wa*, in future; *kore yori i-rai*, henceforth; *Yim-mu i-rai*, from the time of Yim-mu Tennō; *Meiji gwan-nen i-rai*, since the first year of Meiji.

I-zen | 前, before; previous to; previously; formerly; in former times; previous; former; *kore yori i-zen*, formerly; *i-zen no yō ni*, in the previous manner; in the way hitherto followed.

I 夷 Level; to subdue; conquer; barbarians.

I-ban | 蠻, savage; barbarous; uncivilized.

I-hō | 邦, see **I-koku** | 國.

I-jin | 人, barbarian; foreigner.

I-kiō | 跨, *suru*, to sit with one's legs crossed.

I-kieku | 曲, songs of barbarians; barbarous music; rustic songs.

I-ko | 國, barbarous countries; foreign nations.

I-matsu | 滅, (*wo*) *suru*, to exterminate; annihilate.

I-main | 民, barbarians; foreigners.

I-oki | 狄, savage countries; barbarians.

I-zoku | 族, the extermination of the family,—a penalty for certain crimes which was enforced until a comparatively recent period, and by which not only the offender but all his relatives within a certain degree of relationship were executed.

I 衣 To cover; clothing; to put on clothes.

I-bō | 帽, clothing and head-dress.

I-buten | 物, clothing, furniture and utensils.

I-fuku | 服, dress; clothing.

I-ka | 架, see **I-kō** | 箒.

I-kan | 竿, the pole on which clothes are hung to dry.

I-kin | 衾, day clothes and sleeping garments.

I-kō | 卜箒, a clothes-horse.

I-kwan | 冠, costume and head-dress worn by persons on occasions of ceremony when visiting the court.

I-ri | 類, see **I-fuku** | 服.

I-shō | 裳, dress; clothing; the skirt of a garment.

I-shoku | 食, clothing and food; *i-shoku-jiū*, clothing, food and a house.

I-ō | 箱, boxes in which clothes are packed for conveyance.

I-tai | 帶, clothes and girdle; *i-tai wo toku*, to take off one's clothes; also used in the sense of **I-kwan** | 冠.

I 位 Rank; to arrange; correct.

I-chi | 地, see **I-chi** | 置.

I-chi | 置, situation (of land etc.); position (of persons or of a country).

I-gō | 號, the name of any degree of rank.

I-hai | 牌, a wooden tablet placed on the family altar on which the posthumous name and date of death of each member of the family who has died are inscribed.

I-hi | 鼻, used in the expression *i-hi no hito*, a person holding one of the lower degrees of rank.

I-ji | 次, see **I-kai** | 階.

I-kai | 階, the degrees of rank, (apart from nobility and official position), of which there are eight, and each of which is divided into senior and junior grades; *i-kai wo sadameru*, to determine the various degrees of rank; *i-kai wo susumu*, to be promoted in rank.

I-ki | 記, a diploma of rank.

I-ki | 貴, used in the expression *i-ki no hito*, a person holding one of the higher degrees of rank.

I-kiō | 級, see **I-kai** | 階.

I-kwan | 官, rank and office.

I-reisen | 列, (of persons) precedence; order of sitting; (*wo*) *suru*, (of things) to place in their proper order; arrange.

I-sem | 尊, see **I-ki** | 貴.

I 依 To lean upon (for support); join; assist; be in accord with.

I-chaku | 着, see **I-fu** | 附.

I-jun | 遵, see **I-jun** | 準.

I-fu | 附, (*ni*) *suru*, to depend upon; rely upon; trust in.

I-hiō | 憑, see **I-rai** | 頼.

I-i | 遠, *suru*, to hesitate; waver; be unable to make up one's mind.

I-jun | 準, (*ni*) *suru*, to be based upon; be in accordance with; be in conformity with.

I-ki | 稀, used only in such expressions as *i-ki to shite miyeru*, to be seen faintly; to appear dimly.

I-ki | 俗, see **I-fu** | 附.

I-ki | 歸, see **I-fu** | 附.

I-rai | 頼, a request; (*ni*) *suru*, to rely on; depend upon; ask a favor of; request; apply to; engage the services of; *suru*, to prefer a request.

I-rem | 戀, (*wo*) *suru*, to desire earnestly; long for; pine after.

I-shuku | 宿, *suru*, to lodge;

reside temporarily; stay for a time only (in a place).

I-taku | 托, see **I-rai** | 頼.

I-yo | 與, (*ni*) *suru*, to join (as an association or company); become a member of.

I-zem | 然, used in the expressions *i-sen to shite ugokadzu*, held their ground firmly; remained where they were; did not move; *i-sen to shite aru*, is just as it was before; *i-sen to shite kawaradzu*, does not change in the least.

I-zoku | 屬, see **I-rai** | 頼.

I 委 To entrust with; depute; clear; explicit; to reject; store up.

I-in | 員, a delegate; deputy; commissioner; anyone deputed or chosen for a special purpose; a committee.

I-ki | 棄, (*wo*) *suru*, to abandon; discard; throw away; reject.

I-kioku | 曲, see **I-mai** | 細.

I-kutsu | 屈, *suru*, to be weighed down (as by tyranny or a heavy load); be bowed down; be crushed.

I-mei | 命, (*ni*) *suru*, to give orders; to instruct; command.

I-min | 任, charge; commission; duty; (*wo*) *suru*, commit (to the management of another); entrust (as the execution of any business); (*ni*) *suru*, to apply to; commission; engage the services of (as of a lawyer);

depute (as another to act for one); *serareru*, (and in colloquial also *suru*), to be charged (with the execution of certain business); be entrusted (with the management of a certain affair); be appointed (to the discharge of certain duties); applied both to official and private services; *i-nin-jō*, a letter of authorization; credentials (but not of diplomatic representatives); royal commission (as that received by a consul from his sovereign); power of attorney.

I-ri | 吏, the officer in charge of a government store house.

I-sai | 細, full particulars; details; *i-sai ni*, in minute detail; *i-sai ni koto wo noberu*, to give full details of a matter.

I-seki | 積, (*wo*) *suru*, to store.

I-shō | 詳, see **I-sai** | 細.

I-taku | 託, see **I-nin** | 任.

I-zoku | 囑, (*ni*) *suru*, to ask a favor of; prefer a request to; apply to; engage the services of (as a lawyer).

I 易 (also read *Yeki* when it is used in other meanings); Easy; to modify; change; barter.

I-kan | 簡, simple; easy of comprehension; clear; concise; *i-kan naru bun-shō*, a simple or clear style; *koto wo i-kan ni suru*, to put a thing in an easy or clear form.

I-riaku | 略, abbreviated; terse; concise; clear; simple; easy of comprehension.

I 怡 Pleasure; harmony; to be glad.

I-gan | 顔, see **I-shoku** | 色.

I-i | 伊, see **I-zen** | 然.

I-kwa | 和, harmony; tranquillity; concord; pleasure (of a restful kind); *suru*, to be tranquil; be composed (as men's minds); enjoy quiet happiness.

I-shoku | 色, pleased expression; *i-shoku wo arawasu*, to shew one's self pleased.

I-yeki | 悦, see **I-yetsu** | 悅.

I-yetsu | 悅, pleasure; joy; happiness; *suru*, to rejoice; be pleased; be happy; *i-yetsu ni tayedzu*, rejoice exceedingly.

I-zen | 然, *tari* and *taru*, pleased; happy; *to shite*, joyfully.

I 啞 A forced laugh.

I-aku | 噓, *tari* and *taru*, creaking or clicking; (applied only to that of oars).

I-atsu | 軋, *tari* and *taru*, creaking; (applied to the creaking of a wheel or to the click of oars).

I-go | 囁, a term applied to the droning sound made by Japanese when reading aloud.

I 迤 To go side-ways.

I-ri | 逦, *suru*, to saunter; stroll hither and thither.

I 韋 Leather.

I-i | 衣, clothes made of leather.

I-kiō | 篋, a leather box.

I-tai | 帶, a leather girdle.

I 胃 The stomach.

I-biō | 病, any disease or ailment of the stomach; indigestion.

I-chiū | 中, the stomach; in the stomach.

I-fu | 腑, the stomach.

I-gan | 癌, cancer of the stomach.

I-jaku | 弱, weakness of the stomach; of weak digestion.

I-kwan | 管, oesophagus; alimentary canal.

I-kwan | 腕, see **I-fu** | 腑.

I 畏 To fear; avoid; reverence; submit to.

I-fu | 怖, see **I-ku** | 懼.

I-fuku | 伏, *suru*, to submit through fear; yield; tender one's submission.

I-fuku | 服, see **I-fuku** | 伏.

I-hi | 避, *suru*, to quail; shrink out of the way; flinch.

I-jū | 從, see **I-fuku** | 伏.

I-kei | 敬, *suru*, to be filled with awe or reverence; (*wo*) *suru*, to feel reverence for; stand in awe of.

I-ki | 忌, apprehension; anxiety; concern; dread; misgiving; *suru*, to be anxious; dread; entertain misgivings; fear (lest a thing should occur); (the feeling of apprehension expressed

by this term is that entertained with regard to the future and not the sense of fear induced by an actual or directly impending occurrence).

I-kiaku | 却, see **I-ku** | 懼.

I-ku | 懼, terror; dread; fear; trepidation; *suru*, to be alarmed; be afraid; stand in awe.

I-shiū | 羞, (of women) bashful.

I-shō | 承, (*wo*) *suru*, to receive with respect (as the commands of a superior).

I-shuku | 縮, *suru*, to cower; crouch down (from fear); wince.

I-tan | 憚, see **I-ki** | 忌.

I 威 To fear; terrify; overawe; power; dignity; majestic; to reverence.

I-bō | 望, reliance (placed in the emperor by his subjects); hopes or expectations (formed of a superior by an inferior).

I-bu | 武, see **I-ken** | 樣.

I-fū | 風, dignity; majestic deportment; imposing appearance; *i-fū rin-rin tari*, his dignified presence inspired awe.

I-fuku | 逼, see **I-haku** | 迫.

I-gen | 嚴, dignity; stern or proud demeanour; arrogance; haughty; majestic; stately; proud; imperious; *i-gen wo haru*, to behave imperiously; assume a lofty bearing.

I-gi | 儀, (of persons or ceremonies) imposing appearance; dignified deportment; imposing;

dignified; grand; majestic; stately; impressive; commanding; splendid; gorgeous; magnificent; *i-gi dō-dō taru*, grand and imposing; *i-gi wo tori-tsurō*, or *i-gi wo kazaru*, to assume a dignified deportment; attire one's self magnificently.

I-haku | 迫, tyranny; domineering behaviour; intimidation; (*wo*) *suru*, to tyrannize over; terrorize; menace; threaten; intimidate; bully; browbeat.

I-i | 々, *tari* and *taru*, reverential; to *shite*, respectfully.

I-kaku | 嚇, intimidation; threats; (*wo*) *suru*, to frighten; terrify; intimidate; menace.

I-ken | 權, power; might; influence; ascendancy; sway; authority; *i-ken wo furū*, to display one's authority; make one's power felt.

I-kiō | 疆, see **I-ritsu** | 烈.

I-kō | 劫, (also read *I-kiō*); see **I-kaku** | 嚇.

I-kwō | 光, (of persons and countries) majesty; power; influence; prestige; renown; glory; also used colloquially in the phrase *i-kwō aru hito*, a man of presence.

I-mei | 名, (also read *I-miō*); prestige; renown; fame; influence; glory (of a country).

I-mō | 猛, see **I-ritsu** | 烈.

I-rei | 盛, majesty; authority; might; ascendancy; sway.

I-ritsu | 烈, majesty; authority;

influence; powerful; mighty; potent; puissant; omnipotent.

I-rō | 凌, see **I-haku** | 迫.

I-riaku | 力, see **I-ken** | 權.

I-sei | 勢, power; might; influence; authority; *i-sei wo haru*, *i-sei wo furū*, to display one's authority; *i-sei* is also used in the sense of constitutional vigour:—e.g. *i-sei no aru hito*, a person of strong physique.

I-shin | 震, see **I-haku** | 迫.

I-toku | 德, beneficent influence; benevolent authority; applied only to that exercised by the emperor or (formerly) by the *Shōgun*.

I-yen | 焰, see **I-kwō** | 光.

I-yō | 容, see **I-fū** | 風.

I 倚 To lean upon; be inclined towards; ask a favor of; stand.

I-chō | 疊, *suru*, to be piled up one on the top of another (as books etc.); (of events) to occur in succession one after the other; (of any action) to be repeated; *i-chō yama no gotoshi*, piled up as mountains one upon the other.

I-i | 依, see **I-fu** 依附.

I-jō | 凭, see **I-fu** 依附.

I-ki | 几, *suru*, to lean against the desk (at which one is writing).

I-kō | 靠, see 依附.

I-fu | 頼, **I-rai** 依頼.

I-taku | 託, see **I-rai** 依頼.

I-tei | 聽, (*wo*) *suru*, to hear by eavesdropping; listen to by stealth.

I 帷 A tent; curtain.

I-aku | 輦, see **I-baku** | 幕.

I-baku | 幕, curtains.

I-man | 幔, see **I-baku** | 幕.

I-su | 子, a summer garment of hemp.

I 偉 Large; extraordinary.

I-bō | 貌, see **I-fū** 威風.

I-dai | 大, (of things and persons) huge; great; immense; mighty; stupendous; colossal; gigantic; (applied chiefly to great undertakings and achievements).

I-dan | 男, a giant; man of immense size.

I-gan | 岸, see **I-setsu** | 烈.

I-gō | 業, a great undertaking; an immense work; lofty achievements.

I-ji | 辭, arrogant language; boasting; *i-ji wo haku*, to indulge in bombast; maxims which tend to elevate the people; grand truths; noble sayings; exalted sentiments.

I-ki | 奇, (of things and events) remarkable; strange; startling.

I-kō | 功, great achievements; eminent work; distinguished deeds; meritorious services; prowess (in battle).

I-kun | 勳, see **I-kō** | 功.

I-setsu | 烈, powerful; potent; strong; vigorous; influential.

I-seki | 跡, the traces of great achievements; the track left by noble deeds; *sen-ō no i-seki wo fumu*, to follow in the foot steps and imitate the achievements of the previous sovereign.

I-seki | 績, see **I-kō** | 功.

I-yō | 容, see **I-fū** 威風.

I-yō | 腰, a giantess.

I-yū | 雄, see **I-setsu** | 烈.

I 移 to remove; go from one place to another; change; extend.

I-biō | 病, pretended illness; a feigned sickness; *I-biō kwan wo ji-su*, to feign illness and resign office.

I-bun | 文, a circular letter.

I-dō | 動, see **I-ten** | 轉; (not however applied to the changing of manners or customs).

I-fū | 風, change in customs or manners; *i-fū kimawari nashi*, their habits are constantly changing.

I-han | 搬, (*wo*) *suru*, to transport; convey from one place to another (as goods); change the position of things (in the same place); transpose.

I-hō | 封, change of territory; *suru* or *serareru*, to be transferred from one territory or province to another; this term was applied to the transfer of a *fudai daimiō* from one fief to another, a common occurrence under the feudal system, and to the similar transfer, in exception-

al cases only, of *koku-shiu-daimiō*.

I-1 | 易, *suru*, (of manners and customs) to change; alter; vary.

I-jin | 任, emigration; colonization; change of residence (where the person concerned goes to reside in some distant place in the same country); *suru*, to emigrate; move to a distant part of the country; *i-jiū-min*, colonists; emigrants; *i-jiū-chi*, a colony.

I-kan | 換, see **I-1** | 易.

I-kio | 居, change of residence (both in cases where the person concerned remains in the same town or district, and in those where the removal is to some distant place in the same country); *suru*, to change one's abode; move to another part of the country.

I-kwan | 官, *suru*, or *serareru*, to be transferred from one official post to another; change office.

I-min | 民, an emigrant; colonist; *suru*, to emigrate; settle abroad; *i-min-chi*, a colony.

I-shi | 徙, see **I-1** | 易.

I-shoku | 植, (*wo*) *suru*, (of plants only) to transplant.

I-shoku | 殖, *suru*, to emigrate; (*wo*) *suru*, (of plants and people) to transplant; remove.

I-ten | 轉, change of residence (in cases where the person

concerned remains in the same town or district); *suru*, to change one's abode; move to another house; used also, but rarely, in the sense of *change in manners and customs*.

I 圍 To guard; encircle; fence in; enclose; a ring:

I-baku | 幕, tent; *suru*, to erect a tent.

I-go | 碁, playing the game of *go*.

I-hei | 屏, a wooden fence; (*wo*) *suru*, to surround; encircle; enclose.

I-jō | 繞, (also read *I-giō*); (*wo*) *suru*, to surround; encircle; enclose; besiege; invest.

I-ran | 欄, a parapet; balustrade.

I-ro | 爐, warming one's self at a fire or charcoal brazier; *i-ro dan-wa shite*, sitting chatting round the fire.

I-shiū | 周, a circle; used also in the sense of **I-jō** | 繞.

I-shiū | 聚, *suru*, (of persons) to form a circle; crowd together in a ring.

I-shō | 牆, a fence; wall.

I-ō | 匝, see **I-jō** | 繞.

I 椅 also written 椅; A kind of tree (*Rottlera Japonica*).

I-dō | 桐, a tree of the paulownia species.

I-an | 子, a chair.

I 萎 To decay; wither.

I-bi | 靡, (of plants) to fade; droop; shrink up (as with-cold); pine; languish; lose strength (of countries etc) to decay; decline; deteriorate.

I-ji | 藹, *tari* and *taru*, decayed; feeble; wasted; *ji gio i-ji to shite furuwadzu*, the undertaking languished and remained stationary.

I-rei | 零, see **I-bi** | 靡.

I-raku | 落, see **I-bi** | 靡.

I-shaku suru, to be kept down; be repressed; be prevented from progressing; also used in the sense of **I-bi** | 靡.

I 詒 To hand down; deceive; send.

I-den | 傳, (*wo*) *suru*, to bequeath; transmit (to one's posterity).

I-hen | 騙, deceit; trickery; (*wo*) *suru*, to deceive; cheat; *i-hen wo takumashiū suru*, to be well versed in the art of deception; be steeped in fraud.

I-yū | 憂, laying up a store of trouble for the future; *suru*, to lay up a store of trouble for the future (by acts of omission or commission); bequeath trouble to posterity.

I 異 Different; strange, uncommon; to suspect.

I-biō | 病, see **I-shiten** | 疾.

I-bo | 母, literally 'a different mother'; see **I-fuku** | 腹.

I-bun | 聞, strange news; a curious report; different rumour; *chin-setsu i-bun*, strange and extraordinary news.

I-butou | 物, see **I-hin** | 品.

I-chō | 朝, foreign governments; foreign countries.

I-dō | 同, differences and similarities; like and unlike; the exact position of anything (in relation to other things); *i-dō ari*, there are points both of similarity and difference; *i-dō wo kem-betsu suru*, to determine the exact bearings (of a matter).

I-dō | 道, see **I-tan** | 端.

I-fu | 父, literally 'a different father'; used in such expressions as *i-fu no ko*, a child of the same mother but a different father.

I-fuku | 服, a strange dress; a disguise.

I-fuku | 腹, literally 'a different womb'; used in expressions such as *i-fuku noko*, a child of the same father but a different mother; *i-fuku no kiō-dai*, brothers or sisters of the same father but a different mother.

I-gen | 言, a foreign language; *i-fuku i-gen no hito wo aratamu*, to draw up a census of foreigners.

I-gi | 識, see **I-ken** | 見.

I-hen | 變, an untoward event; unfortunate occurrence; unusual; uncommon; startling (in a bad sense); strange; extraordinary.

I-hin | 品, curious things; strange articles.

I-hō | 方, different direction.

I-kō | 邦, see **I-koku** | 國.

I-ki | 域, see **I-koku** | 國.

I-ji | 事, a strange thing; remarkable occurrence; untoward event.

I-ji | 時, at a future time; on a subsequent occasion; later on; another day.

I-jitsu | 日, see **I-ji** | 時.

I-kei | 形, (also read *I-giō*); (of persons and things) strange appearance or aspect; curious shape.

I-ken | 見, a different opinion or argument; opposite views; objection; *i-ken wo idaku*, to disagree; hold different opinions; *i-ken kore naku soro*, I am of the same opinion; I have no objection.

I-kiō | 郷, a strange place or district.

I-kiō | 教, a different religion; strange or peculiar doctrines; a foreign religion.

I-kō | 香, a fine scent; remarkable fragrance.

I-koku | 國, foreign countries.

I-ku | 口, (also read *I-kō*); used in the expression *i-ku dō-on*, different tongues but the same language; e.g. *i-ku dō-on ni shō-san su*, uttered with different voices the same sentiments of praise.

I-mei | 名, (also read *I-miō*); an assumed name; false name.

I-mi | 味, curious taste; strange flavour; *i-mi wo tashimu*, to be fond of strange dishes.

I-on | 論, see **I-ken** | 見.

I-rui | 類, a different kind, category, or species; *i-rui ni zoku su* belongs to a different category; *i-rui no mono*, things of a different kind.

I-sei | 姓, an assumed or false surname.

I-seisan | 說, a different opinion; different or strange story or report; mistaken views; a wrong argument.

I-shi | 志, disloyal sentiments; traitorous intentions.

I-shi | 嗜, a taste for what is curious or strange; *i-shi no heki ari*, a love for what is uncommon is an idiosyncrasy (with some people).

I-shin | 心, treason; treachery; traitorous sentiments; *suru*, to harbour disloyal sentiments; be disaffected; hold different views.

I-shitan | 疾, a strange disease.

I-shiū | 宗, see **I-kiō** | 教.

I-sho | 書, a curious book; remarkable work.

I-shō | 象, (also read *I-sō*); see **I-kei** | 形.

I-sō | 相, (of persons) a strange aspect; curious appearance.

I-tan | 端, a bad religion; evil doctrines; heresy.

I-zon | 存, see **I-ken** | 見.

I 痿 Lame; to lose the use of one's limbs by disease; weak; to shut (as a flower); wither.

I-heki | 躄, a cripple; lame.

I-i | 畏, (of plants) to shrink up (as with cold); fade; droop; wither; (of persons) to lose strength; become feeble (by disease or from old age).

I-jaku | 弱, (of persons) delicate; weak.

I 彙 a hedgehog; class; to sort.

I-hō | 報, collected information; summary of news; *suru*, to impart news; communicate information.

I-shiū | 集, (*wo suru* of things only) to collect; accumulate; of; compile.

I-shiū | 輯, see **I-shiū** | 集.

I 意 The mind; to think.

I-chiū | 中, in the mind; at heart; the heart; mind; the depths of one's mind; bottom of one's heart; *i-chiū wo arawasu*, to reveal one's innermost thoughts.

I-chiū | 衷, see **I-chiū** | 中.

I-gi | 義, see **I-mi** | 味.

I-gwai | 外, unexpected; unforeseen; extraordinary; *ni*, without warning; unexpectedly; unusually.

I-ken | 變, *suru*, to change one's opinions; alter one's views.

I-hiō | 表, see **I-gwai** | 外.

I-ken | 見, opinion; sentiments; ideas; views *i-ken wo ken-gi suru*, to submit one's views to the government; *i-ken wo shiuchō suru*, to give expression to one's opinion.

I-ki | 氣, tastes; inclinations; tendencies; feelings; spirits; ideas; sentiments; *i-ki ai-tōdzu*, our tastes agree; *i-ki yū-yō to shite aruku*, to be in good spirits.

I-kō | 向, see **I-ki** | 氣.

I-mi | 味, meaning; signification; sense; purport (of a letter or statement).

I-shi | 旨, see **I-mi** | 味.

I-shi | 思, see **I-ken** | 見.

I-shiū | 趣, see **I-mi** | 味.

I-shō | 匠, design; contrivance; *i-shō wo tsuiyasu*, to ponder over a design; *i-shō ni tomu*, to be rich in contrivances; *i-shō jū-rei*, regulations for the patenting of designs.

I-ō | 想, see **I-ken** | 見.

I-tei | 底, see **I-chiū** | 中.

I-zon | 存, see **I-ken** | 見; (in colloquial *I-son* is used more commonly than *I-ken*).

I 違 To disobey; transgress; differ; be contrary to; avoid.

I-ben | 犯, see **I-hai** | 背.

I-choku | 勅, disobedience to the Imperial commands; *suru*, to transgress an Imperial ordinance; disobey the commands of the Emperor.

I-gen | 言, an erroneous statement; misstatement; falsehood; statements which are at variance with the acts of the person making them; *suru*, to make a misstatement; tell a lie; say what is at variance with what one does.

I-giaku | 逆, see **I-hai** | 背.

I-go | 忤, see **I-hai** | 背.

I-hai | 背, infringement; violation; breach (of an agreement or regulations); transgression (of the laws); disobedience; (*ni*) *suru*, to violate; offend against; break; act contrary to; *hō-ritsu ni i-hai suru*, to transgress the law; *mei-rei no i-nii-hai suru*, to act contrary to the spirit of instructions; *shū-jin ni i-hai suru*, to disobey one's master.

I-hen | 變, difference; distinctions; (*wo*) *suru*, to fail to perform; *yaku-soku wo i-hen suru*, to commit a breach of agreement; *i-hen naku*, without fail.

I-hō | 法, an infringement of the law; illegality; illegal; *suru*, (of persons) to transgress the law; *i-hō sho-bun*, illegal action; illegal measures.

I-kei | 警, an offence against police regulations; *suru*, to break police regulations; *i-kei-zai*, police offences.

I-rei | 例, a violation of precedent; *suru*, to be contrary to precedent.

I-san | 算, an error in calculation; miscalculation; an incorrect account; *suru*, to make a mistake in a calculation; commit an error in an account.

I-shi | 旨, disobedience to instructions; *suru*, to disobey orders; act contrary to the spirit of instructions.

I-shiki | 式, a breach of regulations or of etiquette; *suru*, to transgress rules; commit a breach of etiquette.

I-shitan | 失, a mistake; error; *suru*, to make a mistake; commit an error.

I-yaku | 約, a breach of agreement or contract; *suru*, (of persons) to break a promise; break an agreement or contract; (of things) to be contrary to an understanding or agreement.

I 維 To tie; connect; hold together; preserve.

I-ji | 持, (*wo*) *suru*, to maintain; preserve intact; *suru*, maintain one's position in the face of obstacles; tide over a crisis or a bad year; carry on successfully under difficulties.

I-kei | 繫, (*wo*) *suru*, to fasten together; connect; tether (as a horse); moor (as a boat).

I-shin | 新, the restoration of 1868; (*wo*) *suru*, to restore; rehabilitate; renovate; *i-shin i-rai*, since the restoration.

I 緯 The transverse threads in cloth; the woof; parallels of latitude.

I-do | 度, parallels of latitude; latitude.

I-sen | 線, horizontal lines; *i-sen wo hiku*, to draw horizontal lines.

I 蜎 A hedgehog.

I-mō | 毛, literally 'the spines of a hedgehog'; used in the expression *mō-hatsu i-mō no gotoku*, hair like the spines of a hedgehog.

I-shiū | 集, *suru*, (of persons) to assemble in large numbers; (of ideas) crowd in (upon the mind).

I 慰 To tranquillize; comfort.

I-an | 安, see **I-hu** | 撫.

I-hu | 撫, (*wo suru*), to pacify; appease; calm; tranquillize; comfort; console; soothe.

I-chō | 弔, (*wo suru*), to condole with; console; comfort; (applied only to condolence offered to the mourning relatives or friends of a deceased person).

I-kai | 解, (*wo suru*), to pacify by means of explanations; soothe by clearing up doubts.

I-mei | 冥, *suru*, to comfort the manes of the dead.

I-mon | 問, *suru*, or (*wo suru*), to enquire after a person's health or welfare.

I-rō | 勞, *suru*, to express acknowledgments for obligations conferred; (*wo suru*), to thank for services rendered.

I-seki | 藉, see **I-hu** | 撫.

I-yu | 諭, (*wo suru*), to pacify by dint of exhortation; appease by reasoning with; soothe by persuasion; condole with and comfort.

I 噫 To grieve; a sigh; yawn.

I-ki | 氣, a yawn.

I-sa | 嗟, see **I-tan** | 嘆.

I-soku | 息, *suru*, to sigh.

I-tan | 嘆, *suru*, to sigh; grieve; be distressed.

I-teki | 慙, see **I-tan** | 嘆.

I-yei | 噎, *suru*, to eructate.

I 頤 (also written 頤); The chin; to nourish.

I-ji | 示, see **I-shi** | 指.

I-shi | 使, (*wo suru*), to treat contemptuously; behave arrogantly towards.

I-shi | 指, *suru*, to indicate one's meaning by pointing with the chin (towards anything).

I-yō | 養, (*wo suru*), to rear; nourish; tend; foster; being up (as children).

I 遺 To leave out; omit; forget; a surplus; to lose; bequeath.

I-ai | 愛, see **I-mem** | 念.

I-bō | 忘, (*wo suru*), to forget.

I-butau | 物, see **I-san** | 産; also used in the sense of **I-nen** | 念.

I-choku | 勅, the last commands given by an Emperor on his death bed; the will or posthumous papers of an Emperor.

I-datsu | 脱, see **I-rō** | 漏.

I-doku | 毒, any evil handed down from the past; evil effects of past action; inherited disease.

I-fū | 風, customs or manners handed down from ancient times; qualities inherited from one's ancestors; *ko-rai no i-fū ni shite*, being as it is an inheritance from the past; *hō-ken no i-fū*, a survival from the feudal system.

I-fuku | 腹, used only in the expression *i-fuku no ko*, a posthumous child.

I-gai | 骸, a dead body.

I-gen | 言, (also and more commonly read *Yui-gen*); the last instructions spoken or written by a person on his deathbed, or left by him after his decease; the will or any other posthumous papers left by a deceased person.

I-gen | 諺, traditions; proverbs or sayings handed down from ancient times.

I-giō | 業, any undertaking or work left in an incomplete state by a deceased person; an inherited business or profession.

I-han | 範, see **I-hō** | 法.

I-hen | 編, books either in manuscript or print left by a deceased author.

I-hō | 法, laws handed down from ancient times.

I-in | 胤, successors; heirs.

I-ji | 事, any undertaking, work or business left in an incomplete state by a deceased person; *sono i-ji wo tsugu*, to succeed to the business, or carry on the work, which he left behind (at his death).

I-ji | 兒, a foundling.

I-ka | 下, see **I-rū** | 留.

I-kai | 戒, the last admonition given by a person on his deathbed; dying injunctions or exhortations.

I-kai | 誡, see **I-kai** | 戒.

I-kan | 憾, regret; grief; remorse; *suru*, to feel regret; grieve; feel remorse; *i-kan ni tayedsu*, it is a matter of deep regret to me; I grieve exceedingly.

I-ken | 賢, used only in such expressions as *ya ni i-ken ari*, there are still able men left outside of official circles; *ya ni i-ken nashi*, there is not an able man left outside of official ranks.

I-ki | 棄, see **I-bō** | 忘.

I-kin | 金, lost money.

I-kiaku | 却, see **I-bō** | 忘.

I-kō | 稿, the rough draft of a will or of any other papers left by a deceased person; also used in the sense of **I-aho** | 害, but not in that of **I-hen** | 恨.

I-kon | 恨, malice; revengeful; feeling; resentment; ill-will; *i-kon wo fukumu*, or, *i-kon wo idaku*, to cherish revengeful feelings; bear malice; *i-kon ni tayedzu*, burns with resentment; *i-kon* is also used colloquially in the sense of regret:—e.g. *i-kon ni omō*, to feel regret.

I-kotsu | 骨, the bones or ashes of a deceased person.

I-kun | 訓, see **I-kai** | 戒.

I-mei | 命, the last commands spoken or written given by a person or his death bed, or left by him after his decease.

I-men | 念, a legacy; bequest.

I-raku | 落, see **I-shitsu** | 失.

I-retsu | 烈, literally 'hereditary majesty or glory'; applied only to the Emperor:—e.g. *so-sō no i-retsuo uke*, having received by hereditary transmission the glory of our ancestors.

I-ri | 利, resources which are allowed to lie idle and undeveloped; advantages which are not turned to account; neglected sources of profit.

I-riū | 留, (*wo*) *suru*, to bequeath; leave (as an inheritance); hand down (to posterity); *sen-so i-riū*

suru ji-men ni shite, it being land bequeathed to me by my ancestors.

I-rō | 漏, an omission; (*wo*) *suru*, to omit; leave out; fail to perform (what ought to be done); *i-rō naku*, without fail; without exception; universally; everywhere.

I-sai | 才, inherited ability.

I-san | 産, property left by a deceased person; inherited property.

I-sei | 制, see **I-choku** | 勅.

I-seki | 跡, relics; traces; vestiges; ruins.

I-seki | 蹟, see **I-seki** | 跡.

I-shi | 志, the intentions or wishes entertained by a person who has died.

I-shitsu | 失, (*wo*) *suru*, to lose.

I-aho | 害, a will or any other posthumous papers left by a deceased person; also used in the sense of **I-hen** | 恨.

I-shō | 詔, see **I-choku** | 勅.

I-sō | 草, see **I-kō** | 稿.

I-taku | 託, see **I-zoku** | 囑.

I-taku | 澤, mercies or favors bestowed by a deceased Emperor, or Shōgun, or received by a person from his ancestors.

I-yo | 餘, a surplus; overplus.

I-zai | 財, see **I-san** | 産.

I-zoku | 俗, customs or manners handed down from ancient times; practices which have survived from the past.

I-zoku | 族, the family of a deceased person; the bereaved relatives.

I-zoku | 囑, the last requests made by a person on his death-bed or left by him after his decease.

I 醫 A physician; to heal.

I-gaku | 學, see **I-jutsu** | 術.

I-haku | 伯, see **I-sha** | 者.

I-hō | 方, see **I-jutsu** | 術.

I-in | 員, doctors; physicians.

I-ji | 治, see **I-riō** | 療.

I-jutsu | 術, medical science.

I-ka | 家, see **I-in** | 員.

I-kai | 戒, the orders of a doctor (to a patient); medical injunctions.

I-kin | 禁, see **I-kai** | 戒.

I-mon | 門, the medical faculty.

I-riō | 療, medical treatment; *suru*, to employ medical treatment; (*wo*) *suru*, to treat medically.

I-sei | 生, a medical student.

I-sha | 者, a doctor; physician.

I-shi | 士, see **I-sha** | 者.

I-shi | 師, see **I-sha** | 者.

I-sho | 書, medical books; works on medicine.

I-yaku | 藥, medicine.

I 懿 (also written 懿); Good; great; virtuous.

I-kō | 行, virtuous conduct.

I-shin | 親, near relations; intimate; *i-shin no tomo*, an intimate friend; close friends.

I-toku | 德, morality; virtue; moral faculties.

Ichi 一 One; single; the same; a little; uniform.

Ichi has in combination also the following meanings:—a; all; the whole; altogether; throughout; completely; without exception; a certain amount; the only one.

Ichi-aku | 惡, literally 'one bad thing'; an evil; unfortunate occurrence; calamity.

Ichi-bai | 倍, (of size and numbers) double as many; twice as large; (*wo*) *suru*, to double; *hito ichi-bai ni shireru*, to be known twice as well as other men; *kore yori ichi-bai*, twice as much as this.

Ichi-ban | 番, number one; the first (in point of superiority); the best; *ichi-ban yoi*, the best; *ichi-ban-me*, the first (in position or time of occurrence).

Ichi-betsu | 別, (of persons) separation; parting; *suru*, to part; separate, as one person from another; *ichi-betsu i-rai*, since we parted.

Ichi-bi | 尾, literally 'one tail'; an auxiliary numeral applied to fish.

Ichi-dai | 代, one dynasty; one reign; one lifetime; during the whole lifetime (of a person); one generation; *Kōmei Tennō go ichi-dai chiū*, during the reign, or during the lifetime, of the Emperor Kōmei; *Tokugawa no ichi-dai*, the Tokugawa dynasty of Shōguns; *ichi-dai no ki-un go-dai ni shite aratamuru koto ari*, the tendencies of one generation are sometimes altered in the next; *ichi-dai-ki*, a biography.

Ichi-dai | 臺, one; an auxiliary numeral applied to wheeled vehicles and also to fish.

Ichi-dō | 度, one time; once.

Ichi-dō | 道, one road; one branch of learning; *bu-mon no ichi-dō wo osamu*, to study military science only (the phrase containing an allusion to the old division of all learning into military and civil); *ichi-dō no kemuri*, smoke that ascends in a straight column.

Ichi-da | 駄, one horse-load.

Ichi-doku | 讀, literally 'one reading'; a cursory perusal; *suru*, to glance at; read; peruse.

Ichi-gai | 概, *ni*, wholly; altogether; without exception or distinction; universally; whole-sale; in a sweeping manner; *ichi-gai ni warui to wa iwarenu*, I cannot say that it is

wholly bad; *ichi-gai ni mono wo shitsu-aku suru*, to include everything in a sweeping condemnation.

Ichi-gan | 眼, one eye; *ichi-gan no hito*, a one-eyed person.

Ichi-gei | 藝, (also read *Itsu-gei*); one art; a single accomplishment.

Ichi-getsu | 月, the first month of the year; one month.

Ichi-gō | 行, (also read *Ik-kō*); one line of writing.

Ichi-gō | 合, one *gō*, a measure used for grain and liquids; equivalent to $5\frac{1}{10}$ ounces imperial measure.

Ichi-gō | 毫, a very little; used only with a negative, as in the expression *ichi-gō mo nashi*, there was absolutely none.

Ichi-gō | 號, the mark 1; number one.

Ichi-gon | 言, (also read *Itsu-gon*); one word; *ichi-gen wo motte koto wo sadameru*, to settle a matter with one word; *ichi-gon wo motte ron wo tokiyaburu*, to expose the fallacy of an argument with one word; *suru*, to say one word; *ichi-gon shite oku*, to say one word only.

Ichi-gu | 具, a set; collection; (of clothes) a suit.

Ichi-gun | 軍, an army.

Ichi-gun | 郡, one rural district; the whole district; *sen-son ai-agete nō-zei wo kobamu mono ari, ichi-gun ai-narande kō-bai wo fu-seraren to suru ari*, whole villages banded together and refused to pay taxes, and whole districts collectively were on the point of being sold by public auction.

Ichi-gun | 群, (also read *Itsu-gun*); (of persons) a body; collection; assembly; (of soldiers) a troop; (of cattle) a drove; (of birds) a flock; (of insects) a swarm; (not applied to inanimate things).

Ichi-i | 位, the first of the 8 recognized grades of rank.

Ichi-ji | 寺, (also read *Itsu-ji*); one temple; a temple.

Ichi-ji | 事, one thing; a single thing.

Ichi-ji | 時, one hour; one o'clock; for a short time; temporarily; for the time being; *ni*, suddenly; without warning; *ichi-ji no sho-bun*, temporary measures.

Ichi-ji | 辭, see **Ichi-gon** | 言.

Ichi-jiku | 軸, one roll; an auxiliary numeral applied to pictures (*kakemono*).

Ichi-jin | 似, see **Ichi-jin** | 尋.

Ichi-jin | 陣, an army; also used in the expression *ichi-jin no kaze* a gust of wind.

Ichi-jiten | 日, one day; on a certain day; all day.

Ichi-jō | 丈, one *jō* (equal to about 10 English feet).

Ichi-jō | 條, one article or clause; (of writing) one line; (of roads) one line.

Ichi-jō | 乗, one; applied as an auxiliary numeral to wheeled vehicles in which people ride.

Ichi-jun | 旬, a period of ten days.

Ichi-jun | 尋, one fathom (equal to about five English feet).

Ichi-koku | 斛, see **Ichi-koku** | 石.

Ichi-koku | 石, one *koku*; a measure used for grain and liquids, (equivalent to 5.13 bushels).

Ichi-kwan | 卷, (also read *Ik-kwan*); one scroll; a scroll.

Ichi-mai | 枚, one; applied as an auxiliary numeral to certain things which are flat in shape, such as paper, carpets, boards, clothes etc.

Ichi-matsu | 株, *suru*, to make an erasure; (of painting) to make a broad horizontal sweep with the brush; *ichi-matsu no kumo*, a band of low-lying clouds.

Ichi-mei | 名, one name; one person.

Ichi-mei | 命, the life (of a person); *ichi-mei ni kakaru jiken nite*, it being a matter in which my life was at stake; *kok-ka no tame ni ichi-mei wo nage-utsu*, to give one's life for one's country.

Ichi-men | 面, literally 'one surface'; *ni*, everywhere; *sekai ichi-men*, throughout the whole world.

Ichi-mai | 味, one ingredient; the only ingredient; one element (in the composition of a thing); (*ni*) *suru*, to join (as an association); participate in (as a movement); be concerned in (as an undertaking); *dai-ō ichi-mi no gwan-yaku*, pills made of rhubarb alone.

Ichi-mō | 毛, (also read *Itsu-mō*); literally 'one hair'; a very little; a blade of grass; *kiū-giū no ichi-mō wo hōdzuru*, to repay but a trifling portion of the obligations which have been conferred; *ichi-mō mo ten-ka wo ri suru atawadzū*, cannot benefit the world in the slightest degree; *chi ga warukute ichi-mō mo shōsedzu*, the soil being poor not a blade of grass will grow.

Ichi-moku | 目, literally 'one eye'; one glance; perusal; (*wo*) *suru*, to look at cursorily; peruse; read.

Ichi-mon | 文, one cash.

Ichi-mon | 門, the whole of a family, (using the term family in its widest sense).

Ichi-motsu | 物, one thing; a single thing; *ie ni ichi-motsu mo nashi*, there is absolutely nothing in the house, (in allusion to extreme poverty); also used in the expression *ano hito wa ichi-motsu ga arisō da*, that man seems to have an idea in his mind, or, appears to have something in him.

Ichi-nen | 年, one year.

Ichi-nen | 念, the feelings or intentions (of a person); *kuyashi to omō ichi-nen*, a feeling of resentment; *waga ichi-nen mukō ni tōru*, my sentiments communicated themselves to the others; *ichi-nen wo togeru*, to carry out a purpose.

Ichi-ō | 應, for the present; provisionally; for the time being; to a certain extent; on the face of it; also used in the sense of **Ichi-yō** | 様.

Ichi-ran | 亂, (also read *Itsuran*); a riot; insurrection; revolt; political disturbances; *it-chi ichi-ran ten-ka sada-mari nashi*, no sooner was order restored than fresh disturbances broke out, and the country thus remained in an unsettled condition.

Ichi-ran | 覧, (also read *Itsuran*); one glance; a cursory inspection; perusal; (*wo suru*, to take a cursory glance at; peruse; the term *Ichi-ran* occurs frequently in the titles of books when it may often be rendered *review*:—e.g. *Ō-dai ichi-ran*, a review of the reigns of the Emperors.

Ichi-rei | 例, a precedent; one single precedent.

Ichi-rei | 禮, a salutation; *ichi-rei wo suru*, to bow (to a person); utter a few words of salutation.

Ichi-reta | 列, one row.

Ichi-ri | 里, one *ri* (equivalent to about 2½ English miles).

Ichi-ri | 理, literally 'one reason'; used in such phrases as *sono ron ni wa ichi-ri aru keredomo*...., there is reason in the argument, but....

Ichi-rin | 輪, a single blossom; *tsuki no ichi-rin*, the moon when round.

Ichi-rin | 釐, one *rin*, (the 10th part of a *sen*).

Ichi-rō | 兩, one *rō*; (1) a money token in gold and paper now replaced by the *yen*; (2) a measure of weight still in use for drugs and artists' paints.

Ichi-rō | 領, one suit (of armour or clothes).

Ichi-rō | 輜, literally 'one wheel'; an auxiliary numeral applied to wheeled vehicles.

Ichi-rū | 流, a particular style method, mode, system, or school; (applied to arts and accomplishments as distinct from science); *ichi-rū wo ami-dasu*, to invent a style; establish a new school.

Ichi-rū | 粒, literally 'one pellet'; an auxiliary numeral applied to a certain class of things which are small and round in shape, such as ears of rice or wheat, bullets, etc.

Ichi-ro | 路, also read *Itsuro*; one road or path.

Ichi-ru | 縷, (of string) a fine thread; (of smoke) a thin wreath.

Ichi-u | 宇, one; applied as an auxiliary numeral to buildings.

Ichi-wa | 羽, literally 'one wing, or one feather'; used as an auxiliary numeral for birds; also read *Ichi-u*, when it is used in the expression *ichi-u yori karui*, lighter than a feather.

Ichi-wa | 把, one bundle (used as an auxiliary numeral).

Ichi-ya | 夜, one night; on a certain night.

Ichi-yen | 圓, one *yen*; (with or without *ni* as a suffix) everywhere; universally; all; without exception.

Ichi-yō | 葉, one leaf; one sheet (of paper).

Ichi-yō | 様, the same; identical; uniform; *ni*, with one accord; unanimously.

Ichi-yoku | 翼, literally 'one wing'; a support; prop; *ichi-yoku wo ushinau*, to lose a mainstay.

Ichi-za | 坐, *suru*, to sit together (if used of several people); to sit in company with another or with several other persons (if applied to one individual); also used in the expression *ichi-za no hito*, persons sitting in company; the whole assembly.

Ichi-zen | 善, literally 'one good thing'; a good thing; fortunate occurrence; a piece of good news; *ichi-zen wo kikeba sunawachi yorokobu*, when one hears a piece of good news one is pleased.

Ichi-zoku | 族, all the relatives (of a person); also used in the sense of **Ichi-mon** | 門.

Ichi-zoku | 簇, a clump (of trees); also used in the sense of **Ichi-gun** | 群.

Ichi-zon | 存, the individual opinion (of a person); an opinion; a single idea; *waga ichi-zon ni sugidzu*, it is simply my individual opinion; *ichi-zon mo nashi*, has not a single idea on the subject.

Iki 域 A region; boundaries; a territory.

Iki-chū | 中, see **Iki-nai** | 内.

Iki-gwai | 外, outside of the boundaries or territorial limits of a country; beyond the sphere (of jurisdiction).

Iki-nai | 内, within the boundaries or territorial limits of a country; within the sphere (of jurisdiction).

Iku 育 To grow up; nourish; rear; foster.

Iku-kiku | 鞠, see **Iku-yō** | 養.

Iku-chō | 長, *suru*, to grow up; mature; also used but rarely in the sense of **Iku-yō** | 養.

Iku-min | 民, *suru*, to attend to the welfare of the people; care for the people.

Iku-sai | 才, *suru*, to bring forward talented men; encourage talent.

Iku-yō | 養, (*wo*) *suru*, to nourish; rear; bring up; rear (as plants).

In 允 True; to accord with.

In-daku | 諾, approval; consent; permission; (*wo*) *suru*, to approve (what has already been done); consent to (action being taken); permit.

In-jan | 堪, see **In-ka** | 可.

In-ka | 可, approval; sanction; consent; permission; (*wo suru*, to approve; confirm (what has been already done); sanction (an act which yet remains to be done); grant or accede to (a request); (applied only to approval given by the Government).

In-kiō | 許, see **In-ka** | 可.

In-kiō | 協, *suru*, to coöperate; work together.

In-sai | 裁, see **In-ka** | 可.

In-sai | 請, *suru*, to grant an application; accede to a request.

In-tō | 當, proper; suitable; fitting; correct.

In-yō | 容, see **In-daku** | 階.

In 引 | To bend a bow; draw; lead.

In-batsu | 拔, (*wo suru*, (of persons) to select; choose; pick out; (of plants) to uproot; pluck out.

In-chi | 執, (*wo suru*, to arrest; apprehend; detain; take into custody.

In-dō | 勸, (*wo suru*, to encourage; urge on; incite; influence.

In-dō | 導, literally 'guidance'; a Buddhist term used only in the expression *in-dō wo watasu*, (or in colloquial *shi-nin ni in-dō wo watasu*), to guide a soul on its way to the other world,—the reference being to the funeral

rites which are performed either in a temple or at the graveside, according to the sect to which the deceased person belongs.

In-kuwa | 火, tinder; *suru*, to strike fire.

In-kwatsu | 括, (*wo suru*, to make into a bundle; fasten or tie up together.

In-niō | 入, (*wo suru*, to bring in; draw into; introduce (into a place); entice (to commit evil).

In-rioku | 力, attraction (of forces); used also in colloquial in the sense of *influence*.

In-sen | 線, *suru*, to draw lines.

In-sho | 書, books from which quotations are made; works consulted; *suru*, to make quotations or extracts from a book.

In-shō | 證, proof; evidence brought forward in support of a statement; *suru*, to bring forward testimony; adduce evidence.

In-sotsu | 卒, (*wo suru*, to lead; command (as a general an army); direct (as an overseer the workmen under his charge).

In-tai | 退, *suru*, to withdraw; retreat; retire.

In-yō | 用, (*wo suru*, to use; employ; consult (as books for the sake of reference); *in-yō sho-moku*, list of works consulted.

In-yū | 誘, (*wo suru*, to solicit the company (of a person, in going anywhere); to persuade (a person) to go with one; draw away (from evil courses); entice (to do evil); coax; lure away.

In 印

A mark; seal; to stamp.

In-ban | 判, see **In-giō** | 形; (used only in colloquial).

In-pon | 本, a printed book (as distinct from *sha-hon*, a manuscript).

In-pu | 譜, a register of seals kept for the purpose of reference and authentication; printed works containing facsimiles of the seals of artists and authors.

In-chi | 池, a box in which colouring matter used for stamping purposes is kept.

In-chiū | 紐, the handle of a seal.

In-giō | 形, a seal; (used in the sense of the actual seal itself, or of the impression made by it).

In-ka | 可, (*wo suru*, to affix one's seal to in evidence of approval; approve; consent to.

In-kan | 鑑, a genuine impression of a seal given for the purpose of authentication; a stamped ticket or pass; *in-kan-chō*, a register of seals kept for the purpose of reference and authentication.

In-kin | 金, the name of an old brocade, imitations only of which are now made, in which a gold-leaf pattern was worked in by a method of pressure.

In-kō | 行, see **In-ontsu** | 刷.

In-koku | 刻, *suru*, to engrave; carve; *in-koku-sha*, an engraver; carver.

In-kwa | 顆, see **In-su** | 子.

In-nō | 囊, the bag in which a seal is kept.

In-rō | 籠, a medicine-box.

In-ontsu | 刷, (also read *In-satsu*; (*wo suru*, to print; *in-satsubutsu*, printed matter of any kind; *in-satsu-kioku*, the Government Printing Bureau.

In-ishi | 石, any stone which is adapted for the engraving of a seal.

In-shi | 紙, revenue or postage stamps.

In-shin | 信, see **In-giō** | 形; used also in the sense of any stamp affixed to a document, such as a postal mark of any kind.

In-sho | 書, see **In-pon** | 本.

In-shō | 章, any seal, stamp, or postal mark affixed to a document or letter.

In-su | 子, a seal; (not applied to the impression made by a seal).

In-sai | 材, material which is to be worked, or which is suitable for being worked, into a seal; *in-sai ni yoi mono*, a thing which will make a good seal.

In-zei | 税, stamp duties.

In 因 To rely on; by reason of; to inherit; follow.

In-gwa | 累, literally 'cause and effect'; a Buddhist term which originally denoted the reward or punishment meted out in this world for acts committed in a previous state of existence; *akiraka ni in-gwa no dōri wo toku*, to explain clearly the (Buddhist) law of cause and effect; as now used the idea generally conveyed is that of retribution only:—e.g. *in-gwa no me ni au*, to suffer retribution for sins committed in a former life; the term is also employed in the phrase *oya no in-gwa kodomo ni mukū*, the sins of the parents are visited upon the children.

In-jō | 乘, *suru*, to multiply.

In-jun | 循, dilatory; remiss; *suru*, to procrastinate; dawdle; be negligent; *in-jun ko-soku ni shite*, letting things drift; in a dilatory manner.

In-kio | 繼, see **In-yū** | 由.

In-shiū | 習, an established method; traditional usage; custom; confirmed habit; ingrained vice; an evil practice which has been handed down from the past; *in-shiū hisashiki aratamuru atawajzu*, the evil being one of ancient growth

cannot be remedied; (generally used in a bad sense).

In-shiū | 襲, (*ni*) *suru*, to observe; follow; conform to (as an established usage or precedent); (*wo*) *suru*, to inherit; succeed to (as a patrimony).

In-yen | 緣, see **In-yū** | 由; also used in Buddhist phraseology to denote an affinity or relationship existing between persons in a previous existence.

In-yū | 由, origin; cause; source; original circumstances; history; particulars.

In 音 (also read *On*); Voice; sound; tone; note.

In-bō | 貌, see **In-yō** | 容.

In-bun | 問, see **In-shin** | 信.

In-ji | 辭, language; speech.

In-motsu | 物, a present.

In-yō | 容, (of persons only) voice and appearance; general aspect.

In-sho | 書, see **In-shin** | 信.

In-shin | 信, tidings; news; a message; communication; letter; informal letter (such as friends exchange).

In 咽 The throat; narrow.

In-kō | 吭, the windpipe.

In-kō | 哽, *suru*, to sob.

In-kō | 喉, the throat; *in-kō no chi*, a place which has a strategic importance owing to its geographical situation.

In 胤 To succeed; a line of succession.

In-shi | 嗣, an heir; successor.

In-yei | 裔, a remote descendant; one who is descended through many generations from the ancestor to whom reference is made.

In 姻 Relationship by marriage.

In-seki | 戚, distant relations.

In-shin | 親, see **In-seki** | 戚.

In-yen | 緣, a marriage tie predestined by causes arising in a previous state of existence.

In-zoku | 族, see **In-seki** | 戚.

In 院 A building; monastery.

In-chū | 中, the palace, or within the palace, occupied by an abdicated Emperor.

In-raku | 落, a garden.

In-shin | 主, the head-priest of a temple.

In-zen | 宣, the commands given by an Emperor who has abdicated.

In 殷 Prosperous; abundant; red; the roll of thunder.

In-pō | 豐, see **In-pu** | 富.

In-pu | 阜, see **In-pu** | 富.

In-pu | 富, prosperity; prosperous; rich; thriving; flourishing; fertile.

In-in | 𩇛, *tari* and *taru*, (of thunder) grumbling; rolling; *rai in-in tari*, the thunder rolled.

In-kō | 紅, bright red.

In-shin | 賑, busy; thriving; prosperous.

In 陰 (also written 陰); To be concealed; shade; shadow; cloudy; the female principle in nature; silent; dark.

Im-bi | 微, secret; (of meaning) obscure; vague; abstruse; *im-bi-ni*, secretly.

Im-bō | 謀, a secret design; intrigues; machinations; *suru*, to concoct secret plans; conspire secretly.

Im-bon | 犯, a secret offence; *suru*, to break the laws secretly.

Im-bu | 部, the private parts.

Im-pi | 誹, *suru*, to speak evil of a person behind his back; indulge in secret backbiting.

Im-pu | 府, Hades; purgatory.

Im-pu | 符, a charm in the form of a slip of paper containing a few lines of writing.

Im-aku | 惡, secret wrong-doing; secret misdeeds; *suru*, to do wrong secretly; work mischief (to others) in secret; commit evil acts secretly.

In-doku | 毒, secret villany; secret injury.

In-gen | 言, secret criticism; *suru*, to criticize a person behind his back; *in-gen wo tsutsushimu*, to beware of speaking about a person in his absence; also used in the sense of **In-pl** | 誹.

In-i | 痿, sexual impotence; *suru*, to be impotent.

In-in | 々, *taru*, secret; cloudy; overcast; murky; dark; obscure; gloomy; depressing.

In-jo | 助, secret assistance; (*wo*) *suru*, to help secretly.

In-kei | 計, see **In-bō** | 謀.

In-kei | 莖, (also read *In-kiō*); the membrum virile.

In-kei | 影, shade; a shadow.

In-ken | 險, subtle; crafty; *in-ken shiu-dan*, a crafty, design.

In-ken | 顯, *suru*, to appear and disappear; be visible and again be lost to view.

In-ki | 氣, the female principle in nature; depression of spirits; melancholy; dark; obscure; gloomy; lonely; depressing; *in-ki wo chirasu*, to drive away melancholy; *in-ki ni naru*, to be depressed; *in-ki na tenki*, gloomy or depressing weather; *in-ki na basho*, a dark, gloomy, or lonely spot.

In-ki | 諱, see **In-ki** | 隱; also in the sense of *to dislike*.

In-kiō | 渠, a covered drain.

In-ko | 戸, see **In-mon** | 門.

In-ka | 火, a phosphorescent light which is supposed to appear on the death of a person and to mark the flight of the soul as it leaves the body; a phosphorescent light which flitting from place to place is supposed to mark the movements of the spirits of the dead.

In-mon | 門, the vulva.

In-nō | 囊, the testicles.

In-rin | 林, a dark wood.

In-san | 慘, *suru*, to be anxious (concerning one's self or others); be moved to pity.

In-sei | 晴, cloudy and clear weather; rain and sunshine; the weather; *in-sei wo boku suru*, to foretell the weather.

In-sei | 霽, see **In-sei** | 晴.

In-shi | 私, *suru*, to act selfishly; look after one's own interests to the detriment of others.

In-sho | 所, see **In-bu** | 部.

In-ten | 天, see **In-yet** | 體.

In-toku | 德, secret acts of kindness; *suru*, to commit acts of benevolence in secret.

In-u | 雨, fertilizing rain; long-continued rain; a shower; fine rain; a drizzle.

In-utsu | 鬱, depression of spirits; melancholy; *suru*, to be depressed; (of weather) to be dull and overcast.

In-yet | 體, a cloudy sky.

In-yen | 援, see **In-jo** | 助.

In-yō | 陽, shade and sunshine ;
night and day ; the operations
of Earth and Heaven ; the
male and female principles in
nature ; negative and positive
elements of the universe ; the
colloquial expression *in-yō so-
rotte iru* is applied to the union
of a married couple.

In 淫 (also written 淫 and 淫) ;
To soak ; become moist ; aber-
ration ; self willed ; excess ;
lust ; long-continued.

Im-pō | 放, see **In-itsu** | 佚.

Im-pon | 本, bawdy books.

Im-pon | 奔, unchaste conduct ;
lewdness ; *suru*, to be addicted
to immoral courses ; give reins
to one's lust ; elope ; *im-pon ni
hi wo kurasu*, to live an immoral
life.

Im-pū | 風, lewd manners or
habits.

Im-pu | 婦, a lewd woman ;
woman of loose character.

In-gi | 戲, (also read *In-ge*) ;
suru, to dally ; flirt ; sport in a
lewd manner.

In-itsu | 佚, debauchery ; pro-
fligate ; debauched.

In-itsu | 逸, see **In-itsu** | 佚.

In-ji | 辭, lewd language.

In-ka | 歌, see **In-sei** | 聲.

In-kiō | 腐, see **In-itsu** | 佚.

In-kō | 行, profligate ; *in-kō ni
shite*, being addicted to profligate
habits.

In-nen | 念, see **In-yoku** | 欲.

In-raku | 樂, see **In-dan** | 佚.

In-ran | 亂, debauched ; licen-
tious.

In-sei | 聲, lewd songs.

In-setsu | 藪, see **Im-pon** | 奔.

In-shi | 肆, a whore-house.

In-shitsu | 濕, (of places) wet ;
moist ; damp.

In-sho | 書, see **Im-pon** | 本.

In-sui | 水, the semen.

In-u | 雨, long-continued rain
(which is harmful to crops).

In-yoku | 欲, lust ; sexual desire ;
in-yoku wo hizasu, to feel sexual
desire.

In 湮 To be buried in the earth ;
be drowned ; die ; come to
an end.

In-boetsu | 没, see **Im-metsu** |
滅.

Im-metsu | 滅, *suru*, (of a family)
to die out ; become extinct ;
(of a dynasty) to come to an
end ; (of a castle) fall into
decay.

In-chin | 沈, *suru*, (of persons)
to die ; (of ships) to founder.

In-kwai | 晦, see **Im-metsu** |
滅 ; also used in the phrase *ato
wo in-kwai suru*, to cover up
one's tracks (as thieves in order
to evade pursuit).

In 飲 To drink.

In-riō | 料, see **In-yō** | 用; also used in the sense of *drinkables*.

In-sen | 饌, *suru*, (of one person) to join in a farewell banquet; (of several persons) to hold a farewell entertainment).

In-setsu | 啜, (*wo*) *suru*, to drink.

In-shin | 酒, *suru*, to drink *sake* or wine.

In-shoku | 食, drink and food; diet; *in-shoku wo tsutsushimu*, to be careful in one's diet; *in-shoku wo usū suru*, to economize in one's food and drink.

In-sui | 水, drinking water.

In-yen | 宴, see **In-yen** | 燕.

In-yen | 燕, a banquet; *suru*, to hold a drinking party.

In-yō | 用, drinking purposes; drinkable; used for drinking; *in-yō ni sonayeru*, to be fit to drink; *in-yō-sui*, drinking water.

In 隕 To fall; distressed.

In-botsu | 没, *suru*, (of ruins) to be buried in the ground; to crumble to pieces so that no traces are left; (of leaves) to sink into the ground and decay.

In-kwaku | 穢, *suru*, to be greatly distressed.

In-raku | 落, *suru*, (of persons and things generally) to fall; drop; come down with

a crash, as rocks from a hillside; (used chiefly in the latter meaning).

In-ten | 顯, see **In-raku** | 落.

In 資 To advance; respect; twine round; tie together.

In-yen | 緣, (*ni*) *suru*, to twine; round; be mixed up with; become entangled in; become intimate with; establish close relations with; *suru*, to intrigue for office.

In 慇 To pity; kindness.

In-gin | 懃, *ni*, politely; with courtesy; *in-gin ni tori-atsukau*, to treat politely.

In 蔭 (also written 蔭); To cover; shelter; protect; shade.

In-hi | 庇, your kind assistance or patronage; *in-hi ni yotte*, owing to your kind help.

In-i | 蔭, *taru*, (of vegetation) dense; thick; luxuriant; *suru*, to be dense; grow thickly.

In-kiū | 蔭, see **In-hi** | 庇.

In-kwan | 官, an official post bestowed upon a person through the influence, or in recognition of the services, of his father.

In-riō | 涼, shady; cool.

In-shitsu | 室, a press in which freshly lacquered ware is placed to dry.

In 隠 (also read *On*); To hide; conceal one's self; reflect over; secret; to cover; quiet; to retire into obscurity.

Im-bai | 賣, illicit trade; *suru*, to deal in prohibited goods; *im-bai-jo*, a secret prostitute.

Im-bi | 微, see **Im-pi** | 秘; also used in the sense of *obscure*, *abstruse*, as applied to meaning.

Im-bō | 謀, see **Im-bō** 陰謀.

Im-mitsu | 密, (also read *Om-mitsu*); see **Im-pi** | 秘.

Im-pei | 蔽, (*wo*) *suru*, to hide; conceal.

Im-pi | 秘, a secret; secret; *im-pi ni* secretly; *koto wo im-pi ni suru*, to do a thing secretly; *koto wo im-pi ni shite oku*, to keep a thing secret; *im-pi wo abaku*, to divulge a secret; *hito no im-pi wo ukagau*, to pry into a person's secrets.

Im-puku | 伏, see **Im-sen** | 潜.

Im-chō | 聽, (also read *In-tei*); *suru*, to listen secretly (to what others are saying).

In-doku | 隠, see **In-aku** 陰惡.

In-go | 語, any secret language, such as the trade-slang used by booksellers and members of other trades, the private jargon of a clique or the *argot* employed by thieves; the private marks or signs used by merchants to indicate the prices of their goods.

In-itsu | 逃, see **In-ton** | 遁.

In-ja | 者, see **In-shi** | 士.

In-joku | 匿, see **In-sen** | 潜.

In-kei | 計, see **Im-bō** 陰謀.

In-ken | 顯, see **In-ken** 陰顯.

In-ki | 几, an arm-rest.

In-ki | 諱, (*wo*) *suru*, to keep secret; suppress.

In-kio | 居, a person who has retired from the direction of the family affairs which naturally devolved upon him as head of the house in favor of a successor who assumes the control; *suru*, to resign one's position as head of a family; retire into seclusion; *go in-kio asobasaru*, (of Emperors) to abdicate.

Im-neki | 惜, see **In-ki** | 諱.

In-sen | 潜, *suru*, to hide; conceal one's self.

In-shi | 士, a person who has retired from the world, or who has retired from the direction of the family affairs in favor of a successor who becomes head of the house; a hermit; recluse.

In-shi | 私, see **Im-pi** | 秘.

In-taku | 宅, the residence of a person who has resigned his position as head of the family, or one who has retired into seclusion.

In-ton | 遁, retirement from the world; resignation of one's position as head of a family; *suru*, to withdraw into seclusion; resign one's position as head of a family.

In-ton | 遜, see **In-ton** | 遜.

In-zan | 竄, see **In-sen** | 潛.

In-zen | 然, secret; clandestine;
(of meaning) obscure; abstruse;
in-zen ni, secretly;

In 韻 (also written 韵); Rhyme.

In-chi | 我, elegance; symmetry
of form; taste; poetry of ar-
rangement; harmony of design.

In-gaku | 學, the science of
rhyme.

In-ji | 事, literary amusements
such as prose-composition or
the writing of verses.

In-ji | 字, the last or rhyming
syllable in poetry.

Itsu 一 One; see **Ichi**.

Ik-ka | 个, see **Ik-ko** | 個.

Ik-ka | 呵, *suru*, to breathe
hard; call out; shout.

Ik-ka | 架, one shelf.

Ik-ka | 家, one,—an auxiliary
numeral applied to houses;
one family; also used in the
phrase *ten-ka ik-ka shi-kai*, the
whole nation.

Ik-ka | 荷, see **It-tan** | 擔.

Ik-kai | 芥, literally 'one atom';
a very little; (used often with
a negative).

Ik-kai | 蓋, one,—an auxiliary
numeral applied to hats.

Ik-kaku | 嚇, (*wo*) *suru*, to as-
tonish; startle; alarm; terrify.

Ik-kan | 翰, a letter.

Ik-kei | 系, a line of succession;
chi-suji no ik-kei, family des-
cent; genealogy; *ban-sei ik-kei*,
an unbroken line of descent for
ages past (said in reference to
the Emperor).

Ik-ken | 件, a question; a case;
particular point in a question.

Ik-ken | 見, see **Ichi-ran** | 覽;
(not however used in the titles
of books).

Ik-ken | 軒, one,—an auxiliary
numeral applied to houses.

Ik-ken | 間, one *ken*, a lineal
measure equal to 5 feet $11\frac{19}{32}$
in: English; applied also as an
auxiliary numeral to houses.

Ik-ketsu | 決, (also written | 決);
(*wo*) *suru*, to decide; settle;
determine; *suru*, to arrive at a
decision; make a resolution.

Ik-ketsu | 結, *suru*, to come to
an end; terminate; be finished;
be concluded.

Ik-ki | 奇, (also written | 奇); a
strange circumstance; extraordi-
nary; wonderful; *ik-ki to iu be-
shi*, must be regarded as strange.

Ik-ki | 紀, a period of ten years.

Ik-ki | 氣, one breath; the
breath; *ik-ki tayu*, his breath
stopped; *ik-ki ka-sei no bun-shō*,
an easy flowing style.

Ik-ki | 基, one,—an auxiliary
numeral applied to monuments,
stone lanterns etc.

Ik-ki | 期, a fixed period of
time; one term.

Ik-ki | 揆, an agrarian riot; a rising of peasants; *suru*, (of farmers) to rise in revolt; *ik-ki wo okosu*, to excite a riot.

Ik-ki | 篋, a basketful; (*mokko*, 篋, is a kind of rope-basket used for carrying earth and stones).

Ik-ki | 騎, one horseman; one cavalry soldier.

Ik-kikaku | 脚, one leg; one,—an auxiliary numeral applied to tables, chairs, etc.

Ik-kiku | 掬, one handful.

Ik-kin | 斤, one catty, equal to 1½ lbs. avoirdupois.

Ik-kio | 炬, one fire; a single conflagration.

Ik-kiō | 興, amusement; diversion; jollification; recreation; *ik-kiō wo moyōsu*, to organize an entertainment; arrange a pleasure party; *koto wo ik-kiō ni sonayeru*, to furnish something for the diversion (of others); also used in the sense of some special and unexpected amusement which occurs as a surprise during the course of other recreation.

Ik-kio | 舉, literally 'one action or effort'; *suru*, to make a fresh move; start a new enterprise; strike out a new line; (*wo*) *suru*, to originate; initiate; bring forward for the first time; *ik-kio shite*, or *ik-kio ni*, *shiro wo nuku*, to take a castle with one effort; *ik-kio shite teki wo*

yaburu, to defeat the enemy at one blow; *ri wo uru wa kono ik-kio ni ari*, this is the only way to obtain a profit; *kuni no an ki kono ik-kio ni ari*, the safety of the country depends on this one effort, or lies in this policy and in no other; also used in the expression *ik-kio shi it-tō soku*, literally 'one lifting of the hand one elevation of the foot':—e.g. *ik-kio shi it-tō soku no rō wo habakaradzu*, without shrinking from the slight exertion necessary, (said when asking a favor from a person).

Ik-kiō | 驚, (also read *Ik-kei*); *suru*, to be startled; *ik-kiō wo kissuru*, to be greatly startled.

Ik-kō | 口, one person; one,—applied as an auxiliary numeral to swords.

Ik-ko | 己, one person; a single individual; *ni* or *de*, alone; by one's self; *ik-ko de dekinai koto*, a thing which one person alone cannot do.

Ik-ko | 戸, one,—an auxiliary numeral applied to houses.

Ik-kō | 向, used with or without the suffix *ni*, and only with a negative verb when it serves to intensify the meaning:—e.g. *sō iu koto wa ik-kō nakatta*, there was never anything of the kind; *ik-kō shiranai*, I know nothing at all about it; *ik-kō*

ni kikimassen, I have heard absolutely nothing about it.

Ik-ko | 個, (also read *Ik-ka*); one,—an auxiliary numeral applied generally to things of every kind.

Ik-kō | 項, one clause; a single article; a paragraph; passage.

Ik-ko | 箇, see **Ik-ko** | 個.

Ik-koku | 刻, one hour (= *ichi ji-kan*); used also in the expressions *ik-koku mo hayaku*, as quickly as possible; *ik-koku wo arasō*, to race against time; *ik-koku sen-shiu no omoi wo nasu*, to feel one hour as a thousand years (in allusion to the slow flight of time as it appears to persons under certain circumstances);

This term was used formerly in two other meanings :—(1) a short interval of time; (2) one hour (old style which corresponds to two hours as time is now reckoned).

Ik-koku | 國, one country; one province; the whole country or province.

Ik-ku | 句, a sentence; a verse of poetry.

Ik-ku | 區, an urban district.

Ik-ku | 軀, see **Is-shin** | 身.

Ik-kwa | 和, *suru*, to be of one mind; to be in harmony; agree well together; be in accord.

Ik-kwa | 顆, one,—an auxiliary numeral applied to seals and precious stones.

Ik-kwai | 回, once; one time;

one,—used as an auxiliary numeral in certain cases :—e.g. *sumo ik-kwai*, one bout of wrestling; *kei-ba ik-kwai*, one race; *odori ik-kwai*, one dance.

Ik-kwai | 會, an assembly; meeting; a sitting (of a parliament); a party; (*ni*) *suru*, to meet once; *tada ik-kwai shita hito*, a person one has only met once.

Ik-kwai | 塊, a lump or mass (of earth etc.).

Ik-kwaku | 畫, a stroke (in writing Chinese characters).

Ik-kwan | 官, an official post.

Ik-kwan | 管, one,—an auxiliary numeral applied to spears, pens, and flutes.

Ik-kwatsu | 括, one bundle or packet; (*wo*) *suru*, to fasten together; make into a bundle or packet; bring under one control; direct; *sei-ji wo ik-kwatsu suru*, to preside over the Government; bring the administration of the country under one supreme control.

Ip-pa | 派, one branch (of a river or family); one sect; a fresh view or argument.

Ip-pai | 杯, one cup-full or glass-full.

Ip-pai | 敗, one defeat; a defeat; *suru*, to be defeated; *ip-pai ishō hei-ka no tsune*, defeat and victory are the necessary accompaniments of a soldier's career.

Ip-paku | 泊, *suru*, to pass the night (at a place); sleep (at an inn).

Ip-pan | 半, one half; half.

Ip-pan | 般, universal; uniform; identical; *ni*, universally; everywhere.

Ip-pan | 班, one class; one row; *ip-pan ni ressuru*, to arrange in a row.

Ip-pan | 斑, one out of a number of things; *ri-gaku no ip-pan*, one branch of philosophy; *ip-pan wo ageru*, to take one instance out of many; *dō-ken ni okeru sei-kiō no ip-pan nari to iu wo kiku ni*, an instance showing the working of administrative matters in this prefecture which has been brought to our notice is etc.

Ip-pan | 飯, one meal.

Ip-patsu | 發, one shot; *suru*, to fire a shot.

Ip-patsu | 髮, literally 'one hair'; used in the expression *sono aida ni ip-patsu wo iredzu*, could not put a hair between (said of things which are very close together).

Ip-pai | 併, (*wo*) *suru*, to unite; combine; amalgamate.

Ip-pai | 柄, one,—an auxiliary numeral applied to spears and knives.

Ip-pai | 瓶, one,—an auxiliary numeral applied to jars, pots, vases etc.

Ip-pen | 片, one (used as an auxiliary numeral); the petal of a flower; the half or a portion of anything; *ip-pen-dzuki*, (or *ip-pen*), the moon when not full.

Ip-pen | 返, once; one time.

Ip-pen | 偏, (*ni*) *suru*, to incline to one side; be prejudiced; act with partiality; *ip-pen ni kata-muku*, to shew prejudice.

Ip-pen | 遍, (*wo*) *suru*, to walk or proceed round; also used in the sense of *Ichido* | 度.

Ip-pen | 篇, one,—an auxiliary numeral applied only to books and essays.

Ip-pen | 邊, one side (of a road or hill etc.); neighbourhood; proximity.

Ip-pen | 變, *suru*, to change; be altered; be altogether changed; undergo a complete transformation; be reconstructed.

Ip-pi | 臂, literally 'one elbow'; used in the expression *ip-pi no chikara wo tsukusu*, to exert one's self on behalf of another person.

Ip-piki | 匹, a piece of cloth equivalent in quantity to two *tan*; one,—an auxiliary numeral applied to animals.

Ip-piō | 俵, one bag (of charcoal, rice etc.).

Ip-pitsu | 筆, one pen; a short letter; the same pen; *ji-gwa ip-pitsu nari*, the two pictures are painted by the same artist; *ip-pitsu wo tei-suru*, to write a short letter; also used at the commencement of an informal letter:—e.g. *ippitsu kei-jō itashi soro*, I beg to inform you.

Ip-pō | 方, (of position) one side; (of persons) one of two parties in a suit or contract; *ip-pō ni oite*, on the one hand.

Ip-po | 歩, one step; *ip-po wo susumu*, to advance a step (either literally or metaphorically).

Ip-po | 畝, (also written 畝); one field; also read *Is-se*, a measure of land equivalent to 30 *tsubo*.

Ip-pō | 報, a brief communication; a message; news; *ip-pō wo yeta*, I have received a communication, or news; *ip-pō wo tei su*, I send you this brief communication; *go shō-daku no u-mu go ip-pō negai-tatematsuri soro*, I beg you will send me a line to say if you accept or not.

Ip-pon | 本, one,—an auxiliary numeral applied to things which are long and round in shape, such as sticks, trees etc.; one blow; a stroke (of a sword); a book; a certain book.

Ip-pu | 夫, one man; one coolie or labourer.

Ip-pu | 婦, one woman.

Ip-pū | 封, a letter; one,—an auxiliary numeral applied to letters, packets, or enclosures in a letter.

Ip-puku | 幅, one,—an auxiliary numeral applied to pictures (*kakemono*).

Ip-pun | 分, one minute; also read:—(1) *Ichibu*, one *boo*, a money-token now obsolete which was equal to the 4th part of an *riō*; the tenth part of an inch; (of interest) one per cent; and (2) *Ichibun*, a portion.

Is-sai | 歳, see *Ichin-nen* | 年.

Is-sai | 載, see *Ichin-nen* | 年.

Is-saku | 策, a stratagem; design; plan; *is-saku wo megurazu*, to concoct a scheme; *is-saku wo hodokosu*, to carry out a plan.

Is-san | 山, a mountain; temple; *is-san no sō-to*, the whole staff of priests attached to a temple.

Is-san | 盞, see *Is-san* | 盞.

Is-satsu | 冊, (of books) one volume.

Is-satsu | 札, used only at the commencement of a letter in such phrases as *is-satsu hai-tei tsukamatsuri soro*, I have the honor to inform you.

Is-sei | 世, one generation; one life time; during the whole life time (of a person); throughout all the world; everywhere; *Ieyasu no is-sei*, during the life time of Ieyasu; *sono is-sei*, in those times; *is-sei ichi-dai raku ni kurasu*, to pass one's whole life in comfort.

Is-sei | 生, (also read *Is-shō*); life; a life-time; all one's life; *is-sei yume no gotoshi*, man's life is like a dream; *is-shō kem-mei ni yaru*, to exert all one's energies; *is-shō kem-mei ni tatakau*, to fight to the death.

Is-sei | 齊, (of things) a collection; *ni*, all together; uniformly; with one accord; simultaneously.

Is-sei | 聲, the cry (of a person or animal); the note or song (of a bird); *ni*, with one voice.

Is-seki | 夕, one night or evening; a certain night or evening; all night.

Is-sen | 洗, (*wo*) *suru*, to clear away; remove completely; sweep away; wash out; efface.

Is-sen | 扇, literally 'one fan'; one,—an auxiliary numeral applied to doors.

Is-sen | 線, (of roads) one line; (of string etc.) one piece or thread; also used metaphorically.

Is-sen | 戦, one battle; an engagement; *suru*, (of armies) to fight.

Is-setsu | 切, used only with a negative in such expressions as *is-setsu zonjimasenu*, I know nothing at all about it; *sa-yō no gi is-setsu kore naku soro*, there was absolutely nothing of the kind; also read *Is-sai*, when the meaning is *all, without exception*.

Is-setsu | 説, one rumour; a saying.

Is-shaku | 酌, *suru*, to drink a little *sake* in company; hold an informal drinking-party.

Is-shi | 視, *suru*, to make no distinction between persons; act with impartiality; *is-shi dō-jin*, regarding all as equal and loving them with the same affection (said of Buddha).

Is-shin | 心, the whole heart or mind; *is-shin wo korashite inoru*, to pray with the whole heart; *ni*, with all one's energies; *is-shin ni koto wo suru*, to concentrate one's energies upon a task; *is-shin riō-kō*, literally 'one heart, two directions', said of a person whose allegiance or affections are divided, or of persons who try to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds.

Is-shin | 身, one person; *ni* or *de*, alone; single-handed; one's own body; *shiū-jin no tame ni is-shin wo nage-utsu*, to sacrifice one's life for one's lord.

Is-shin | 新, complete transformation; revolution; change; reconstruction; *suru*, to be altered; be completely changed; *ō-sei go is-shin no setsu*, on the reconstruction of the monarchy, or of the Imperial Government; also used in the sense of **Is-shin** 離新.

Is-shitsu | 失, one loss; a disadvantage; a mistake; *is-shitsu ari*, a mistake occurred; see also *It-toku* | 得.

Is-shitsu | 室, one room.

Is-shiu | 手, one hand.

Is-shin | 首, a verse of poetry; a poem.

Is-shiū | 週, one week.

Is-shiu | 銖, one *shiu*,—a money token now obsolete which was equal to the 4th part of a *boo*; also used in the phrase *is-shiu no ri wo arasō*, to contend for paltry gains.

Is-shiu | 種, one kind; a special kind.

Is-shiū | 襲, (of clothes) one suit.

Is-sho | 所, see **Is-sho** | 處.

Is-sho | 書, one (or a) book, letter, or document.

Is-shō | 笑, amusement; diversion; *is-shō ni sonayaru*, to furnish for the diversion (of another); *suru*, to laugh.

Is-sho | 處, a certain place; the same spot.

Is-shō | 勝, one victory; a victory; *suru*, to gain a victory.

Is-shō | 霄, see **Is-seki** | 夕.

Is-shō | 證, one proof; evidence.

Is-shuku | 宿, see **Ip-paku** | 泊.

Is-shun | 瞬, literally 'one wink of the eye'; used in the expression *is-shun no ma*, in a moment; in one instant.

Is-sō | 掃, literally 'one sweep'; (*wo*) *suru*, to disperse; drive away.

Is-sō | 層, twice as much; double; one step further; yet more; *is-sō takai*, twice as dear; *is-sō ben-rei suru*, to make still further exertions.

Is-sō | 艘, one,—an auxiliary numeral applied to ships.

Is-sō | 雙, one pair (of screens vases etc.).

Is-soku | 足, one leg; one,—an auxiliary numeral applied to boots and other foot-gear.

Is-soku | 束, see **Kchi-wa** | 把.

Is-soku | 息, literally 'one breath'; *suru*, to rest; stop for a moment's rest; also used in the sense of **Is-shun** | 瞬.

Is-ton | 村, one village; the whole village.

Is-sū | 阪, an obscure locality; remote spot; one side of a question.

Is-sun | 寸, literally 'one inch'; a very little; *is-sun wo amasu*, to leave a very little; *is-sun kō-in karondzu bekaradzu*, not even a moment of time should you trifle with; *is-sun no chi*, a tiny bit of land.

It-chi | 我, *suru*, to agree; be of one mind.

It-chitsu | 帙, (of books only) one volume; one set.

It-chiu | 株, literally 'one root'; used as an auxiliary numeral for plants and trees.

It-chō | 丁, a ward.

It-chō | 町, one *chō*, a lineal measure equal to 60 *ken*, or, a measure of land equal to 3,000 *tsubo*; an urban district.

It-chō | 朝, suddenly; in a moment; also used in the sense of **It-tan** | 旦.

It-chō | 貼, (of medicines) one packet.

It-chō | 張, one,—an auxiliary numeral applied to bows.

It-chō | 挺, one,—an auxiliary numeral applied to knives, scissors, oars etc.

Itsu-biō | 秒, one second.

Itsu-in | 員, one person.

It-tai | 帶, (of rivers only) the whole course of a river.

It-tai | 隊, a body of troops.

It-tai | 體, (also written 体); literally 'one body'; on the whole; speaking generally; *ni*, all; without exception; also used in the Buddhist phrase *it-tai bun-shin*, 'one body and various personifications,' in allusion to the incarnations of Buddha.

It-tan | 反, one *tan*, a measure

of land equal to, *to se*; a piece of cloth measuring 31 to 34 English feet in length and 9 inches in breadth, and containing just sufficient material for a Japanese dress.

It-tan | 旦, once; one time; *it-tan shita jō-yaku somukanai*, an agreement once made ought not to be broken; *it-tan koto araba rō-bai shite kessuru atawadzu*, if a question once arises they are perplexed and unable to decide what to do. (*Ichido* 一度, which otherwise is synonymous with *It-tan* is never used in phrases like the preceding).

It-tan | 端, literally 'one extremity or fringe'; used in the expressions *ikusa no it-tan wo hiraku*, to commence hostilities; *koto no it-tan wo ageru*, to cite a single case as an instance; *kono it-tan ni todomaradzu*, is not limited to this matter; *kono it-tan nomi naradzu*, not only in this case.

It-tan | 擔, one coolie-load.

It-tan | 罇, one bottle (of *sake*).

It-tei | 定, settled; established; uniform; (*wo suru*, to settle; establish; quell; suppress (as a rebellion); *suru*, to be established; be fixed; become tranquil; also used in the sense of

Ik-kotsu | 決.

It-teki | 滴, one drop.

It-ten | 天, the whole sky; *it-ten kumo nashi*, there was not a cloud in the sky; *it-ten sumi wo nagasu gotoku*, the whole heavens were black as if they had been painted with ink; *it-ten shi-kai*, 'one heaven and four seas,' a metaphor for Japan; throughout the whole country.

It-ten | 店, a shop.

It-ten | 點, a dot (including those used in writing Chinese Characters); mark; speck; a point in a question; *kan-yō naru it-ten*, the main point (in an argument); the most important point (in a question).

It-ten | 厩, see **It-ten** | 店.

It-ten | 纏, (*wo*) *suru*, to collect together; make into a bundle; make into a heap (as earth); amalgamate; consolidate.

It-tetsu | 轍, literally 'a rut or the track of a wheel'; used in the expressions *sono it-tetsu wo fumu*, to follow in (his) footsteps; *ki-yo motoyori it-tetsu ni deru atawadzu*, praise and blame do not run in the same groove; *it-tetsu no hito*, a persevering person; a man of obstinate character or conservative instincts.

It-tō | 刀, one sword; a sword worn in the girdle; a naked sword; one cut; *it-tō riō-dan no saku*, swift and vigorous action.

It-tō | 等, the first official grade (in either of the 3 classes of *Choku*, *Sō*, and *Han*); first (in place or superiority); (of things) first-class.

It-tō | 統, (*wo*) *suru*, to rule; govern; bring under one rule; *ten-ka wo it-tō suru*, to bring the whole Empire under one rule; also used in colloquial in the sense of *all*, *the whole*.

It-tō | 途, one line of road; one path; *sei-rei it-to ni idzuru*, the policy of the Government follows an uniform direction.

It-tō | 頭, one head (of horses and cattle).

It-toku | 得, literally 'one advantage or profit'; used only in the expression *it-toku is-shi-tsu*, 'no rose without a thorn.'

It-tsū | 通, a letter; one,—an auxiliary numeral applied to documents.

It-tsu | 對, a pair (of vases, candlesticks etc.)

Itsu 逸 (also written 佚); To go beyond; exceed; run away; lose; let go; self-willed; ease; idle; to retire from the world.

Ik-kio | 去, *suru*, to abscond; run away; escape; desert.

Ik-kio | 居, *suru*, to have no occupation; live a life of ease; live in comfort; be relieved from the necessity of working for one's livelihood.

Ik-kiō | 興, entertainment; diversion; amusement; recreation.

Ik-kō | 口, see **Itsu-gen** | 言.

Ik-kō | 行, excess (of any kind).

Ip-pi | 飛, *suru*, (of birds only) to dart along; swoop down (as a hawk).

Is-sai | 才, see **Is-sai** | 材.

Is-sai | 材, great ability; remarkable talent.

Is-shi | 矢, a stray arrow.

Is-shi | 史, a chronicle or historical narrative compiled by an author, not by order of the Government but voluntarily, either for some useful purpose, or simply for his own recreation; the title of one of the many works on Iyeyasu.

Is-shi | 誌, see **Is-sho** | 書.

Is-shitan | 失, *suru*, to forget; fail to remember.

Is-sho | 書, any book written by a person, not by order of the Government but voluntarily, either for some useful purpose, or simply for his own recreation.

Is-shutan | 出, (*ni*) *suru*, to exceed; go beyond; surpass; be superior to.

Is-soku | 足, literally 'swift feet'; swift; speedy.

Itsu-ha | 馬, a stray horse; runaway steed.

Itsu-ben | 辨, eloquence; fluent; glib.

Itsu-dan | 彈, a stray shot.

Itsu-gen | 言, extravagant language; exaggeration.

Itsu-goku | 獄, *suru*, to break out of prison; escape from jail.

Itsu-gwan | 丸, a random bullet.

Itsu-ji | 字, a character omitted by mistake in writing.

Itsu-ji | 事, an exploit; meritorious deed; distinguished services.

Itsu-min | 民, people living on their incomes; people in comfortable circumstances who are under no necessity to work for their livelihood.

Itsu-raku | 樂, see **Itsu-ye** | 豫.

Itsu-rin | 倫, great ability; superior skill; distinguished attainments (of any kind).

Itsu-rō | 勞, repose and labour; ease and exertion; leisure and work.

Itsu-ye | 豫, (also written | 預); quiet enjoyment; ease; comfort; leisure; repose.

Itsu-yoku | 欲, idleness and lust.

Itsu-yū | 遊, *suru*, to be lazy; be idle.

Itsu-zetan | 舌, see **Itsu-gen** | 言.

Itsu 溢 To overflow; be full; a surplus.

Is-shutan | 出, see **Itsu-riū** | 流.

Itsu-bi | 美, excessive praise; (*wo*) *suru*, to over praise; commend unduly; extol beyond its due merits.

Itsu-gen | 言, extravagant language; exaggeration; *suru*, to blab; divulge a matter inadvertently; disclose a secret; blurt a thing out.

Itsu-man | 滿, *suru*, to be full (of rivers etc.); (*ni*) *suru*, to fill.

Itsu-riū | 流, *suru*, (of rivers) to overflow.

J

Ja 邪 Unauthorized; heretical; wicked; corrupt; perverse.

Ja-bō | 謀, a base plan; evil design; wicked scheme.

Ja-chi | 智, perverted talent; abilities used for vicious purposes; craft; cunning.

Ja-gei | 腕, (*wo*) *suru*, to look askance at.

Ja-heki | 僻, (of persons and actions) vicious; corrupt; wicked.

Ja-hō | 法, sorcery; witch craft; magic; supernatural arts.

Ja-in | 淫, profligacy; debauchery; also applied to Buddhist priests when it has simply the sense of *incontinence*.

Ja-ji | 辭, evil language; vicious talk.

Ja-ki | 氣, an unhealthy atmosphere; malaria; pestilential vapours; poisonous air; mephitic gases.

Ja-kiō | 教, heresy; corrupt religious teaching; a false religion; evil doctrines; this term is also applied to Christianity.

Ja-kioku | 曲, see **Ja-heki** | 僻.

Ja-ma | 魔, obstruction; hindrance; impediment; obstacle; (*ni*) *suru*, to obstruct; impede; *suru*, to act as a hindrance.

Ja-nen | 念, wicked thoughts; evil intentions; a base purpose.

Ja-ro | 路, see **Ja-dō** | 道.

Ja-sei | 正, evil and good; corrupt and upright.

Ja-setsu | 說, corrupt opinions; perverse views; vicious talk; wicked rumours.

Ja-shi | 侈, extravagance.

Ja-shin | 心, a corrupt mind; wicked heart; evil intentions; corrupt; wicked; depraved.

Ja-shin | 神, a false god; unauthorized deities; a demon.

Ja-shiū | 宗, a heretical sect; a corrupt religion; this term is also applied to Christianity.

Ja-yoku | 慾, evil desires; lust.

Ja 蛇 A snake.

Ja-doku | 毒, the poison of serpents.

Ja-kō | 行, *suru* (of persons only) to walk along in a zigzag fashion; follow a winding track.

Ja-ro | 路, a winding road; serpentine track.

Ja-soku | 足, literally 'a serpent's feet'; superfluity; redundancy; superabundance; meddling; interference; superfluous; needless; uncalled for; redundant; excessive; *suru*, to go to unnecessary lengths; overdo a thing; do what is superfluous; act in an uncalled for manner; overstep the proper limits of action in any case; meddle; interfere; *ja-soku wo kuwayeru*, to introduce what is superfluous; overdo a thing; *ja-soku wo itō*, to dislike interference; *ja-soku no setsu*, uncalled for remarks; superfluous statements.

Ja 麝 Musk deer.

Ja-kō | 香, musk.

Jaku 若 As; like as; many; much; young; good.

Jak-kan | 干, how much; how many; much; a good deal; many.

Jaku-hai | 輩, young people; the young; persons of immature knowledge or experience.

Jaku-nen | 年, young.

Jaku 弱 Weak; feeble; delicate; to be inferior; young.

Jak-kwan | 冠, a youth; *toshi jak-kwan ni shite*, being young in years.

Jaku-hei | 兵, effeminate troops; a poor-spirited or craven soldiery; a weak army.

Jaku-shitsu | 質, weak; of delicate constitution.

Jaku-shō | 將, an incapable or faint-hearted general.

Jaku-sotsu | 卒, see **Jaku-hei** | 兵.

Jaku 雀 (also written 雀); A small bird; sparrow.

Jaku-ra | 羅, a net with which small birds are snared.

Jaku-yaku | 躍, *suru*, to be pleased; be glad; rejoice.

Jaku 寂 (also read *Seki*); Still; lonely.

Jaku-metsu | 滅, *suru*, (a Buddhist term) to come to an end; be extinguished; to die; (used also in colloquial in the last sense).

Ji 二 (also read *Ni*); Two; twice; second.

Ji-kei | 頃, (also read *Ni-kiō*); used only in the expression *ji-kei no ta*, two *chō* of rice-land; rice-land sufficient to support a family; *ji-kei no ta wo tagayasu*, to have enough to live upon without supplementing one's income in other ways.

Ji-kun | 君, two lords or masters; a term of feudal origin used in such expressions as *ji-kun ni tsukayeru wo hadsuru*, to feel shame at serving two masters, (said of a *samurai* who forsakes his allegiance to his original lord and enters the service of another *daimiō*); *chiū-shin ji-kun ni tsukayedzu*, a faithful servant will not serve two masters.

Ji-mō | 毛, literally 'hair of two colours' (black and white); grey-haired; *kashira ni ji-mō wo itadaku*, to become grey-haired *ji-mō wa toriko ni sezare*, do not make prisoners of old men.

Ji-shin | 心, double-mindedness; treachery; perfidy; *ji-shin no hakari-goto*, double-dealing; a perfidious scheme.

Ji 示 (also read *Shi*); To point out; tell; announce.

Ji-dan | 談, *suru*, to confer together; discuss a matter privately; talk a matter over without appealing to outsiders; *koto ga ji-dan ni natta*, the matter was arranged privately; *ai-tai ji-dan*, a mutual arrangement; compromise.

Ji-gen | 現, a divine manifestation; a portent or sign given

by a deity as a warning or encouragement.

Ji-yū | 諭, *suru*, to give advice or exhortation; (*wo*) *suru*, to exhort; admonish; reason with.

Ji 地 (also read *Chi*); The earth; a place; territory.

Ji-dai | 代, see **Chi-dai** | |.

Ji-glō | 形, used only in the expressions *ji-glō wo narasu*, *ji-glō suru*, to level ground preparatory to building upon it.

Ji-goku | 獄, the Buddhist hell; this term also came to be applied to a prison;—hence the proverb *ji-goku no sata mo kane shidai*, even prison treatment depends upon money; namely, money can do anything.

Ji-men | 面, see **Chi-men** | |.

Ji-moku | 目, the character or classification of land; *jimoku wo kwai-sei suru*, to alter the classification of land generally (by changing the classification into which it is divided); *jimoku wo ben-kan suru*, to alter the character of some particular land, and thus change its special classification, (as was be done by converting house-land into rice-land etc).

Ji-mon | 紋, the pattern or design in any woven material.

Ji-shin | 震, an earthquake.

Ji-aho | 所, see **Chi-aho** | 處.

Ji-tō | 頭, the lord of the soil (a feudal term applied to *daimio* and *hatamoto* as landed proprietors) *naku-ko to ji-tō ni katenu*, with a crying child or the lord of the soil one cannot contend with success.

Ji 耳 The ear.

Ji-bō | 傍, see **Ji-hen** | 邊.

Ji-da | 玆, the lobe of the ear; the ear; *ji-da ni fureru*, to come to one's ears; to hear.

Ji-gaku | 學, learning which is not derived from study but gained by hearing; *ji-gaku no to*, uneducated people.

Ji-go | 語, *suru*, to speak into a person's ear; whisper; speak low.

Ji-hen | 邊, literally 'the neighbourhood of the ear'; used only in the expression *ji-hen ni*, close to one's ear; close by.

Ji-jun | 頃, the age of sixty; *ji-jun wo koyeru*, to be more than sixty years old.

Ji-kwan | 環, ear-rings.

Ji-moku | 目, ears and eyes; *ji-moku ni fureru*, to be known to everybody; become a matter of public notoriety; *hito no ji-moku wo odorokasu*, to excite admiration; *ji-moku no yoku wo hoshimama ni suru*, to exercise no self-restraint; put no bridle on one's desires; be

intemperate; *kok-ka no ji-moku to nari*, were the eyes and ears of the state; rendered services to the country which were indispensable.

Ji-men | 門, the orifice of the ear; the ear.

Ji-rin | 輪, see **Ji-kwan** | 環.

Ji 寺 A Buddhist temple.

Ji-chiu | 中, the grounds of a temple; within the grounds of a temple.

Ji-gō | 號, the names of temples.

Ji-in | 院, a Buddhist temple, monastery, or shrine.

Ji-mu | 務, the business or work connected with a temple.

Ji-rō | 領, a term applied to landed property held by Buddhist religious establishments or temples.

Ji-sha | 社, Buddhist temples and *Shinto* shrines.

Ji-sō | 僧, a Buddhist priest.

Ji 字 A written character; to nourish; love.

Ji-bo | 母, a syllabary; alphabet.

Ji-bo | 模, see **Ji-kei** | 型.

Ji-i | 衆, see **Ji-sho** | 書.

Ji-iku | 育, (*wo*) *suru*, (of children only) to rear; bring up.

Ji-kei | 型, the mould in which printing type is cast.

Ji-ku | 句, style; wording; *ji-ku-jō ni oite wa*, with regard

to the wording; *ji-ku ni kō-dei shite shiu-i wo ushinau*, to sacrifice matter to style.

Ji-sho | 書, a dictionary; thesaurus.

Ji-ten | 典, see **Ji-sho** | 書.

Ji 次 (also read *Shi*); Next in order; order; to halt; lodge for the night.

Ji-gō | 號, the next or a subsequent number or issue of a paper or magazine.

Ji-i | 位, see **Ji-seki** | 席.

Ji-jo | 序, the proper order (of things) order; sequence; course; history (of an affair); facts or circumstances (of a case); *ji-jo wo ayamaru*, to make a mistake in the order of things; *ji-jo wo tadasu*, to enquire into the history of a matter.

Ji-kwai | 回, the next time; on a subsequent occasion; the next round or bout (in wrestling etc.); also used in the sense of **Ji-gō** | 號.

Ji-kwai | 會, the next meeting; the next sitting of an assembly.

Ji-kwan | 官, the vice-minister of a department of state.

Ji-nan | 男, the second son.

Ji-seki | 席, the second seat or place (in order of precedence or rank at a banquet or any meeting of a ceremonious character.

Ji-shi | 子, see **Ji-nan** | 男.

Ji 自 (also, but rarely, read *Shi*); From; spontaneously; of its own accord; naturally; one's self; myself, yourself, himself etc., according to the context.

Ji-ai | 愛, *suru*, to take care of one's self; pay attention to one's health.

Ji-ben | 辨, *suru*, to defray one's own expenses; *ji-ben de*, or, *ji-ben wo motte*, at one's own expense.

Ji-bō | 亡, see **Ji-metsu** | 滅.

Ji-bō | 暴, used in the expressions *ji-bō nō to*, *ji-bō ji-ki no to*, said of persons who behave in a reckless or extravagant manner, or who refuse to make an effort and abandon themselves to despair.

Ji-bun | 分, one's self, myself, himself, etc., according to the context; one's own, my own, his own, etc., according to the context; *ji-bun de*, by one's self; alone; unaided; *ji-bun no koto da kara*, it being a matter which concerns him alone; *ji-bun makanai*, boarding himself (said of a guest at an inn who provides his own food); also used in colloquial by persons of the upper classes in the sense of *watakushi*.

Ji-chi | 治, autonomy; self-government.

Ji-chin | 陳, *suru*, to make a

statement or explanation on one's own behalf (without invoking the services of another person).

Ji-chō | 重, see **Ji-son** | 尊.

Ji-den | 傳, an autobiography.

Ji-dō | 動, self-moving; automatic; *suru*, to move of its own accord; *ji-dō no nin-giō*, automatic puppets; marionnettes; *ji-dō-shi*, an intransitive verb.

Ji-fu | 負, see **Ji-man** | 慢.

Ji-gai | 害, see **Ji-satsu** | 殺.

Ji-giō | 業, one's own work, acts, or profession; also read *ji-gō*, when it occurs in the Buddhist phrase *ji-gō ji-toku*, men's actions bring their own reward; we reap as we have sown, (the allusion being generally to the retribution which follows on evil actions, and not to the reward which attends good ones).

Ji-go | 後, see **Ji-ken** | 今.

Ji-gwa | 畫, drawn by one's self; a picture drawn by one's self.

Ji-hi | 費, one's own expenses; *ji-hi de*, at one's own expense.

Ji-jaku | 若, used only in the expression *ji-jaku to shite*, cool; self-possessed; calm; collected.

Ji-jin | 刃, see **Ji-satsu** | 殺.

Ji-jin | 認, (also read *ji-nin*); (to) *suru*, to recognize; regard; admit (as being correct or otherwise).

Ji-jin | 盡, see **Ji-satsu** | 殺.

Ji-jo | 序, a preface written by

one's self to a book of which one is the author.

Ji-jo | 叙, see **Ji-jo** | 序.

Ji-jō | 乘, *suru*, to multiply a number by itself.

Ji-ka | 家, my house; used also in the written language in the sense of *watakushi*.

Ji-kai | 解, see **Ji-chin** | 陳.

Ji-kei | 型, see **Ji-satsu** | 殺.

Ji-ken | 見, one's own opinion or views.

Ji-ki | 棄, *suru*, to refuse to make an effort; abandon one's self to despair; lose all interest in life; see also **Ji-bō** | 暴.

Ji-ko | 己, one's self, myself, or himself etc., according to the context; one's own, my own etc.; also used in the sense of *watakushi*.

Ji-koku | 告, see **Ji-shin** | 首.

Ji-koku | 國, one's own country.

Ji-ken | 今, henceforth; in future.

Ji-kwai | 悔, *suru*, to feel remorse; repent; be sorry for what one has done.

Ji-man | 慢, arrogance; conceit; swagger; *suru*, to behave arrogantly; give one's self airs; assume a lofty bearing; carry one's self haughtily.

Ji-metsu | 滅, ruin which comes of its own accord, or which cannot be avoided; self-destruction; *suru*, (of things) to perish of itself; (of persons) to perish; destroy one's self; *ji-*

metsu wo maneku, to bring ruin upon one's self.

Ji-mon | 問, literally asking a question of one's self; used only in the expression *ji-mon ji-tō shite*, putting one's self a question and answering it.

Ji-rai | 來, see **Ji-kon** | 今.

Ji-rioku | 力, (also read *Yi-riki*); one's own or a person's own power or capacity; *ji-rioku wo kayerimidzu*, misjudging his own powers.

Ji-riten | 立, (also read *Yi-riū*); *suru*, to make one's own way in the world; raise one's self by one's own efforts; make a career for one's self; set one's self up as head of the family in place of the real heir; also used in the sense of **Doku-riten** 獨立.

Ji-sai | 裁, see **Ji-satsu** | 殺.

Ji-saku | 作, made by one's self; *ji-saku no hon*, a book written or compiled by one's self; *ji-saku no uta*, a song composed by one's self; *kore wa ji-saku da*, this is my own work; *den-ji wo ji-saku suru*, to cultivate one's rice-lands one's self; also used in the Buddhist phrase *ji-saku ji-jin*, men reap as they have sown.

Ji-san | 讃, self-praise; self-commendation; *suru*, to praise one's self.

Ji-satsu | 殺, suicide; *suru*, to kill one's self; commit suicide.

Ji-sei | 製, (wo) *suru*, to make or

manufacture by one's self; *ji-sei-hin*, or *ji-sei no mono*, a thing made by one's self; home-made article; *kore wa ji-sei da*, this is my own manufacture.

Ji-shin | 身, one's own body; one's self; *ji-shin de*, alone; by one's self; unaided; *ji-shin wo nage-utsu*, to sacrifice one's life.

Ji-shin | 主, independent; *ji-shiu no ken*, independent rights; *ji-shiu ji-yū*, independence; free and independent.

Ji-shin | 首, to confess a crime of one's own accord; surrender one's self to justice.

Ji-shō | 生, (also read *Yi-sei*); spontaneous generation; *suru*, to grow spontaneously (as plants).

Ji-sho | 署, *suru*, to sign one's name; affix one's signature.

Ji-so | 訴, see **Ji-shin** | 首.

Ji-ō | 疏, see **Ji-chin** | 陳.

Ji-son | 尊, conceited; vain; pretentious; *suru*, to have a great opinion of one's self; be conceited.

Ji-sui | 炊, *suru*, to board one's self; prepare one's own food.

Ji-ta | 他, one's self and others; *ji-ta no ku-betsu naku*, making no distinction between one's self and others; *ji-ta no kubetsu naki bun-shō*, a style or writing in which the action of the writer is not distinguished clearly from that of others.

Ji-taku | 宅, one's own house; one's private residence.

Ji-tan | 嘆, *suru*, to complain to one's self; grieve to one's self.

Ji-ten | 轉, *suru*, (of a wheel) to revolve of its own accord; (of machinery) move round by itself; *ji-ten-sha*, a tricycle or bicycle.

Ji-tō | 答, literally 'answering one's self'; for explanation of use see **Ji-mon** | 問.

Ji-toku | 得, *suru*, to work a thing out for one's self; succeed in doing anything by one's own efforts alone; be satisfied with one's self; be pleased with one's own performances. *Ji-toku* also signifies the results which follow upon a person's actions as they are good or bad:—see **Ji-giō** | 業.

Ji-yen | 園, one's own garden; one's own fields (this latter word signifying upland(*hatake*), only and not rice-land(*denji*)).

Ji-yō | 用, one's own work; private business, as opposed to public business **Kō-yō** (公用) and Government business **Gō-yō** (御用); also used in the phrases *mono wo ji-yō ni suru*, to use a thing one's self; *ji-yō no mono*, things intended for one's own use.

Ji-yo | 餘, remainder; surplus; the rest; *ji-yo no mono*, other

persons or things; what is left over.

Ji-yo | 譽, see **Ji-san** | 讃.

Ji-yū | 由, freedom; independence; free; unhampered; unrestricted; *ni*, freely; without restriction.

Ji-zai | 在, free; unfettered; unrestricted.

Ji-zō | 造, see **Ji-sai** | 製.

Ji 兒 A child; young.

Ji-dō | 童, a boy.

Ji-kai | 輩, children.

Ji-ki | 戲, children's amusements or games; *sei-fu no suru koto wa ji-ki ni hitoshi*, the government are behaving in a childish manner.

Ji-ko | 女, a girl.

Ji-ko | 子, a child; infant.

Ji-sen | 孫, children and grandchildren; descendants.

Ji 事 To serve; a thing; business; affairs; work.

Ji-bō | 忙, see **Ji-han** | 繁.

Ji-butsu | 物, abstract and concrete things; *ten-ka no ji-butsu ni akiraka nari*, understands clearly the distinction between abstract and concrete things; *ji-butsu no ri wo kiwamuru*, to comprehend the principles which govern abstract and concrete things.

Ji-dai | 大, the submission due from a dependency to its suzerain; *Ji-dai no tō*, the party in Corea who advocate submission to China as the suzerain country.

Ji-gi | 時, see **Ji-gi** 時.

Ji-giō | 業, work; business; an industry; operation; undertaking; enterprise.

Ji-han | 繁, busy; much occupied with affairs.

Ji-hen | 變, an emergency; startling occurrence; *kok-kwa ji-hen*, a national emergency.

Ji-ji | 々, all matters; all sorts of business; *ji-ji butsu-butsu wo tori-atsukau*, to attend to affairs of all kinds.

Ji-jitsu | 實, the facts of a case; circumstances; *ji-jitsu wa*, in reality; as a matter of fact.

Ji-jō | 情, (of a country) condition; state; (of an event or question) facts; circumstances.

Ji-kan | 簡, concise; clear; simple; easy of comprehension.

Ji-ken | 件, an affair; matter; case; question.

Ji-ki | 機, opportunity; favorable moment; right time; *ji-ki ni jō-dzuru*, to seize an opportunity.

Ji-ko | 故, cause; reason.

Ji-kō | 項, points; facts; circumstances.

Ji-moku | 目, a list.

Ji-mu | 務, business; affairs; *ji-mu-kioku*, a place of business; office.

Ji-rei | 例, a precedent; example.

Ji-ri | 理, the general principles, varying in their nature according to circumstances, which underlie all things; the principle on which a particular thing rests; the true facts or position of a case; the truth of a matter.

Ji-sei | 勢, circumstances; the condition of things; the exigencies of a case; state of affairs; *hi-bi no ji-sei ni yotte ji-kō ga kawaru*, fashions change in accordance with the tendencies of the day.

Ji-seki | 跡, records (of past events); facts; circumstances; the history (of an affair or of a person); traces.

Ji-seki | 蹟, see **Ji-seki** | 跡.

Ji-ta | 多, see **Ji-han** | 繁.

Ji-tai | 態, condition; state.

Ji-tai | 體, (also read *Ji-tei*); see **Ji-tai** | 態.

Ji-tan | 端, the origin or commencement of an affair; *sono ji-tan wo andzuru ni*, on enquiring into the origin of the affair; *it-tan ji-tan wo hiraku ni oyonde wa ikaga sen to itasu mo yobō no michi wa tayasukarazu*, if the emergency once arises, whatever efforts may be made it will be difficult to guard against the consequences.

Ji-yū | 由, origin; cause; reason.

Ji 侍 To serve; attend on; an attendant; near.

Ji-dō | 童, see **Ji-ji** | 兒.

Ji-doku | 讀, see **Ji-kō** | 講; *Ŷi-doku* is not however, used as an official title like *Ŷi-kō*.

Ji-i | 醫, a court physician; the term was also under the feudal system applied to physicians in the service of a *Daimiō*.

Ji-ji | 兒, a page.

Ji-jiū | 從, a chamberlain; *ji-jiū no mono*, persons attached to the suite of the Emperor. (The origin of the term *Ŷi-jiū* as an official title dates from the mid-19th ages).

Ji-jo | 女, a female attendant.

Ji-kō | 講, the official title of the Imperial Tutor or Lecturer; under the feudal system the term was also applied to the tutor or lecturer attached to the court of a *daimiō*.

Ji-sha | 者, see **Ji-shin** | 臣.

Ji-shi | 史, a private secretary; amanuensis.

Ji-shin | 臣, a retainer in waiting; body servant; attendant.

Ji-shō | 妾, a concubine.

Ji-yō | 養, *suru*, to attend to the wants of one's parents; treat one's parents with loving attention.

Ji-sa | 坐, *suru*, to sit by the side of (as an attendant in waiting on a *daimiō* or person of rank).

Ji 治 (also read *Chi*); To rule.

Ji-jō | 定, (*wo*) *suru*, to fix; settle; determine.

Ji 峙 To tower up; a peak.

Ji-riten | 立, *suru*, (also read *Ŷi-riū*); *suru*, (of mountains) to tower up; rise up; confront each other; (of persons) to be on a footing of equality.

Ji-shō | 聳, (also read *Ŷi-sō*); *suru*, (of mountains) to tower up.

Ji 持 To hold; grasp; take.

Ji-biō | 病, a chronic disease; constitutional ailment.

Ji-chō | 重, careful; prudent; circumspect; *suru*, to act with care; behave prudently; exercise caution.

Ji-hō | 法, *suru*, to maintain the law.

Ji-kiū | 久, *suru*, to hold out (as a garrison); (of countries) to last out (through a crisis); (of persons) to keep one's self afloat when on the verge of bankruptcy; (*wo*) *suru*, to maintain; support.

Ji-ron | 論, views which have been formed in a person's mind and held for some length of time; established opinions; settled ideas.

Ji-san | 参, (wo) *suru*, to carry; take with one; bring; *ji-san-kin*, dowry.

Ji-shiten | 疾, see **Ji-mō** | 病.

Ji-zoku | 續, (wo) *suru*, to maintain; support; keep up.

Ji 時 Time; a season; a period of two hours; this; to watch; seasonable; suitable.

Ji-bun | 分, time; season; period of time.

Ji-dai | 代, age; period; time; reign; rule; *Toku-gawa ji-dai ni*, in the times of the Tokugawa Shoguns; during the rule of the Tokugawa Shoguns.

Ji-gen | 限, a period; term; date.

Ji-gi | 宜, literally 'proper time'; the times; circumstances; *ji-gi ni kanawanai*, is inopportune; *ji-gi wo hakaru*, to look for a suitable occasion; *ji-gi ni yotte*, or, *ji-gi shidai*, in accordance with circumstances; *ji-gi ni shitagau*, to accommodate one's self to circumstances.

Ji-hei | 弊, an evil of the present day; an existing evil.

Ji-hen | 便, see **Ji-hen** 事便.

Ji-ji | 事, the present times; the circumstances of the day; the existing state of affairs.

Ji-ji | 今, from time to time; at intervals.

Ji-jitsu | 日, date; day and hour; time; *ji-jitsu ai wakari soro*

nye sara ni go hōchi ni oyobu beku soro, when the day and hour are fixed we will communicate with you again; *ji-jitsu wo utsusadzu*, without wasting time; without delay.

Ji-ka | 下, now; at the present time; *ji-ka kok-kan no migiri ni shite*, being as we are now in the period of the greatest cold.

Ji-ka | 價, current prices; the exchange of the day; market rates.

Ji-kan | 間, time; an interval of time; *ichi ji-kan*, one hour.

Ji-ki | 期, a period; term; date; *ji-ki ni semaru*, the time is close at hand; *ji-ki kei-kwa no kō nite*, by prescriptive right.

Ji-kō | 好, fashions.

Ji-kō | 行, see **Ji-kō** | 奸.

Ji-kō | 候, any season of the year; climate; *ji-kō ni nareru*, to become acclimatized.

Ji-mu | 務, public business which calls for immediate treatment.

Ji-sei | 世, see **Ji-dai** | 代.

Ji-sei | 勢, the exigencies or condition of the times; the spirit or tendencies of the age; the times; circumstances; *ji-sei ga otoroyeta*, the times have deteriorated; *An sei no ji-sei wa*, during the period of *Ansei*; the circumstances of the period of *Ansei*; *ji-sei ni shitagau*, to comply with the exigencies of the times.

Ji-tai | 體, (also read *ji-tei*); see

Ji-tai 事體.

Ji-ten | 點, the hours of time; time; *ji-ten wo tagawadzu shite koto wo suru*, to do everything at the proper time.

Ji-u | 雨, a shower; seasonable rain.

Ji-yeki | 疫, an epidemic.

Ji-un | 運, see **Ji-ki** 事體.

Ji 痔 A disease of the anus.

Ji-shitan | 疾, piles; ulcerated piles.

Ji-ō | 瘡, see **Ji-shitan** | 疾.

Ji 孳 To work; copulate; breed.

Ji-bi | 尾, *suru*, (of animals and birds) to copulate.

Ji-ji | 今, *suru*, to be industrious; be diligent; *ji-ji to shite tsutomuru*, to work hard; perform one's duties with zeal.

Ji-soku | 息, *suru*, to breed; multiply; increase.

Ji 貳 Two; repeated; additional; to doubt; oppose.

Ji-gi | 疑, *suru*, to doubt; entertain suspicions; suspect.

Ji-ka | 價, a price more than the true value, an exorbitant charge.

Ji 滋 Savoury; numerous; to become moist; luxuriant; to increase.

Ji-chō | 長, see **Ji-sei** | 生.

Ji-ho | 補, (*wo*) *suru*, to strengthen.

Ji-jun | 潤, *suru* (of soil only) to become moist; be fertilized (by rain or irrigation).

Ji-mi | 味, (of food) delicacies; luxuries; tid-bits.

Ji-sei | 生, *suru*, (of plants) to grow; sprout; (of population) to increase; multiply;

Ji-yeki | 益, benefit.

Ji-yō | 養, nourishing; nutritive; (*wo*) *suru*, to nourish; *ji-yō-butsu*, nourishing food.

Ji 慈 Parental love; mercy; compassion; indulgent; gentle.

Ji-ai | 愛, affectionate love; (*wo*) *suru*, to love tenderly.

Ji-bo | 母, a mother; an indulgent mother.

Ji-fu | 父, a father; an indulgent father.

Ji-hi | 悲, humanity; compassion; benevolent; humane; merciful.

Ji-jin | 仁, mercy; benevolence; kind; indulgent; (commonly applied to the Emperor's feelings towards his subjects).

Ji-kei | 惠, see **Ji-zen** | 善.

Ji-on | 恩, benevolent favour; kindness.

Ji-shin | 心, a humane heart; compassionate or benevolent disposition.

Ji-yō | 養, tender affection; affectionate care; (*wo*) *suru*, to tend with affection; nourish with tender care.

Ji-zen | 善, benevolence; kindness; charity; humane; compassionate; *ji-zen kwai*, a benevolent society.

Ji 爾 You; an affirmative particle; near.

Ji-go | 後, henceforth; in future; hereafter; subsequently.

Ji-ji | 時, at that time; then.

Ji-rai | 來, see **Ji-go** | 後.

Ji-sei | 儕, you (in the plural sense); used in the written language by superiors when addressing inferiors.

Ji-sō | 曹, see **Ji-sei** | 儕.

Ji 需 To demand; doubt.

Ji-kiū | 求, see **Ji-yō** | 要.

Ji-saku | 索, see **Ji-yō** | 要.

Ji-yō | 用, use; need; requirements; (*wo*) *suru*, to use; need; require; *hi-bi no ji-yō-kin*, daily requirements; articles of daily use.

Ji-yō | 要, a demand; request; enquiry; application; (*wo*) *suru*, to demand; seek for; apply for; enquire after; *ji-yō ni ôjite*, in compliance with his demand; *ji-yō ga nakute makoto ni fu-kei-ki de aru*, business is very slack owing to the absence of any demand for goods.

Ji 磁 Magnetic iron ore.

Ji-bon | 盆, plates, trays, dishes or pots made of porcelain or earthenware.

Ji-ki | 器, porcelain or earthenware utensils.

Ji-shaku | 石, (also read *Yi-seki*); a magnet; compass.

Ji 邇 Near; to approach.

Ji-gen | 言, simple language; plain words.

Ji-ka | 遐, farness and nearness; distance; far and near.

Ji 辭 Speech; to talk; decline; refuse; take leave; go away.

Ji-hetsu | 別, see **Ji-ketsu** | 訣.

Ji-hei | 柄, subject for talk; topic of conversation; a pretext; excuse.

Ji-hiō | 表, a petition of resignation; written application for permission to retire from office.

Ji-jō | 帖, a note of excuse.

Ji-jō | 謙, humility; self-depreciation; apologetic language; *suru*, to behave in a humble manner; use apologetic or self-depreciatory language.

Ji-ketsu | 訣, *suru*, to take leave of a person; bid goodbye; say farewell.

Ji-ki | 氣, tone of voice; manner of speaking; *ji-ki ikari wo fukumu*, his tone of voice indicates anger.

Ji-ko | 去, (*wo suru*, to leave; depart from (a place).

Ji-mei | 命, see **Ji-rei** | 令.

Ji-rei | 令, an order; command; instructions.

Ji-sei | 世, death; *suru*, to die.

Ji-sha | 謝, see **Ji-tai** | 退.

Ji-sho | 書, see **Ji-ten** | 典.

Ji-shoku | 職, resignation of office; *suru*, to resign office.

Ji-sō | 藻, literary style; composition; *ji-sō ni tomu*, to have literary ability.

Ji-tai | 退, *suru*, to refuse; (*wo suru*, to decline (as a pension or honours etc).

Ji-ten | 典, a dictionary.

Jiki 直 {also and more commonly read *Choku*); Straight; direct.

Jiki-dan | 談, direct conversation; (*ni suru*, to address directly; speak directly to.

Jiki-den | 傳, directly handed down; a tradition derived directly from another person; (*wo suru*, to receive by direct transmission from another person; *jiki-den no hō*, a recipe or secret of divination or art of any kind received directly from another person.

Jiki-san | 参, used only in the expression *go jiki-san*, a term applied under the feudal system to *samurai* who were in the service of the Shogun and owed no allegiance to any *daimiō*.

Jiki-so | 訴, *suru*, to prefer a petition direct to the Shōgun; make direct representations to the Shōgun; (this term was applied under the feudal system to the making of direct complaints by the people to the Shōgun, a practice which was forbidden under the gravest penalties).

Jiki-totsu | 綴, the dress of a Buddhist priest.

Jiku 舳 The stern of a ship.

Jiku-go | 艫, the bow or stern of a vessel.

Jin 人 Man; people; mankind.

Jim-bō | 望, the confidence of the public; the public hopes or expectations; the term is also used in a more restricted sense e.g. *ji-yū-tō no jim-bō wo ushinau*, to lose the confidence of the Radical Party.

Jim-butsu | 物, human beings; people; a hero; celebrity; man of mark; distinguished person.

Jim-mei | 名, people's names; *jim-mei-roku*, a register of people's names; directory.

Jim-mei | 命, human life; *jim-mei wo tatsu*, to take a person's life.

Jim-min | 民, people; subjects; the nation.

Jim-moku | 目, people's eyes; *jim-moku wo odorokasu*, to excite men's admiration.

Jin-pin | 品, (of persons only) appearance; aspect; *jim-pin ga ii*, has a fine appearance.

Jin-chi | 知, human knowledge.

Jin-chi | 智, see **Jin-chi** | 知.

Jin-chiū | 中, the lower part of the chest below the breast bone.

Jin-dō | 道, the path of virtue; duty of man; a footpath.

Jin-i | 爲, men's actions; the act or work of men; done by man; *kono wazawai jin-i nari*, this calamity was the work of man.

Jin-i | 意, human views or ideas; men's opinions; people's sentiments.

Jin-in | 員, the number of people; *jin-in wo kimeru*, to fix the number of individuals (who are required); determine the number of officials (to be employed on the staff of a bureau.) The term *jin-in* is used in a more restricted meaning than *jin-kō* | 口.

Jin-ji | 事, human affairs; matters relating to mankind; also used in the sense of *presents*:—e.g. *jin-ji wo okuru*, to bestow presents.

Jin-jin | 人, people generally; people of all kinds; everybody; the people (of a country, place, or house).

Jin-go | 語, people's voices; the sound of talking; *jin-go wo kiku*, to hear voices; hear the sound of talking.

Jin-ka | 家, a house.

Jin-ketsu | 傑, a hero; distinguished person; eminent man.

Jin-ki | 氣, (also read *Nin-ki*); human feeling; the temper of the nation; the public mind; the character of the people; *jin-ki ni au*, to accord with the temper of the nation.

Jin-kiō | 境, see **Jin-sei** | 世.

Jin-kō | 口, the number of people; population.

Jin-kō | 工, the work of man; human handiwork.

Jin-kwa | 和, national harmony.

Jin-kwan | 寰, see **Jin-sei** | 世.

Jin-rin | 倫, morality; virtue; moral principles.

Jin-rioku | 力, (also read *jin-riki*); human strength; *jin-riki-sha*, a small carriage on wheels drawn by a coolie.

Jin-rui | 類, the various races of mankind; man as opposed to the lower orders of creation; human beings.

Jin-sai | 才, human ability; men of talent; (used chiefly in the latter meaning); *jin-sai wo yeramu*, to select men of talent; *jin-sai wo susumeru*, to encourage persons of talent.

Jin-sai | 材, see **Jin-sai** | 才.

Jin-saku | 作, the work of man; human handiwork; see also

Jin-zō | 造.

Jin-sei | 生, the life of man (in the sense of lifetime); *jin-sei*

yume no gotoshi, man's life is like a dream.

Jin-sei | 世, the world.

Jin-sei | 聲, people's voices.

Jin-seki | 迹, human traces; tracks (in the sense of paths); *jin-seki tayeru*, the tracks cease, (said of places where the nature of the ground prevents further progress).

Jin-shin | 心, the human heart; men's minds; the feelings of the nation; public sentiments; (the exact meaning being regulated by the context); *jin-shin onajikarazaru sono men no gotoshi*, men's minds vary like their faces; *jin-shinga ugoku*, people's minds are disturbed; *jin-shin ga tatsu*, public feeling is roused.

Jin-shin | 身, the human body.

Jin-shin | 主, the sovereign.

Jin-shu | 種, the various races of mankind.

Jin-tai | 隊, used only in the expression *jin-tai wo haru*, is thronged with people (said of a crowded place).

Jin-tai | 體, (also read *Nin-tai*); the human body; a person's standing or position.

Jin-yen | 煙, a house.

Jin-yoku | 欲, human desires; human lusts.

Jin-zō | 造, human manufacture; made by man; *jin-zō no mono*, or *jin-zō-butsu*, things of human manufacture.

Jin 仁 To love; compassion; pity; sympathy; benevolence; forbearance.

Jin-bun | 聞, a reputation for benevolence.

Jin-men | 免, see **Jin-jo** | 恕.

Jin-ai | 愛, tender love; benevolent affection; benevolence; (*wo suru*, to regard with tender affection; cherish; treat with kindness or benevolence).

Jin-chuten | 恤, see **Jin-ji** | 慈.

Jin-gi | 義, sympathy; consideration for others; benevolence; justice; *jin-gi no ikusa*, a war undertaken out of consideration for others and not for selfish reasons; a just war.

Jin-ji | 慈, compassion; pity; benevolence.

Jin-jin | 人, see **Jin-sha** | 者.

Jin-jo | 恕, pardon; forbearance; indulgence; (*wo suru*, to excuse; condone; pardon; look over).

Jin-jutsu | 術, literally 'benevolent art'; the science of medicine.

Jin-kei | 惠, mercy; clemency; benevolence.

Jin-on | 恩, benevolent aid; kind favour.

Jin-sei | 政, a humane government; benevolent administration.

Jin-sei | 聲, see **Jin-bun** | 聞.

Jin-sha | 者, a humane, merci-

ful, charitable, or benevolent person; a philanthropist; one who shews sympathy or consideration for others.

Jin-shin | 心, humane feeling; a benevolent spirit.

Jin-toku | 德, humane conduct; benevolence; humanity; charity.

Jin 迅 Swift; sudden.

Jin-pū | 風, a high wind; stiff breeze.

Jin-soku | 速, swift; rapid; sudden; *jin-soku ni koto wo suru*, to act promptly; (of action) hasty; precipitate; premature.

Jin-rai | 雷, loud thunder; a heavy peal of thunder; *jin-rai no gotoshi*, like a clap of thunder (said of any startling occurrence or news).

Jin-shitsu | 疾, see **Jin-shō** | 捷.

Jin-shō | 捷, swift; rapid; quick.

Jin 荏 A kind of large bean.

Jin-zen | 苒, (used with and without *ni*) gradually; one by one; *jin-zen sai-getsu wo okuru*, time passes by gradually; *hana ga jin-zen ni chiru*, the blossoms fall one by one.

Jin 訊 To question; interrogate strictly; say.

Jin-bō | 訪, see **Jin-mon** | 問.

Jin-mon | 問, a visit; *suru*, to pay a visit (to a person); enquire after a person's health.

Jin-kiku | 鞠, *suru*, to investigate a crime or offence; (*wo*) *suru*, to investigate; enquire into.

Jin-kiō | 供, evidence; depositions; (this term is used only in law books).

Jin 陣 To arrange; marshal.

Jin-bō | 亡, see **Jin-botsu** | 没.

Jin-botsu | 没, *suru*, to die in battle.

Jin-pō | 法, tactics.

Jin-chū | 中, the central division of an army; also used in the expressions *jin-chiū nite*, in the centre of the army; in the midst of the troops; *jin-chiū ni chin-nū suru*, to dash into the enemy's ranks; *jin-chiū ni hairu bekarazu*, must not go within the military lines.

Jin-go | 伍, see **Jin-retsu** | 列.

Jin-ji | 事, see **Gun-ji** 軍事.

Jin-retsu | 列, the disposition of an army in the field; the way in which an army is drawn up for battle.

Jin-sei | 勢, military strength; troops; *jin-sei wo haru*, to display military strength.

Jin-tō | 頭, the commander of an army.

Jin-yei | 營, a military camp; the encampments of an army in the field.

Jin 神 (also read *Shin*); *Shintō* deities; the soul (as opposed to the body); inscrutable.

Jin-me | 馬, the sacred horse attached to a *Shintō* shrine.

Jin-dai | 代, the age of the gods (which according to Japanese traditions preceded the creation of mankind).

Jin-dzū | 通, literally 'like the gods'; used only in the expression *jin-dzū wo yeru*, to be invested with supernatural power.

Jin-gi | 祀, matters connected with *Shintō* deities; *Shintō* worship; a *Shintō* festival; the term *jin-gi-kwan* is applied both to the official charged with the superintendence of matters connected with *Shintō* worship, and also to the office itself.

Jin-ja | 社, a *Shintō* shrine.

Jin-ji | 事, matters connected with *Shintō* deities; *Shintō* worship; a *Shintō* festival.

Jin-riki | 力, (also read *Yin-rioku* and *Shin-riki*; in this last case the meaning differs); the power of the gods; divine strength.

Jin-yo | 輿, the sacred car carried in procession on the occasion of a *Shintō* festival.

Jin 腎 The kidneys.

Jin-kio | 虛, *suru*, to be impotent.

Jin-sui | 水, the semen.

Jin-yaku | 藥, aphrodisiacs.

Jin-zō | 臟, the kidneys.

Jin 尋 To ask; seek for.

Jin-mon | 問, a visit; call; *suru*, to pay a visit to a person; enquire after a person's health.

Jin-jō | 常, ordinary; usual; *jin-jō no hito*, or, *jin-jō itsu-yō no hito*, an ordinary person; a person of average ability; *jin-jō ip-pan no sho-bun wo nasu*, to deal with matters uniformly and in the recognized manner.

Jin-ken | 見, (*wo*) *suru*, to discover; find (as the result of search).

Jin-kiū | 求, (*wo*) *suru*, to seek for.

Jin-kiū | 究, (*wo*) *suru*, to enquire into; examine; investigate; search for.

Jin 塵 Dust; dirt.

Jin-ai | 埃, dust; dirt; sediment (in water).

Jin-do | 土, earth; dust; dirt; used also in Buddhist phraseology in the sense of *Jin-kwan* | 衰.

Jin-kai | 芥, see *Jin-ai* | 埃.

Jin-kiō | 境, see *Jin-kwan* | 衰.

Jin-kō | 垢, see **Jin-ai** | 埃.

Jin-kwan | 寰, this world; the present life.

Jin-sei | 世, see **Jin-kwan** | 寰.

Jin-zoku | 俗, a Buddhist term applied to the existing population of the world.

Jin 認 To recognize; admit; write.

Jin-chi | 知, (also read *Nin-chi*); (*wo*) *suru*, to recognize; identify.

Jin-ka | 可, (also read *Nin-ka*); official sanction, permission or approval; (*wo*) *suru*, to approve; sanction; permit; *jin-ka jō*, an exequatur; certificate of authorization; permit.

Jin-kio | 許, (also read *Nin-kio*); official permission, sanction or approval; (*wo*) *suru*, to permit; sanction; allow.

Jin-shō | 承, (*wo*) *suru*, to respectfully take note of (as the commands of a superior); this term is rarely used and occurs only in the written language.

Jin-toku | 得, (*wo*) *suru*, to admit; recognize; acknowledge; allow; perceive; discover.

Jin 盡 (also written 尽); To be exhausted; come to an end; exert to the utmost; entirely; thoroughly.

Jin-metsu | 滅, *suru*, (of castles etc.) to be entirely destroyed; also used in the sense of **Jin-sen** | 殲.

Jin-chi | 知, (*wo*) *suru*, to know well; understand thoroughly.

Jin-chiū | 忠, loyal conduct.

Jin-gen | 言, *suru*, to speak out one's mind; speak frankly; also used in the expressions *jin-gen kimi wo isameru*, to remonstrate at great length with one's lord; *jin-gen setsu-mei suru*, to give exhaustive explanations; *jin-gen shite rondzuru*, to bring various arguments to bear.

Jin-i | 意, see **Jin-shin** | 心.

Jin-ketsu | 竭, *suru*, to be exhausted; come to an end.

Jin-ki | 期, used in the expressions *jin-ki ari*,

Jin-rioku | 力, exertion; effort; endeavour; *suru*, to exert one's self; put forth one's whole energies; work hard; *go jin-rioku wo negaimasu*, I beg you will use your best efforts on my behalf.

Jin-sai | 碎, (*wo*) *suru*, to break to pieces; *kokoro wo jin-sai suru*, to strain one's mind with severe mental work.

Jin-sen | 殲, (*wo*) *suru*, to exterminate; kill without sparing any; *teki wo jin-sen suru*, to slaughter all the enemy.

Jin-shin | 心, used only in such expressions as *jin-shin koto wo nasu*, to give much thought to a matter.

Jitsu 十 (also read *Yiü* and *Shiü*); Ten.

Jip-po | 方, literally 'ten sides'; used in the expression *hap-pō jip-pō yori semerareru*, to be attacked on all sides; the term also occurs in the Buddhist phrase *jip-pō no sekai*, the countless worlds which exist according to Buddhist philosophy.

Jik-kan | 干, the ten calendar signs used in designating periods of time.

Jik-ken | 間, ten *ken* (= 60 feet); the term is also used colloquially in the expressions *jik-ken no hone*, the ten ribs of an umbrella; *jik-ken no kasā*, an umbrella with ten ribs.

Jik-kai | 戒, the ten Buddhist commandments.

Jik-kai | 界, the ten places of existence according to Buddhist doctrines.

Jitsu 日 The sun; a day.

Jik-kei | 影, (also read *Yitsu-yei*); the shadow cast by the sun; shade.

Jik-ki | 晷, see **Jik-kei** | 影.

Jik-kiaku | 脚, literally 'the legs of the sun'; used in the expressions *jik-kiaku ga nishi ni omomuku*, the sun is moving towards the west; *jik-kiaku nawo hayashi*, it is yet early; *jik-kiaku ga susumu*, the sunlight is spreading.

Jis-shi | 子, number of days; days; time; *go tai-zai no jis-shi wa*, with regard to the period of your stay; *jis-shi ga chijimaru*, the days are drawing in.

Jis-shutsu | 出, (also read *Nis-shitsu*); sunrise.

Jitsu-bo | 暮, sunset; evening.

The term which is connected by antithesis with Yitsu-bo is Sō-ten 早天.

Jitsu-botsu | 没, (also read *Nichi-botsu*); sunset.

Yitsu-botsu and Yis-shutsu are antithetical terms, jitsu-botsu never being used like Yitsu-bo in the sense of 'evening.'

Jitsu-getsu | 月, days and months; time; *an-on ni jitsu-getsu wo okuru*, or, *an-on ni jitsu-getsu wo kei-kwa suru*, to pass the time tranquilly; lead a peaceful life.

Jitsu-go | 午, noon.

Jitsu-iki | 域, Japan.

Jitsu-in | 陰, see **Jik-kei** | 影.

Jitsu-ji | 時, see **Ji-jitsu** 時日.

Jitsu-rai | 來, for some time past; lately; all along; habitually; *jitsu-rai u-ten nite*, having had rainy weather for some time past; *jitsu-rai wa ikaga de arimasu ka*, how have you been lately; *jitsu-rai sō omotte iru*, I have thought so all along; *jitsu-rai machigai wo suru*, he habitually makes mistakes.

Jitsu-raku | 落, see **Jitsu-botsu** | 没.

Jit-tō | 東, see **Jitsu-iki** | 域.

Jitsu 昵 (also written 呢, 囁, and 囁); Eyes half closed; near.

Jik-kin | 近, (*ni*) *suru*, to be near to; be close to; *jik-kin no shi*, a body-servant; retainer attached to the immediate person of a *daimiō*.

Jitsu 駟 A post-horse.

Jitsu-ba | 馬, a post-horse.

Jitsu-den | 傳, a mounted courier; the post; (no longer used).

Jitsu-yeki | 驛, a post-station.

Jitsu 實 Fruit; to be abundant; true; real; tangible results.

Jik-ka | 家, the house in which one was born; one's home or native place.

Jik-ka | 價, the true price (of anything); proper or fair value.

Jik-kei | 形, the real form or shape (of anything).

Jik-kei | 計, a plan; scheme.

Jik-kei | 景, a landscape painted from nature.

Jik-ken | 見, (*wo*) *suru*, to see for one's self; inspect personally.

Jik-ken | 驗, (also written | 檢); inspection; verification; (*wo*) *suru*, to inspect; verify (as a fact); identify (as the head of an enemy slain in battle, or a corpse); *suru*, to experiment.

Jik-ki | 記, see **Jitsu-roku** | 録.

Jik-kiō | 孔, real condition; true state; *kokka no jik-kiō wo kangōru ni*, looking at the real condition of the country.

Jik-kiō | 據, see **Jis-shō** | 體.

Jik-kō | 行, (*wo*) *suru*, (of laws) to enforce; carry into effect; *suru*, to come into operation; take effect.

Jik-kō | 効, true or real effect; effect; practical or satisfactory results; success; *jik-ki wo arawasu*, to shew a practical result; succeed; *jik-kō wo sō se-mai*, he will probably not succeed; *jik-kō ga nai*, is without effect.

Jip-pi | 否, truth and falsehood; the truth of a matter; real facts of a case; *jip-pi wo wakatsu*, to separate what is true from what is false; *jip-pi wo tadasu*, to investigate the truth.

Jip-pu | 父, real father (as opposed to a step-father or an adopted father).

Jis-sai | 際, practice as opposed to theory; practical; actual; *ni*, really; actually; in person; practically.

Jis-seki | 跡, actual traces or evidence (of an occurrence); actual clue (to a crime); traces or ruins (of old buildings); tracks; *jis-seki bum-miō nari*, there is a clear clue; *hito no jis-seki wo fumu*, to follow a person's tracks; to follow in the footsteps of others (metaphorically).

Jis-sen | 踐, (*wo*) *suru*, (of work or of any undertaking) to take part in; be directly engaged in; have practical experience of; (of places) to visit; see for one's self; (of laws) to enforce; put into operation.

Jis-setsu | 説, a true story or rumour.

Jis-shi | 子, a real child (as opposed to a step-child or an adopted child).

Jis-shi | 施, see **Jik-kō** | 行.

Jis-shō | 正, (also read *Jis-sei*); used in contracts and formal documents in the phrase *jis-shō nari*, which corresponds to our formula, I hereby acknowledge or certify that....; also employed in the sense of **Jit-choku** | 直.

Jis-shō | 証, see **Jis-shō** | 證.

Jis-shō | 證, genuine actual or substantial proof; trustworthy evidence.

Jit-chaku | 著, see **Jit-choku** | 直.

Jit-chi | 地, the actual facts of a case; practice as opposed to theory; practical; actual; *ni*, really; actually; in person; practically; *jit-chi wo fumu*, to visit the actual spot; *jit-chi wa*, as a matter of fact; in practice; *jit-chi wo mirēba*, looking at the actual facts of the case; *jit-chi ni tsuite mireba*, or, *jit-chi no ten kara mireba*, looking at the matter from a practical point of view.

Jit-choku | 直, upright; honest; *jit-choku ni koto wo suru*, to act uprightly.

Jitsu-bo | 母, real mother (as opposed to a step-mother or an adopted mother).

Jitsu-butsu | 物, the real or actual thing; the thing itself; *hanashi ni kiita bakari de mada jitsu-butsu wo minai*, I have only heard people speak of it, I have never seen the thing itself.

Jitsu-den | 傳, a true or trustworthy tradition; the authentic version of a story as opposed to one that is false; this term is chiefly used in the titles of books, when it may be rendered *memoirs*.

Jitsu-gi | 義, the true meaning (of a word or phrase).

Jitsu-giō | 業, literally true trade or profession' (applied chiefly to the trade of a skilled artizan); used in the expressions *jitsu-giō wo toru*, to ply one's trade; *jitsu-giō-ka*, or *jitsu-giō-sha*, a person who has practical knowledge of a profession; a practical person as opposed to a theorist.

Jitsu-i | 意, the true opinions, sentiments, or intentions (of a person); (of a word or phrase) true meaning; *jitsu-i ni* honestly; impartially.

Jitsu-in | 印, a true seal or impression made by a seal; (not applied to seals attached to paintings).

Jitsu-ji | 事, an actual occurrence; a fact.

Jitsu-jō | 狀, see **Ji-jitsun** 事實.

Jitsu-jō | 情, the true feelings or sentiments (of a person); also, but rarely, used in the sense of a person's true character.

Jitsu-miō | 名, (also read *Jitsu-mei*); see **Hon-miō** 本名.

Jitsu-rioku | 力, effective power.

Jitsu-reku | 録, authentic records; used also in the titles of books, when it may be rendered simply records.

Jitsu-yō | 用, actual use; practical utility; practical purposes; serviceable; *ji-tsu-yō ni sona-yeru*, to design for actual use;

jitsu-yō ni naranu, is useless for practical purposes; *jitsu-yō wo shiu to su*, practical utility was made the first consideration.

Jit-tai | 體, the whole body or form (of anything); true form (as for instance that of a badger which is supposed to have temporarily assumed human shape, or of a mountain partially obscured by mist); the real facts of a case; true position of a matter; also in colloquial read *Jit-tei*, when it is used in the sense of *Jit-choku* | 直.

Jiu 入 (also read *Niā*); To enter; put in; proceed; advance; be drowned.

Jiu-dai | 内, *suru*, to enter the Imperial Palace.

Jiu-rai | 來, (also read *Niū-rai*); used only in such phrases as *go jiu-rai wo kō*, I beg you will visit me; *go jiu-rai kudasare soro migiri*, when you were so kind as to pay me a visit.

Jiu-rō | 牢, (also read *Niū-rō*); imprisonment; *suru*, to be imprisoned; *jiu-rō moshitsukeru*, to sentence to imprisonment.

Jiu-sui | 水, to dive into the water; drown one's self.

Jiū 十 (also read *Shiū* and *Ji-tsu*); Ten.

Jiū-aku | 惡, the ten sins of the Buddhists.

Jiū-bun | 分, literally 'ten parts'; enough; sufficient; abundant; plentiful; *ni*, in abundance; plentifully; completely; *hiō-rō jiū-bun ni aru*, there is a sufficient supply of military provisions; *jiū-bun de gosaimasu*, it is enough; *jiū-bun shun-shoku wo arawasu*, (of foliage etc.) to appear in full spring tints.

Jiū-jō | 丈, ten *jō* (=100 feet); also used in the sense of *lofty*, as in the phrase *jiū-jō no rō-san ugokite koye ari*, a rustling sound comes from the lofty old pines as they sway to and fro.

Jiū-yo | 餘, more than ten.

Jiū 充 To be complete; be full; fill; be stopped up; apply; reach; develop; fill in.

Jiū-bi | 備, *suru*, to be in a complete or efficient condition; be well organized; (of things) to be in abundance; (of persons) to be well supplied; (of soldiers) to be fully equipped; *kai-riku-gun jiū-bi su*, both the army and navy are in an efficient condition; *hiaku-ji jiū-bi su*, everything is in readiness.

Jiū-bun | 分, see **Jiū-bun** 十分; **Jiū-bun 充分** is however, never used like **Jiū-bun** 十分 in the phrase *jiū-bun no shun-shoku wo arawasu*.

Jiū-jin | 朝 see **Jiū-man** | 滿.

Jiū-jitan | 實, see **Jiū-man** | 滿.

Jiū-kō | 擴, (*wo*) *suru*, to enlarge; increase; develop; expand.

Jiū-man | 滿, *suru*, to be in abundance; (of rivers) to be full to over-flowing; *gun-sei san-ya ni jiū-man su*, the troops swarmed everywhere on hill and plain.

Jiū-seki | 積, *suru*, (of grain etc.) to be stored in abundance.

Jiū-soku | 足, *suru*, (of things) to be in abundance; (of persons) to be well supplied; (of soldiers) to be fully equipped.

Jiū-soku | 塞, *suru*, (of drains) to be completely obstructed; be choked up; (*ni*) *suru* to block; obstruct; also used in the phrase *ji-gi jiū-soku su*, is imbued with the principles of humanity.

Jiū-ten | 填, (*wo*) *suru*, to spread over everywhere so as to leave no space open; (*ni*) *suru*, to fill in; cover completely; stuff; *niwa ni ishi wo jiū-ten suru*, to spread stones all over a garden.

Jiū-tō | 棟, literally 'reaching to the ridge-pole'; (of books only) abundant; plentiful; *kan-giū jiū-tō*, very abundant.

Jiū-yei | 盈, see **Jiū-man** | 滿.

Jiū-yō | 用, (*wo*) *suru*, to apply (to a certain purpose); appropriate (for a certain use); employ (for a special purpose); make a special use of.

Jiū-zen | 全, *suru*, to be complete; be perfect in all its arrangements; be well organized; (of soldiers) to be fully equipped; (of desires) to be satisfied; *gun-zei ga jiū-zen suru*, the troops are supplied with everything; *sono hossuru tokoro koto-gotoku jiū-zen su*, their desires were all gratified.

Jiū 戎 Military; barbarians; troops; to assist; great.

Jiū-bi | 備, military measures; warlike preparations; *jiū-bi wo totonō*, to make preparations for war.

Jiū-fuku | 服, see **Jiū-ō** | 裝.

Jiū-go | 伍, see **Jiū-hei** | 兵.

Jiū-hai | 旗, military flags.

Jiū-hei | 兵, soldiers; troops; an army.

Jiū-i | 衣, see **Jiū-ō** | 裝.

Jiū-i | 夷, a barbarian; also used formerly in the sense of *foreigners*.

Jiū-ji | 事, matters relating to war; military affairs.

Jiū-ki | 器, military weapons; arms.

Jiū-kō | 功, military achievements; distinguished service in the field.

Jiū-riō | 虜, a prisoner of war.

Jiū-ō | 裝, military dress and accoutrements.

Jiū-tekki | 狄, see **Jiū-i** | 夷.

Jiū 住 To stay in a place; live.

Jiū-ji | 持, see **Jiū-shoku** | 職.

Jiū-jin | 人, (see **Jiū-min**); a resident; inhabitant.

Jiū-ka | 家, see **Jiū-taku** | 宅.

Jiū-kyō | 居, residence; *suru*, to reside; dwell; (*ni*) *suru*, to inhabit.

Jiū-min | 民, residents; inhabitants.

Jiū-oku | 屋, see **Jiū-taku** | 宅.

Jiū-sho | 所, place of abode; residence.

Jiū-shoku | 職, the head-priest of a Buddhist temple.

Jiū-taku | 宅, a dwelling; residence; the house in which a person lives.

Jiu 受 To receive; accept; enclose; succeed to.

Jiu-giō | 業, study; *jiu-giō-riō*, educational expenses; school fees; *jiu-giō ji-kan wo samatageru*, to interfere with the hours of study.

Jiu-jin | 授, receiving and giving; (of money) receipt and payment; *tai-kin jiu-jiu no sai ni atatte so-rō ni nagare tsui ni kono ayamari wo itasu*, this mistake was due to carelessness which occurred at a time when large sums of money were being received and paid out.

Jiu-kiō | 教, see **Jiu-giō** | 業.

Jiu-nō | 納, see **Jiu-riō** | 領.

Jiu-ri | 理, (*wo suru*, (of legal actions) to receive; entertain; take cognizance of; (this term is applied only to the action of courts of law).

Jiu-riō | 領, to receive; the term is also now commonly used in epistolary correspondence in the sense of *to acknowledge the receipt of a letter*.

Jiu-jen | 禪, (of an emperor) accession to the throne.

Jiu-zō | 贖, official bribery; the receipt of bribes (by officials); *jiu-zō-ritsu*, the law relating to bribery.

Jiu 咒 Sorcery; mystic incantations.

Jiu-fu | 符, charms against evil influences in the shape either of tablets fixed to the wall of a house, or papers carried on the person.

Jiu-hō | 法, witchcraft; sorcery; the art or mystery of incantations performed with the object of invoking evil upon others, or in order to ward off evil influences.

Jiu-jutsu | 術, see **Jiu-hō** | 法.

Jiu-mon | 文, the text of incantations performed with the object of causing evil to others.

Jiu-so | 咀, originally a Buddhist term; to invoke evil upon others by performing incantations at a temple.

Jiū 重 (also read *Chō*); Heavy; great; repeatedly.

Jiū-gon | 言, repetition; redundancy; tautology.

Jiū-shi | 資, extensive capital; a large sum of money.

Jiū-shoku | 職, important duties; a responsible post.

Jiū-yaku | 役, an important office; officials holding posts of grave responsibility.

Jiū-yen | 緣, literally 'a double connection by marriage'; used only in colloquial in such expressions as *jiū-yen ni naru*, to be connected doubly by marriage; *jiū-yen no mono*, a person between whom and one's self there exists a double connection by marriage.

Jiū-yō | 要, (also read *Chō-yō*); the main features of a case; essential points; important; weighty; *jiū-yō to nasu*, to regard as essential.

Jiū-zai | 罪, a grave offence; *jiū-zai*, is also applied in a technical sense to those offences which under the new criminal code are distinguished by the titles of crimes and delicts.

Jiū 柔 To obey; submit to; weak; soft.

Jiū-jaku | 弱, weak; delicate.

Jiū-jun | 順, obedience; submission; docility; submissive; obedient; tractable; teachable; docile; gentle; amiable; manageable; quiet; (*ni*) *suru*, to obey; submit to; comply with.

Jiū-jutsu | 術, a term applied to a special kind of wrestling, which is practised as an art by itself, and in which dexterity plays a more important part than in other wrestling.

Jiū-nan | 軟, soft; tender; delicate.

Jiu 授 To give; transfer; hand over.

Jiu-giō | 業, teaching; instruction.

Jiu-jin | 受, see **Jin-jin** | 授.

Jiu-mei | 命, *suru*, to sacrifice one's life.

Jiu-san | 産, practical instruction in arts or industries; *jiu-sam-ba*, establishments, maintained either by local effort or by the Government, where instruction is given in various industries.

Jiu-yo | 與, (*wo*) *suru*, to give; hand over; transfer; deliver; (of money) to pay; also used in certain cases in the sense of *to bestow* (without receiving any consideration for the gift).

Jiū 從 To obey; attend; follow; comply with; yield.

Jiū-boku | 僕, a servant; attendant.

Jiū-ga | 駕, (*ni*) *suru*, to accompany on horseback or in a palanquin.

Jiū-gun | 軍, *suru*, to enter the army; become a soldier; go to the front; go out to battle.

Jiū-han | 犯, used in the terms *jiū-han-nin*, or, *jiū-han-sha*, an accessory to a crime.

Jiū-hel | 兵, troops under a person's command.

Jiū-ji | 事, (*ni*) *suru*, to be engaged in (any business); be occupied with (work of any kind); also used in the sense of **Jiū-shi** | 仕.

Jiū-jun | 順, (*ni*) *suru*, to obey; observe; conform to; comply with; yield to; give way to (another's wishes).

Jiū-ka | 價, literally 'according to the price'; used only in the expression *jiū-ka-zei*, *ad valor-em* duties.

Jiū-kel | 兄, a male cousin older than one's self.

Jiū-kon | 今, henceforth.

Jiū-rai | 來, from times past; from the first; hitherto.

Jiū-ri | 吏, a subordinate official; in feudal times the term was applied also to the officers of an clan.

Jiū-riō | 賈, literally 'to follow the path of virtue'; *suru*, (of a *geisha* or harlot) to reform; to forsake her calling and settle down as a married woman.

Jiū-sha | 者, a follower; attendant; retainer.

Jiū-shi | 仕, (*ni*) *suru*, to serve; work for.

Jiū-shi | 死, *suru*, to die in battle in attendance on one's master or feudal lord.

Jiū-shoku | 職, *suru*, to perform one's duties; (applied chiefly to the discharge of official duties).

Jiū-sotsu | 卒, see **Jiū-hei** | 兵.

Jiū-tai | 弟, a male cousin younger than one's self.

Jiū-yō | 容, used in such expression as *jiū-yō to shite iru*, to remain quiet; *jiū-yō to shite shi ni tsuku*, to await death calmly.

Jiū-yū | 遊, (*ni*) *suru*, to attend on a pleasure excursion (as a servant in attendance on his master, or in feudal times a retainer in the suite of his lord).

Jiū-zen | 前, former; previous; hitherto; heretofore; *jiū-zen no tōri*, as before; in the manner hitherto followed.

Jiū 絨 Cloth.

Jiū-mō | 毛, woollen thread or yarn.

Jiū-tan | 毯, a carpet.

Jiū 銃 The hole in the head of an axe; a matchlock; rifle.

Jiū-gwan | 丸, a rifle-bullet.

Jiū-hō | 砲, rifles and cannon.

Jiū-ken | 劍, a bayonet.

Jiū-kō | 砲, see **Jiū-hō** | 砲.

Jiū-riō | 獵, hunting; shooting (as a sport); *suru*, to pursue game; *jiū-riō men-kio*, a shooting license.

Jiū-shi | 子, see **Jiū-gwan** | 丸.

Jiū-shin | 手, a company of soldiers armed with matchlocks; (no longer used).

Jiū-shō | 傷, a bullet wound.

Jiū-sō | 鎗, guns and spears; a bayonet.

Jiū-tai | 隊, (as formerly used) a regiment or company of soldiers armed with matchlocks; now used in the sense of *a body of soldiers*.

Jiu 壽 Longevity; life; long.

Jiu-bo | 母, an aged mother.

Jiu-miō | 命, (also read *Jiu-mei*); life; period of existence.

Jiu-shin | 酒, see **Jiu-yen** | 宴.

Jiu-tan | 誕, the birthday of an aged person.

Jiu-yen | 宴, a feast given in honour of a person's longevity.

Jiu-yen | 筵, see **Jiu-yen** | 宴.

Jiu-yō | 天, long life and early death; *jiu-yō ten ni ari*, it rests with providence to determine whether a person lives long or dies young.

Jiū 蹂 To trample on; tread under foot.

Jiū-rin | 躪, (*wo*) *suru*, to trample under foot; oppress; harass; tyrannize over; (of warlike operations) to defeat and disperse.

Jiu 儒 A scholar.

Jiu-dō | 道, see **Jiu-kiō** | 教.

Jiu-gaku | 學, see **Jiu-kiō** | 教.

Jiu-ka | 家, see **Jiu-sha** | 者.

Jiu-kiō | 教, Confucianism.

Jiu-mon | 門, see **Jiu-kiō** | 教.

Jiu-rin | 林, a society of persons learned in Chinese scholarship.

Jiu-sei | 生, see **Jiu-sha** | 者.

Jiu-sha | 者, a person learned in Chinese scholarship; a confucianist; follower of Confucius.

Jiu-shi | 士, see **Jiu-sha** | 者.

Jiu 樹 To plant; stand up; a tree.

Jiu-boku | 木, (also read *Yi-moku*); trees; shrubs.

Jiu-gei | 藝, (*wo*) *suru*, to plant (as trees).

Jiu-hi | 皮, bark.

Jiu-in | 陰, the shade cast by trees.

Jiu-kan | 間, literally 'space between trees'; used only in such expressions as *jiu-kan ni yama ga miyuru*, the mountains are visible between the trees.

Jiu-kan | 幹, see **Jiu-shin** | 身.

Jiu-rin | 林, a forest; wood; grove.

Jiu-ritsu | 立, *suru*, (of trees etc.) to stand in a row; grow side by side.

Jiu-shin | 心, pith.

Jiu-shin | 身, the trunk of a tree.

Jiu-shō | 抄, the topmost point of a tree.

Jiu-yō | 葉, leaves.

Jiū 縦 Vertical; to let go.

Jiū-chi | 馳, *suru*, to dash hither and thither on horseback.

Jiū-gen | 言, deceitful language; *suru*, to intrigue.

Jiū-ho | 步, *suru*, to walk fast or slow as one pleases; take long strides.

Jiū-hō | 放, self-willed; arbitrary; headstrong; perverse; wilful; *ni*, in a head-strong manner.

Jiū-in | 飲, *suru*, to drink little or much as one feels inclined; indulge one's inclinations in drinking.

Jiū-kei | 影, see **Jiū-seki** | 跡.

Jiū-kwa | 火, *suru*, to cause a conflagration; start a fire (as peasants in order to burn the grass or hill sides); commit arson; (*ni*) *suru*, to set fire to.

Jiū-kwan | 覲, see **Jiū-ran** | 覽.

Jiū-ō | 橫, perpendicular and horizontal; lengthways and across; *ni*, hither and thither; in all directions; *jiū-ō no suji*, vertical and horizontal lines; lines running in opposite directions which intersect each other; *jiū-ō ni kitte mawaru*, to cut and slash in all directions; *jiū-ō ni wakareru*, (of roads) to branch off in opposite directions; separate into cross roads; (of parties) to split up into opposite factions; (of views) to become divergent.

Jiū-ran | 覽, inspection at one's convenience; inspection; sight-seeing; (*wo*) *suru*, to look over; inspect in a leisurely manner; *jiū-ran-nin*, a sight-seer; visitor.

Jiū-rō | 掠, *suru*, to capture booty; pillage.

Jiū-seki | 跡, traces; vestiges.

Jiū-sen | 線, vertical or perpendicular lines.

Jiū-shi | 恣, see **Jiū-hō** | 放.

Jiū-yū | 遊, *suru*, to amuse one's self as one feels inclined; stroll about in a leisurely manner.

Jiū 襦 An under garment.

Jiū-ban | 裨, an under garment worn next to the skin; a shirt or chemise.

Jiū-ran | 衫, see **Jiū-ban** | 裨.

Jiū 獸 An animal.

Jiū-i | 醫, a veterinary surgeon.

Jiū-kō | 行, cruel or bestial conduct.

Jiū-ran | 欄, any outhouse in which animals are kept; a cage; kennel.

Jiū-rō | 獵, hunting; sport.

Jiū-shin | 心, a cruel heart; cruelty; bestial mind; cruel; bestial.

Jō 丈 Ten feet; length.

Jō-fu | 夫, an able-bodied man.

Jō-rō | 量, (*wo*) *suru*, to measure; (applied to the measurement of length only).

Jō-shaku | 尺, length; used also in colloquial in the sense of *the proper or full length*:—e.g. *ko-no tanimono wa jō-shaku ga aru ka*, is this piece of cloth of the proper length?

Jō-yō | 餘, more than one *jō* in length.

Jō 上 (also read *Shō*); Above; the Emperor; to offer (to a superior); ascend; superior (in position or quality); Heaven.

Jō-boku | 木, see **Jō-shi** | 梓.

Jō-bun | 文, (also read *Jō-mon*); the foregoing text; *jō-bun no tōri*, as said above.

Jō-bun | 聞, (*wo*) *suru*, to report or communicate to the Emperor, or to the Government, or, formerly, to the Shōgun; *jō-bun ni tassuru*, to inform the Government.

Jō-chi | 智, intellect of a high order; ability combined with goodness.

Jō-dan | 段, the raised portion of the floor of a temple or of certain rooms in houses; hence the expression *jō-dan no ma*, the room set apart in an inn, or in the house of a person of rank, for the reception of distinguished guests; the topmost rung of a ladder; the highest of a number of shelves; the highest of several grades of rank.

Jō-den | 田, rice land of the best quality.

Jō-fu | 布, hempen cloth.

Jō-gen | 元, the 15th day of the 1st month according to the old calendar.

Jō-go | 戸, a hard drinker; one who can drink much without becoming intoxicated, as opposed to *ge-ko*, a person who has a weak head.

Jō-go | 午, (also read *Shō-go*); noon.

Jō-hai | 輩, one's superiors; persons who are superior to one's self in learning or rank.

Jō-hin | 品, articles of the best quality.

Jō-hin | 賓, the chief guest.

Jō-hiō | 表, a memorial; *suru*, to present a memorial.

Jō-hiō | 裏, see **Jō-shin** | 申.

Jō-hō | 方, a temple.

Jō-i | 位, the highest rank; also used in the sense of **Jō-seki** | 席.

Jō-i | 意, the instructions given by the Shōgun.

Jō-in | 院, the Upper House of the Imperial Diet.

Jō-jō | 々, (of things) superfine; of the best quality.

Jō-jun | 旬, the first part of a month (from the 1st to the 10th day inclusive).

Jō-ka | 下, (also read *Shō-ka* and *Yō-ge*); above and below; superiors and inferiors; high and low; masters and servants; all classes of the nation; the government and the people; (of things) the highest and the lowest; the best and worst; *suru*, to ascend and descend; (of prices) to rise and fall; fluctuate; *jō-ka to mo yorokobu*, all classes of the people are glad; *jō-ka heikin ni shite uru*, to sell both the best and the worst at one average price. *Yō-ge* is also used in colloquial in the sense of *going and returning, there and back*; and in the expression *jō-ge wo tsukeru*, to put on the *kamishimo*, (an outer garment worn on occasions of ceremony).

Jō-kai | 界, (a Buddhist term) the upper world; paradise.

Jō-kaku | 客, see **Jō-hin** | 賓.

Jō-kei | 刑, the severest punishment.

Jō-kei | 計, see **Jō-saku** | 策.

Jō-kei | 卿, a title applied in ancient times to the chief minister of state.

Jō-ken | 件, the above-mentioned case or point.

Jō-ki | 氣, *suru*, to suffer from a rush of blood to the head; to be perturbed or excited in one's mind.

Jō-kiō | 京, *suru*, to proceed to the capital.

Jō-ko | 古, remote antiquity; very ancient times.

Jō-kō | 好, (of persons and things) good; excellent.

Jō-koku | 告, an appeal to the Supreme Court; *suru*, to appeal to the Supreme Court.

Jō-koku | 刻, *suru*, to engrave blocks for printing; see also

Jō-shi | 梓.

Jō-kwan | 幹, see **Jō-jun** | 旬.

Jō-kwan | 官, high officials; superior officers.

Jō-kwan | 滌, see **Jō-jun** | 旬.

Jō-kwō | 皇, an abdicated Emperor.

Jō-men | 免, *suru*, to increase the amount of land tax (payable on certain land).

Jō-men | 面, surface; the face as opposed to the back of anything.

Jō-mi | 已, the second of the five *sekku*, or national holidays of the old calendar, which occurred on the 3rd day of the 3rd month.

Jō-nō | 納, (*wo*) *suru*, to pay to the Government (as taxes etc).

Jō-raku | 洛, used in the expression *go jō-raku*, the term applied to the visit of the Shōgun to Kiōto.

Jō-riaku | 畧, see **Jō-saku** | 策; *jō-riaku* also frequently occurs in writing at the head of an extract, or passage quoted from some other book or document, when it signifies that the preceding text is omitted.

Jō-riku | 陸, landing; *suru*, to land; *go* on shore.

Jō-riū | 流, the upper waters (of a river); the head (of a stream)-also used in the expression *jō-riū no hito*, people of high rank.

Jō-rō | 蘿, a lady in waiting attached to the Court, or to the household of a prince.

Jō-sai | 裁, the decision of the Emperor, or of the Government, or, formerly, of the Shōgun; *jō-sai wo awogu*, to apply to the Government for its decision.

Jō-saku | 作, a good harvest; excellent workmanship.

Jō-saku | 策, an excellent plan; clever expedient.

Jō-sei | 世, see **Jō-ko** | 古.

Jō-sei | 躋, (*wo*) *suru*, to ascend; climb.

Jō-seki | 席, (also read *Shō-seki*); the highest seat of honour at a banquet or any ceremonial gathering.

- Jō-sen** | 船, *suru*, to go on board of a vessel; embark; get into a boat.
- Jō-sha** | 車, *suru*, to ride in a carriage.
- Jō-shi** | 使, a term applied to the envoy sent by the Shōgun to a *daimiō*.
- Jō-shi** | 梓, (*wo*) *suru*, to print; publish.
- Jō-shin** | 申, (*wo*) *suru*, to report or communicate to the Government.
- Jō-shin** | 進, *suru*, to progress; improve.
- Jō-shō** | 請, (also read *ŷō-sei*); a request; application (from an inferior to a superior); *suru*, to prefer a request; make an application.
- Jō-shō** | 奏, (*wo*) *suru*, to report to the Emperor; *suru*, to present a report to the Emperor.
- Jō-so** | 訴, *suru*, to appeal (to a higher court against the sentence of the court below).
- Jō-so** | 疏, see **Jō-hiō** | 表.
- Jō-tatsu** | 達, (also read *Jō-datsu*); see **Jō-bun** | 聞.
- Jō-tei** | 帝, God.
- Jō-tei** | 聽, see **Jō-bun** | 聞.
- Jō-ten** | 天, the sky overhead; the heavens.
- Jō-tō** | 等, (of things) first class; of the best quality; *jō-tō* is also used in the special sense of 1st, as distinguished from 2nd and

3rd class, in travelling by rail etc.

Jō-to | 途, *suru*, to start on a journey.

Jō-tō | 棟, a building term applied to that stage in the erection of a building which is reached when the beams which are to support the roof have been placed in position.

Jō-tō | 騰, *suru*, (of prices only) to rise; increase.

Jō-yetsu | 謁, *suru*, to have an audience of the Emperor.

Jō-yu | 諭, the Imperial Commands; an Imperial Decree.

Jo 女 A woman; girl.

Jō-chiū | 中, women; also used in colloquial in the sense of a *female servant*.

Jō-dō | 童, a female infant.

Jō-ji | 兒, a young girl.

Jō-kei | 兄, a sister; an elder sister.

Jō-ken | 權, (also read *Nio-ken*); woman's rights.

Jō-kō | 工, a female artizan; female labour.

Jō-rei | 禮, female etiquette.

Jō-riō | 閨, see **Jō-shi** | 婦.

Jō-riū | 流, the female sex; women as opposed to men.

Jō-rō | 郎, a harlot.

Jō-shi | 史, a female scholar; a literary woman.

Jō-shi | 婦, a house of ill fame.

Jō-shoku | 色, lust; sexual desire.

Jo-shoku | 職, female occupations; the duties or work of woman.

Jo-tai | 弟, a younger sister.

Jo-toku | 德, womanly virtues.

Jo-yetsu | 誘, intriguing with women for private or political objects.

Jō 冗 (also written 冗); Scattered; confused; to be excessive.

Jō-chō | 長, too long; (of style) redundant.

Jō-geki | 刺, see **Jō-han** | 煩.

Jō-han | 煩, busy; much occupied; *jō-han ni tayedzu*, extremely busy.

Jō-hei | 兵, a superfluous number of troops.

Jō-hi | 費, excessive expenditure.

Jō-in | 員, a superfluous number of persons or officials.

Jō-kwan | 官, superfluous or supernumerary officials; a sinecure.

Jō-ri | 吏, see **Jō-kwan** | 官.

Jō-shoku | 職, a sinecure.

Jō 成 (also, and more commonly, read *Sei*); To complete; accomplish; finish; settle; restore order; come to an end.

Jō-butsu | 佛, *suru*, to become a Buddha.

Jō-dō | 道, *suru*, (a Buddhist term) to become perfect; attain Nirvana.

Jō-jin | 就, *suru*, (of work etc.) to be finished; be completed; (of

wishes) to be gratified; be fulfilled; (of a petition or request) to be granted.

Jō 杖 A walking stick; to hold.

Jō-kei | 刑, the punishment of flogging formerly prescribed for certain offences; (this word is no longer used).

Jō-rei | 藜, a walking stick; staff.

Jō-zai | 罪, see **Jō-kei** | 刑.

Jō 序 The eaves of a house; a school; to arrange in proper order; gradation.

Jō-batsu | 跋, (of books) appendix; epilogue; postscript.

Jō-bun | 文, a preface; preamble; introduction.

Jō-retsu | 列, orderly arrangement; (*wo suru*, to arrange in regular order; set in their proper places.

Jō-shi | 次, (also read *Jo-ji*); regular order; proper sequence; natural order of succession; exact procedure; *jō-shi wo wakatsu sa no gotoshi*, the proper order is as follows.

Jō-shi | 詞, see **Jō-bun** | 文.

Jō-shi | 齒, precedence according to seniority.

Jō 助 To assist; benefit.

Jō-ken | 言, verbal advice; *suru*, to assist by verbal advice; help by verbal suggestions.

Jo-hisan | 筆, *suru*, to correct, or supply deficiencies in, a written composition.

Jo-hō | 幫, (*wo*) *suru*, to aid; help; assist.

Jo-ji | 字, a term applied to words used in literary composition either for the sake of euphony or with the object of intensifying or softening the meaning of a phrase.

Jo-kiō | 教, an assistant teacher (in a college or private school); the terms *dai-jo-kiō* and *shō-jo-kiō* were applied in former years to certain officials in the departments of Education and the Navy.

Jo-mei | 命, *suru*, to spare the life of a person (as in the case of an enemy taken prisoner in battle or a criminal under sentence of death); (in colloquial) to escape death; be saved; *jo-mei wo kō*, to pray that one's life may be spared.

Jo-rioku | 力, see **Jo-sei** | 勢.

Jo-sei | 成, (*wo*) *suru*, to help; aid; assist; *jo-sei-kin*, a subsidy.

Jo-sei | 勢, aid; support; assistance; (*ni*) *suru*, to help; support; assist; *suru*, to render aid.

Jō 定 (also read *Tei*); To fix; settle; remain; quiet; the forehead.

Jō-ban | 番, a permanent watch

or guard placed to protect a place; under the feudal system this term was also applied to the office servants in a clan *yashiki*.

Jō-gi | 規, a fixed rule; also used in colloquial in the following meanings:—a ruler for drawing lines; a pattern; example; standard.

Jō-gō | 業, (a Buddhist term) the preordained events of human life; the fixed fate of a person; *jō-gō no shi*, a preordained death.

Jō-hō | 法, an established law.

Jō-jitsu | 日, a fixed day; set days.

Jō-kaku | 格, a fixed rule or custom; *jō-kaku ni yotte*, in accordance with established practice.

Jō-kwai | 會, any meeting or meetings which are arranged to take place on a certain fixed day or at certain fixed periods.

Jō-men | 免, used only in the expression *jō-men no chi*, land on which, according to a rule of taxation now no longer in force, a fixed yearly tax in rice or money was paid which was irrespective of the yield of the land.

Jō-miō | 命, (a Buddhist term) the preordained period of life of every person.

Jō-mon | 教, a family crest.

Jō-shiki | 式, see **Jō-kaku** | 格.
Jō-yaku | 約, see **Jō-yaku** 條約.

Jō 牀 A bedstead.

Jō-joku | 薦, a bed; *jō-joku ni ari*, am confined to bed.

Jō-tō | 榻, beds and chairs.

Jō 状 Form; appearance; a letter; despatch.

Jō-bō | 貌, (of persons) aspect; appearance.

Jō-jitsu | 實, **Ji-jitsu** 事實.

Jō-jō | 情, see **Ji-jitsu** 事實.

Jō-kiō | 况, see **Jō-tai** | 態.

Jō-sei | 勢, see **Jō-tai** | 態.

Jō-shi | 師, an advocate; lawyer; barrister.

Jō-tai | 態, aspect; appearance; form; condition; state.

Jō 城 A castle.

Jō-ban | 番, the acting governor of a castle; the vassal of a *daimiō* who was left in charge of the castle during the absence of his feudal lord; also used in the expression *go jō-ban*, the official title given during the rule of the Tokugawa Shōgun to certain subordinate officers on the staffs of the governors of Ozaka and Sumpu.

Jō-chi | 地, a castle; the place where a castle is situated.

Jō-chū | 中, see **Jō-nai** | 內.

Jō-dai | 代, the acting commandant or governor of a castle; also used in the expression *go jō-dai*, the official title given during the rule of the Tokugawa Shōguns to the governors of Ozaka and Sumpu who were the Shōgun's representatives.

Jō-gwai | 外, the exterior of a castle; outside of a castle.

Jō-hei | 兵, the garrison of a castle.

Jō-hō | 堡, see **Jō-shi** | 砦.

Jō-ka | 下, a castle town.

Jō-kei | 形, the form of a castle.

Jō-kō | 壕, the moat of a castle.

Jō-kwaku | 郭, the outer walls enclosing a castle.

Jō-mon | 門, the gate of a castle.

Jō-nai | 內, the interior of a castle; within a castle; inside the gates of a castle.

Jō-rō | 樓, a tower within the walls of a castle.

Jō-rui | 壘, see **Jō-shi** | 砦.

Jō-saku | 柵, the wooden paling which in many places took the place of the wall surmounting the embankments which enclosed a castle.

Jō-shi | 市, the castle and the town round it; (applied only to castle towns).

Jō-shi | 砦, the fortifications of a castle.

Jō-shū | 主, a term applied to the lesser *daimiōs* whose incomes did not exceed 100,000 *koku*.

Jō-shō | 將, the commander of the troops garrisoning a castle; governor of a fortress.

Jō-yū | 呂, a castle town and the country round it; also used in the sense of *jō-ka* | 下.

Jo 叙 (also written 叙 and 叙); To arrange; set in order; relate; gradation; degrees of merit.

Jo-bun | 文, see **Jo-bun** 序文.

Jo-chin | 陳, see **Jo-jutsu** | 述.

Jo-dan | 談, *suru*, to converse.

Jo-i | 位, the bestowal of rank; *suru*, to confer rank; *serareru*, to receive rank.

For an explanation of the kind of rank signified see *I-kai* 位階.

Jo-ji | 次, see **Jo-shi** 序次.

Jo-ji | 事, a written statement of facts; an account; history; narrative.

Jo-jutsu | 述, (*wo*) *suru*, to state in writing; relate; tell; recount.

Jo-nin | 任, appointment to office; *suru*, to make an official appointment; *serareru*, to receive an official appointment; the term *yo-nin* also occurs as a heading in newspapers when it may be rendered *official appointments*.

Jo-retsu | 列, see **Jo-retsu** 序列.

Jo-ren | 論, *suru*, to argue; (*wo*) *suru*, to discuss.

Jo-shaku | 爵, the bestowal of

rank; *suru*, to confer a title of nobility; *serareru*, to be ennobled; receive a patent of nobility; the term *jo-shaku* also occurs as a heading in newspapers when it may be rendered *Titles conferred*.

Jo 除 To remove; take away; pass away (as time); lay aside; steps.

Jo-bo | 簿, *suru*, to cancel an entry in a register; strike a person's name off the census books.

Jo-chi | 地, land the land tax on which has been remitted.

Jo-fuku | 服, to lay aside mourning.

Jo-i | 位, *suru*, to confer rank; receive rank; be promoted in rank.

Jo-i | 移, (also read *yo-shi*); (*wo*) *suru*, (of things) to remove (from one place to another); *suru*, (of persons) to change one's place of residence.

Jo-jitsu | 日, the last day of the year.

Jo-jin | 授, *suru*, or *serareru*, to be appointed to an official post; obtain official promotion; be transferred from one official post to another.

Jo-kiaku | 却, (*wo*) *suru*, to reject; discard; remove (as an evil); throw away (as useless); expel; exclude; repudiate.

Jō-kiō | 去, see **Jō-kiaku** | 却.
Jō-kwan | 官, appointment to an official post; official promotion; transfer from one official post to another.
Jō-mei | 名, (*wo*) *suru*, to expel; *suru*, to withdraw from an association; resign one's position as member of a guild; *jō-mei wo negau*, to send in one's resignation; *kwai-in wo jō-mei itasu*, to resign one's position as member of an association.
Jō-moku | 目, a list of official appointments.
Jō-seki | 籍, *suru*, to strike a person's name off the census books; cancel a person's registration.
Jō-se | 租, remission of land tax; *suru*, to remit land tax.
Jō-ya | 夜, the last night of the old year; new year's eve.
Jō-zoku | 族, *suru*, to be deprived of one's status as a noble or *shizoku*.

Jō 條 A twig; to grow; long; rules.

Jō-chin | 陳, *suru*, to make a detailed representation (to a superior).
Jō-fū | 風, spring breezes.
Jō-jō | 々, clauses; articles (of a treaty); paragraphs.
Jō-kan | 款, a clause; article; paragraph.

Jō-ken | 件, the points (in a question); items (of a bill).

Jō-kō | 項, see **Jō-kan** | 款.

Jō-moku | 目, articles (of a treaty); clauses (of a document); headings; list of contents.

Jō-rei | 例, regulations; rules.

Jō-ri | 理, justice; right; *jō-ri ga aru*, it is right; he is in the right; *jō-ri ni somuku*, (of persons) to act contrary to what is right; (of things) to be opposed to what is right; *fu-jō-ri*, wrong.

Jō-sen | 線, a line.

Jō-sō | 奏, *suru*, to present a detailed memorial to the Emperor.

Jō-tatsu | 達, *suru*, (of an argument) to be correct; be sound.

Jō-yaku | 約, a treaty; agreement; *jō-yaku kwai-sei*, treaty revision.

Jō 乗 To ride; drive a carriage; mount.

Jō-ba | 馬, *suru*, to ride on horseback; *jō-ba nite*, on horseback; also read *Jō-me* when it signifies a riding-horse.

Jō-hō | 法, the rules of multiplication.

Jō-jō | 除, multiplication and division.

Jō-sen | 漣, see **Jō-sen** | 船.

Jō-sai | 載, (*wo*) *suru*, (of goods) to load (in a cart or on board of a vessel); (of persons) place (in a carriage or on board of a vessel).

Jō-sen | 船, *suru*, to embark in a vessel; travel by ship.

Jō-sha | 車, *suru*, to ride in a carriage of any kind; *jō-sha nite*, riding in a carriage.

Jō-yo | 輿, *suru*, to ride in a palanquin.

Jō 徐 To walk leisurely; composed; slowly.

Jō-ho | 步, see **Jō-kō** | 行.

Jō-jo | 々, (followed by *ni*, *to* or *to shite*) gently; quietly; slowly; in a leisurely manner; with composure.

Jō-kō | 行, to walk slowly; saunter; stroll; ramble.

Jō 蒸 Steam; vapour; to advance; encourage; commit incest.

Jō-in | 淫, incest.

Jō-min | 民, all the inhabitants of a country; the people.

Jō 恕 Benevolence; sympathy; consideration.

Jō-men | 免, (*wo*) *suru*, to pardon; forgive; condone; excuse.

Jō-satsu | 察, benevolent consideration; forbearance; *jo-satsu wo awogu*, to entreat (a person's

forbearance); *go jo-satsu kudare sare taku*, I beg you will overlook what has occurred; (used only in the written language).

Jō-sha | 救, see **Jō-men** | 免.

Jō 情 The feelings; kindness; sincerity; the facts of a case.

Jō-ai | 愛, love; affection; (*wo*) *suru*, to love.

Jō-cho | 緒 (also read *Yō-sho*); the heart; mind; conscience.

Jō-gi | 誼, friendly sentiments; friendship.

Jō-gwan | 願, desire; wishes; *suru*, to desire; wish.

Jō-hei | 弊, partiality; favouritism; prejudice; injustice; evil.

Jō-jitan | 實, see **Ji-jitan** 事實.

Jō-jō | 狀, see **Ji-jitan** 事實.

Jō-kan | 感, admiration; *suru*, to feel admiration.

Jō-kei | 形, see **Jō-tai** 情態.

Jō-kiō | 况, see **Jō-tai** 狀態.

Jō-nin | 人, (also read *Yō-jin*); see **Jō-rō** | 郎.

Jō-ro | 郎, a lover.

Jō-sei | 勢, condition; state; circumstances.

Jō-shi | 史, a love story.

Jō-shi | 死, the suicide of two lovers; *suru*, to die for love together.

Jō-tai | 態, see **Jō-tai** 狀態.

Jō-wa | 話, lewd language; licentious talk; love talk; amorous conversation between lovers.

Jō-yoku | 慾, lust; sexual desire.

Jō-yū | 由, principal reasons; main causes.

Jō 淨 Pure; undefiled; clear.

Jō-do | 土, the paradise of the Buddhists.

Jō-i | 衣, clean clothes.

Jō-iki | 域, a quiet place; retired spot; a temple.

Jō-keitō | 潔, pure; clean; undefiled; (wo) *suru*, to purify; cleanse.

Jō-sen | 洗, (wo) *suru*, to wash; cleanse; purify.

Jō-sho | 書, (of writing) a clean copy; *suru*, to make a clean draft.

Jō-shoku | 拭, (wo) *suru*, to clean by rubbing; wipe.

Jō-sui | 水, clear water; pure water.

Jō 常 Ordinary; constant; lasting; to hold; keep.

Jō-bi | 備, *suru*, to make preparations; be ready (to meet an emergency); (wo) *suru*, to keep in readiness (for use if required); hold in reserve; *jō-bi-kin*, reserve fund; *jō-bi-kei*, the territorial reserve of the army.

Jō-chi | 置, used only in the expression *jō-chi-in*, the standing committee of an assembly or association.

Jō-dan | 談, ordinary conversation.

Jō-fuku | 服, ordinary clothes; every day dress.

Jō-go | 語, simple language; easy words.

Jō-han | 飯, see **Jō-shoku** | 食.

Jō-hi | 費, ordinary or fixed expenditure.

Jō-hin | 品, ordinary things; articles of ordinary quality.

Jō-i | 衣, see **Jō-fuku** | 服.

Jō-ji | 情, an attendant; (ni) *suru*, to wait upon; attend.

Jō-ji | 事, ordinarily; usually; always.

Jō-ji | 時, ordinarily; always; *jō-ji ni oite*, under ordinary circumstances.

Jō-jin | 人, see **Ben-nin** 凡人.

Jō-jiten | 日, ordinary days (as distinguished from public holidays etc.); every day.

Jō-kan | 觀, (wo) *suru*, to see often; meet with in the ordinary course of affairs; *jō-kan no koto*, a matter of common occurrence.

Jō-kei | 經, the ordinary rules of morality.

Jō-ki | 規, established rules; fixed regulations.

Jō-rei | 例, usual procedure; an established practice.

Jō-shoku | 食, ordinary diet; food of the usual kind.

Jō-sū | 數, a fixed number; *jim-mei jō-sū manukare gatashi*, the predestined events of human life are not to be avoided.

Jō-tai | 態, usual aspect; ordinary circumstances; usual condition of things; *jō-tai no koto nite*, it being an ordinary matter.

Jō-tō | 套, common; ordinary; in every day use.

Jō-tō | 燈, the lanterns outside of temples and shrines which are lighted every evening.

Jō-ya | 夜, every night.

Jō-yō | 用, common or general use; ordinary business; also used in the sense of **Jō-tō** | 套.

Jō 舒 To expand; unfold; lengthen; extend; spread out; gentle; mild.

Jō-chi | 弛, (*wo suru*, to relax; slacken.

Jō-chō | 暢, *suru*, (of a person's spirits) to expand; be raised; become cheerful.

Jō-jo | 徐, see **Jō-jo** 徐々.

Jō-kai | 開, (*wo suru*, to extend; enlarge; develop; expand.

Jō-kan | 卷, literally 'to fold and unfold; (*wo suru*, to read over and over (as a letter); look at repeatedly (as a painted scroll).

Jō-kwan | 緩, lenient; indulgent; easy-going; listless; indulgent; dilatory; remiss; *suru*, to be indulgent; exercise forbearance; take things easily; be slothful; act in a dilatory manner.

Jō-kwatsu | 濁, vague; obscure.

Jō-shin | 伸, see **Jō-kai** | 開.

Jō-shuku | 縮, (also read *Yō-shiku*); (*wo suru*, to lengthen or shorten (as the hours of attendance in office according to the pressure of business); to extend or restrict (as the rights of the people); to tighten or relax.

Jō-ten | 展, (*wo suru*, to unfold; spread out; *suru*, to unfold (as leaves etc.); open out; expand.

Jō 剩 To remain over; many.

Jō-ka | 貨, goods which remain over.

Jō-kin | 金, money left over; a surplus; balance.

Jō-ye | 餘, a surplus; balance; remainder; what is left over.

Jō-sū | 數, the number (of anything) left over; surplus number.

Jō-zan | 殘, see **Jō-ye** | 餘.

Jō 蒸 Steam; vapour; to distil; hot.

Jō-hatsu | 發, *suru* (of steam smoke or vapour) to rise up; burst out.

Jō-jō | 々, *tari*, kind; *to shite*, in a friendly manner.

Jō-ki | 氣, steam; vapour; *jō-ki-sha*, a railway train; *jō-ki-sen*, a steamer.

Jō-rai | 雷, thunder.

Jō-riū | 溜, (*wo*) *suru*, to distil;
jō-riū-kwan, a still; *jō-riū-ki*,
 condensing apparatus; *jō-riū-
 sui*, distilled or condensed
 water.

Jō-shiu | 酒, alcohol; *shō-chū* (a
 kind of distilled *sake*).

Jō-sho | 暑, see **Jō-yen** | 炎.

Jō-yen | 炎, (of heat) sultry;
 oppressive.

Jō 擾 To be in a disordered
 state; troublesome; obedient.

Jō-geki | 劇, see **Jō-han** | 煩.

Jō-han | 煩, busy; occupied with
 affairs.

Jō-jō | 々, *tari*, (of countries)
 disturbed; disordered by rebel-
 lion.

Jō-ran | 亂, (of countries) disturb-
 ance; disorder; tumult; rebel-
 lion; *suru*, to be in a disturbed
 state; be in a condition of
 anarchy.

Jō 繩 A string; line; straight;
 to measure; rule.

Jō-boku | 墨, the blackened line
 used by carpenters for marking
 lines on wood.

Jō-kō | 工, a rope-maker.

Jō-shaku | 尺, a tape measure;
 any kind of instrument used
 for measuring length.

Jō-shō | 床, a kind of chair the
 seat of which is made of rope.

Jō 攘 To steal; drive away;
 take; remove; bare the arms.

Jō-datsu | 奪, (*wo*) *suru*, to seize
 by force.

Jō-i | 夷, expulsion of the bar-
 barians; *jō-i no ron*, the anti-
 foreign cry which at one time
 was raised in Japan.

Jō-jo | 除, see **Jō-seki** | 斥.

Jō-sai | 災, *suru*, to ward off evil.

Jō-seki | 斥, (*wo*) *suru*, to drive
 away; expel; turn out.

Jō-seisan | 竊, (*wo*) *suru*, to steal.

Jō 壤 Rich land; a boundary.

Jō-chi | 地, a locality; place;
 district; country; territory.

Jō-iki | 域, see **Jō-chi** | 地.

Jō 饒 Abundant; rich; indulgent.

Jō-chi | 地, rich land; a fertile
 place.

Jō-do | 土, see **Jō-chi** | 地.

Jō-jo | 恕, (*wo*) *suru*, to pardon;
 condone.

Jō-raku | 樂, happiness; plea-
 sure; *suru*, to be happy; be
 pleased.

Jō 曩 Formerly; a long time.

Jō-ji | 時, in the past; formerly;
 in ancient times.

Jō-jitsu | 日, in past times; for-
 merly.

Jō-so | 祖, ancestors.

Jō-seki | 昔, in ancient times.

Jō 讓 Humble; self-depreciation; to blame; rebuke; yield.

Jō-1 | 位, *suru*, (of Emperors only) to abdicate.

Jō-jū | 受, (*wo*) *suru*, to receive (as land or rights which are transferred); *jō-jū-nin*, a grantee.

Jō-seki | 責, (*wo*) *suru*, to blame; censure; reprove; bring to book; put pressure upon.

Jō-yo | 與, concession; transfer; (*wo*) *suru*, to yield; concede; give up; transfer; convey; *suru*, to make concessions; *jō-yo-nin*, a grantor.

Jō 釀 To brew; fermented liquor.

Jō-gi | 疑, *suru*, to excite suspicion (in the minds of others).

Jō-sei | 成, (*wo*) *suru*, to cause; create; also used in the sense of **Jō-zō** | 造.

Jō-shin | 酒, *suru*, to brew *sake*.

Jō-zō | 造, (*wo*) *suru*, to brew.

Jō 饌 Food supplies of an army; to send.

Jō-dō | 道, the source from which, or route by which, the commissariat of an army is supplied in time of war; *jō-dō wo tatsu*, to cut off supplies.

Jō-riō | 糧, the provisions for an army; commissariat.

Joku 辱 Shame; disgrace; to put to shame; defile.

Joku-chi | 知, my friend; *joku-chi sho-kun*, my various friends.

This term had originally a self-depreciatory signification which has now practically disappeared.

Joku-kō | 交, see **Joku-chi** | 知.

Joku-shin | 身, *suru*, to disgrace one's self; incur shame.

Joku 匿 To hide; secrete; run away.

Joku-fuku | 伏, *suru*, (of persons) to hide; conceal one's self.

Joku-mei | 名, *suru*, to conceal one's name; *joku-mei no sho*, an anonymous document or letter.

Joku-tō | 逃, *suru*, to flee and hide; run away and conceal one's self.

Joku 蓐 A mat; cushion.

Joku-seki | 席, a cushion or mat used for sitting upon.

Joku-shoku | 食, *suru*, to take one's morning meal in bed; rise early.

Juku 塾 A room at the side of a gate; vestibule.

Juku-boku | 僕, a pupil who pays for his teaching by doing the work of a servant.

Juku-sei | 生, a pupil.

Juku-sha | 舍, the pupil-room of a private school; the room in which any teacher receives his pupils.

Juku-shi | 師, a teacher; master.

Juku-soku | 則, the rules of a private school.

Juku-tō | 頭, the head-pupils of a teacher, or of a private school.

Juku 熟 To mature; ripe; to complete; cooked viands.

Juk-ken | 見, see **Juku-ran** | 覽

Juk-ki | 記, (*wo*) *suru*, to remember carefully; keep well in mind.

Juk-kō | 考, *suru*, to think well over a matter; reflect carefully; take a matter into careful consideration.

Juk-ken | 懇, very friendly; intimate; *ni*, in a very friendly manner; cordially.

Juku-kwan | 慣, see **Juku-ren** | 練.

Juku-chi | 知, (*wo*) *suru*, to know thoroughly; be well acquainted with.

Juku-dan | 談, mature discussion; (*wo*) *suru*, to talk over carefully; *suru*, to discuss a matter thoroughly.

Juku-gi | 議, mature deliberation; careful consultation; (*wo*) *suru*, to discuss thoroughly; *suru*, to consult carefully with others over a matter.

Juku-go | 語, an idiom; saying; quotation; proverb; a set phrase of three or more words the meaning of which is com-

plete in itself; also used in the sense of **Juku-ji** | 字.

Juku-ji | 字, a compound word either in *Kan-go* or *Wa-go* formed by putting two words together.

Juku-men | 面, a friend; intimate acquaintance.

Juku-min | 眠, see **Juku-sui** | 睡.

Juku-ran | 覽, careful examination or perusal; (*wo*) *suru*, to look at or read carefully; *go juku-ran wo negau*, I beg to invite your careful inspection; please read it carefully.

Juku-ren | 練, experienced; skilful; expert; (*wo*) or (*ni*) *suru*, to be well versed in; know thoroughly; *suru*, to be experienced.

Juku-riō | 慮, careful consideration; *suru*, to reflect well over a matter.

Juku-ro | 路, a road which one knows well; a familiar route.

Juku-satsu | 察, (*wo*) *suru*, to examine carefully; investigate thoroughly.

Juku-shi | 思, see **Juku-riō** | 慮.

Juku-shi | 視, (*wo*) *suru*, to look at carefully; observe closely.

Juku-shiki | 識, see **Juku-chi** | 知.

Juku-sui | 睡, *suru*, to sleep soundly.

Juku-sui | 醉, *suru*, to be thoroughly intoxicated.

Juku-tatsu | 達, (also read *Yuku-datsu*); see **Juku-ren** | 練.

Juku-yetan | 閱, (*wo*) *suru*, to examine thoroughly; read carefully; peruse intently.

Jun 旬 A decade; ten days; universal.

Jun-getsu | 月, a period of ten months.

Jun-jitsu | 日, a period of ten days.

Jun-nen | 年, a period of ten years.

Jun-sai | 歳, see **Jun-nen** | 年.

Jun 巡 To proceed on a tour of inspection; go round; shrink back; an Imperial tour.

Jun-bu | 撫, used formerly in the expression *jum-bu-shi*, the title of an official furnished with powers similar to those of a provincial governor who was sent by the Shogunate at certain periods on a tour of inspection through certain provinces with the object of enquiring into local matters and settling local grievances.

Jun-kai | 回, *suru*, to make an official tour; (of judges) to go on circuit.

Jun-kei | 警, *suru*, to go on a round of police inspection; (this term is no longer used).

Jun-ken | 檢, see **Jun-satsu** | 察.

Jun-kō | 行, see **Jun-kai** | 回.

Jun-kō | 幸, *suru* (of the Emperor) to make a tour; *go jun-kō*, a tour made by the Emperor.

Jun-kwan | 官, an official sent on a tour of inspection.

Jun-ra | 邏, (*wo*) *suru*, to patrol; *suru*, to go the rounds (as watchmen or the police).

Jun-ran | 覽, *suru*, to travel about for pleasure; make a tour of inspection.

Jun-rei | 禮, a pilgrim; *suru*, to make a pilgrimage.

Jun-sa | 査, a policeman.

Jun-satsu | 察, *suru*, (of officials or the officers of an association) to make a tour of inspection.

Jun-shi | 視, see **Jun-satsu** | 察.

Jun-yū | 遊, *suru*, to travel about for pleasure.

Jun 殉 To accompany; seek; sacrifice one's life; human sacrifice.

Jun-koku | 國, see **Jun-nan** | 難.

Jun-nan | 難, *suru*, to sacrifice one's life for one's country.

Jun-satsu | 節, *suru*, to sacrifice one's life in the interest of chastity.

Jun-shi | 死, *suru*, to kill one's self on the death of one's feudal lord with the idea of following him into the next world.

Jun-ō | 葬, the practice of human sacrifice at the burial of a chieftain which existed in ancient times; the burial of a person who has committed suicide on the death of his feudal lord,

Jun 純 Pure silk; good; unmixed; sterling; fine; thoroughly; great; singleness.

Jun-boku | 樸, upright; honest; simple; artless.

Jun-paku | 白, pure white.

Jun-chiū | 忠, strictly loyal.

Jun-choku | 直, see **Jun-boku** | 樸.

Jun-dō | 銅, pure or solid copper.

Jun-gin | 銀, pure or solid silver.

Jun-itsu | 一, only; wholly; entirely.

Jun-jō | 淳, gentle; tractable; docile.

Jun-kin | 金, pure or solid gold.

Jun-ko | 乎, see **Jun-sui** | 粹.

Jun-kō | 孝, filial; obedient; dutiful.

Jun-ri | 理, theoretical.

Jun-rō | 良, good; upright; sterling.

Jun-shoku | 色, pure or unmixed colour; all of one hue; unspotted; clean; pure.

Jun-sui | 粹, pure; unmixed; unalloyed; unadulterated; thorough; upright; guileless; *jun-sui naru Sasshū-jin*, a thorough Satsuma man.

Jun-eki | 登, clear profit.

Jun-sen | 然, complete; perfect; pure; unalloyed; thorough.

Jun 淳 Plain; simple; honest; pure; fertile.

Jun-boku | 朴, see **Jun-boku** | 朴.

Jun-boku | 樸, plain; simple; honest.

Jun-pū | 風, plain manners; simple habits.

Jun-sei | 清, clear; pellucid.

Jun-sui | 粹, see **Jun-sui** | 粹純.

Jun-yoku | 沃, fertile; rich.

Jun 順 To obey; submit to; yield; next in order; harmonious; submissive.

Jun-pū | 風, a favorable wind; fair breeze.

Jun-paku | 服, see **Jun-jit** | 從.

Jun-giaku | 逆, obedience and rebellion; correct and incorrect; regular and irregular; right and wrong; (of action) direct and reverse; (of wind) fair and foul; *jun-giaku wo wakimayadzu*, not understanding clearly the true distinction between obedience and rebellion; *kaze no jun-giaku ni kakawaradzu*, irrespective of whether the wind is favourable or not; *jun-giaku ni kurashi*, unable to discern the difference between right and wrong.

Jun-ji | 次, see **Jun-jō** | 序.

Jun-jia | 柔, submissive; docile; gentle; tractable.

Jun-jia | 從, (*ni*) *suru*, to submit to; obey; comply with.

Jun-jo | 序, regular order; proper sequence; natural order of succession; exact or correct procedure.

Jun-retsu | 列, proper arrangement; (*wo*) *suru*, to arrange in proper order.

Jun-ro | 路, direct road; (to a place) right road; correct route.

Jun-tsun | 達, (*wo*) *suru*, to forward in regular order (as a circular letter); pass on (as a message).

Jun-tō | 痘, small-pox which runs its course in the regular manner without any complications.

Jun-tō | 當, regular in order or succession; *jun-tō ni*, in regular order; at regular intervals.

Jun-yen | 延, postponement until the next day, or, in the case of meetings which take place on certain fixed days, until the next regular day of meeting.

Jun 閏 An intercalary period.

Jun-getsu | 月, an intercalary month.

Jun-nen | 年, Leap year.

Jun 循 To follow; obey; yield; periodic recurrence.

Jun-jun | 均, *to shite*, in regular order; in an orderly manner.

Jun-kwan | 環, *suru*, to revolve (as the globe); circulate (as the blood); recur periodically (as the seasons).

Jun-rō | 良, gentle; amiable docile.

Jun 準 (also written 準 and 准); To measure; laws; to make level; level; uniform.

Jun-bi | 備, *suru*, to be ready (for an emergency); make preparations; *jun-bi-kin*, a reserve fund.

Jun-in | 允, see **Jun-kio** | 許.

Jun-jō | 繩, a marking line used by carpenters; also used in the sense of **Jun-teki** | 的.

Jun-kio | 許, (*wo*) *suru*, to approve of; ratify; confirm.

Jun-oku | 則, see **Jun-teki** | 的.

Jun-teki | 的, a test; gauge; basis of comparison; standard; example;

Jun 馴 A gentle horse; to follow; yield; become accustomed to; good.

Jun-paku | 服, see **Jun-jia** 順從.

Jun-chi | 莖, (*ni*) *suru*, to become gradually accustomed to; become familiar with by long practice; see also **Jun-kō** | 狎.

Jun-chiku | 畜, domesticated animals.

Jun-kō | 狎, (also read *Jun-kō*);
(*ni*) *suru*, to become familiar
with.

Jun-ren | 練, see **Juku-ren** 熟練.

Jun-rō | 良, see **Jun-rō** 循良.

Jun 詢 To question; consult;
examine judicially.

Jun-mon | 問, (*ni*) *suru*, to en-
quire of; put a question to.

Jun-shi | 咨, (*ni*) *suru*, to ques-
tion (a subordinate).

Jun 醇 Good wine; single-
minded; simple; thoroughly;
very.

Jun-jō | 釀, see **Jun-shin** | 酒.

Jun-ri | 醜, good and bad *sake*.

Jun-shin | 酒, good *sake*.

Jun-zoku | 俗, good habits or
manners.

Jun 潤 Moist; fertile; to ferti-
lize; increase; adorn.

Jun-pitsu | 筆, writing; paint-
ing; *jun-pitsu-riō*, a writer's or
painter's fee.

Jun-kwato | 滑, smooth; lust-
rous; sleek; glossy.

Jun-shoku | 色, see **Jun-shoku**
| 飾.

Jun-shoku | 飾, ornament; em-
bellishment; (*wo*) *suru*, to
adorn; decorate; embellish;
jun-shoku ni fukeru, to be over-
decorated; (of literary style) to
be too ornate.

Jun-taku | 澤, moisture; ferti-

lity; fertilizing influence; grace;
assistance; gloss; moist; damp;
soppy; *suru*, to be damp; be
impregnated with moisture; be
rich; be fertile; (*wo*) *suru*, to
adjust suitably; regulate; *go*
jun-taku wo kōmuri, being the
object of Imperial beneficence;
having received great favours
from you; *kore wo jun-taku*
suru wa kimi to hito ni ari, the
proper adjustment of these
matters lies in the joint opera-
tion of the ruler and his sub-
jects.

Jun 遵 To follow; observe;
practise.

Jun-pō | 奉, (*wo*) *suru*, to ob-
serve; obey; conform to.

Jun-kō | 行, (*wo*) *suru*, to en-
force; put into operation; carry
into practice.

Jun-shi | 旨, *suru*, to obey the
Imperial commands.

Jun-shin | 守, see **Jun-pō** | 奉.

Jun-yū | 由, (*ni*) *suru*, to be in
conformity with; be in accord-
ance with; be subject to; *jun-*
yū no kōrioku wo yū su, shall
remain in force; shall continue
to be observed.

Jutsu 述 To relate; tell; make
known; continue; choose.

Juk-ki | 記, (*wo*) *suru*, to record;
state in writing; compose (as a
narrative).

Juk-kwai | 懷, *suru*, to tell one's troubles; relate one's woes; complain; lament; *juk-kwai no shi*, a poem of lamentation.

Jutsu-yen | 演, *suru*, to state one's views; give utterance to one's opinions; (*wo*) *suru*, to tell; relate; (applied both to speaking and writing).

Jutsu 術 A design; art; craft;

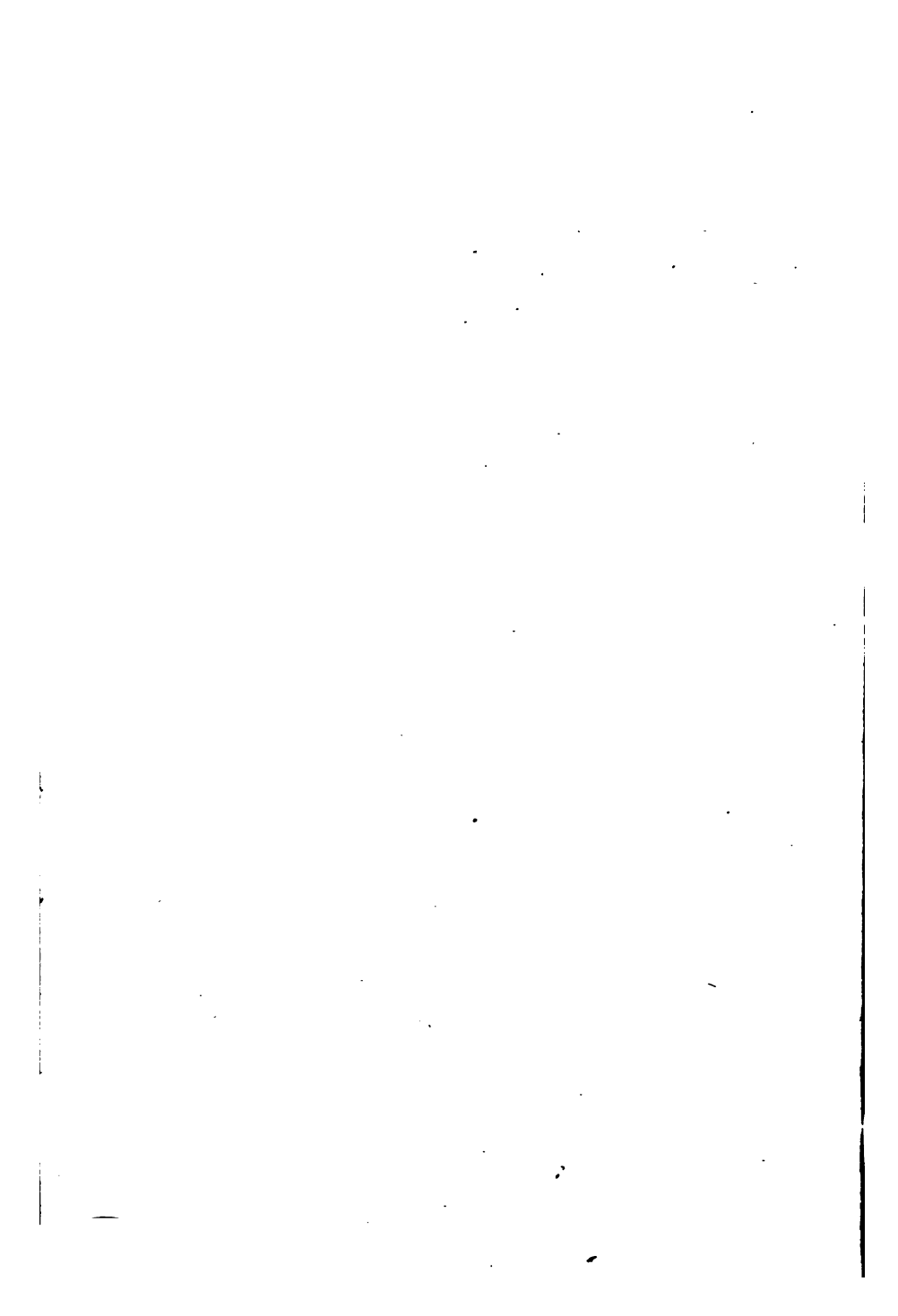
profession; principle; legerdemain; faculty; means.

Juk-kei | 計, see **Jus-saku** | 策.

Jus-saku | 策, a plan; device; stratagem; expedient; design.

Jus-sū | 數, (also read *Jus-saku*); see **Jus-saku** | 策.

Jut-chū | 中, used only in the expression *jut-chiū ni ochiru*, to fall into a snare or trap.



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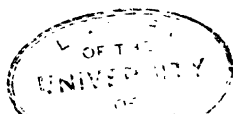
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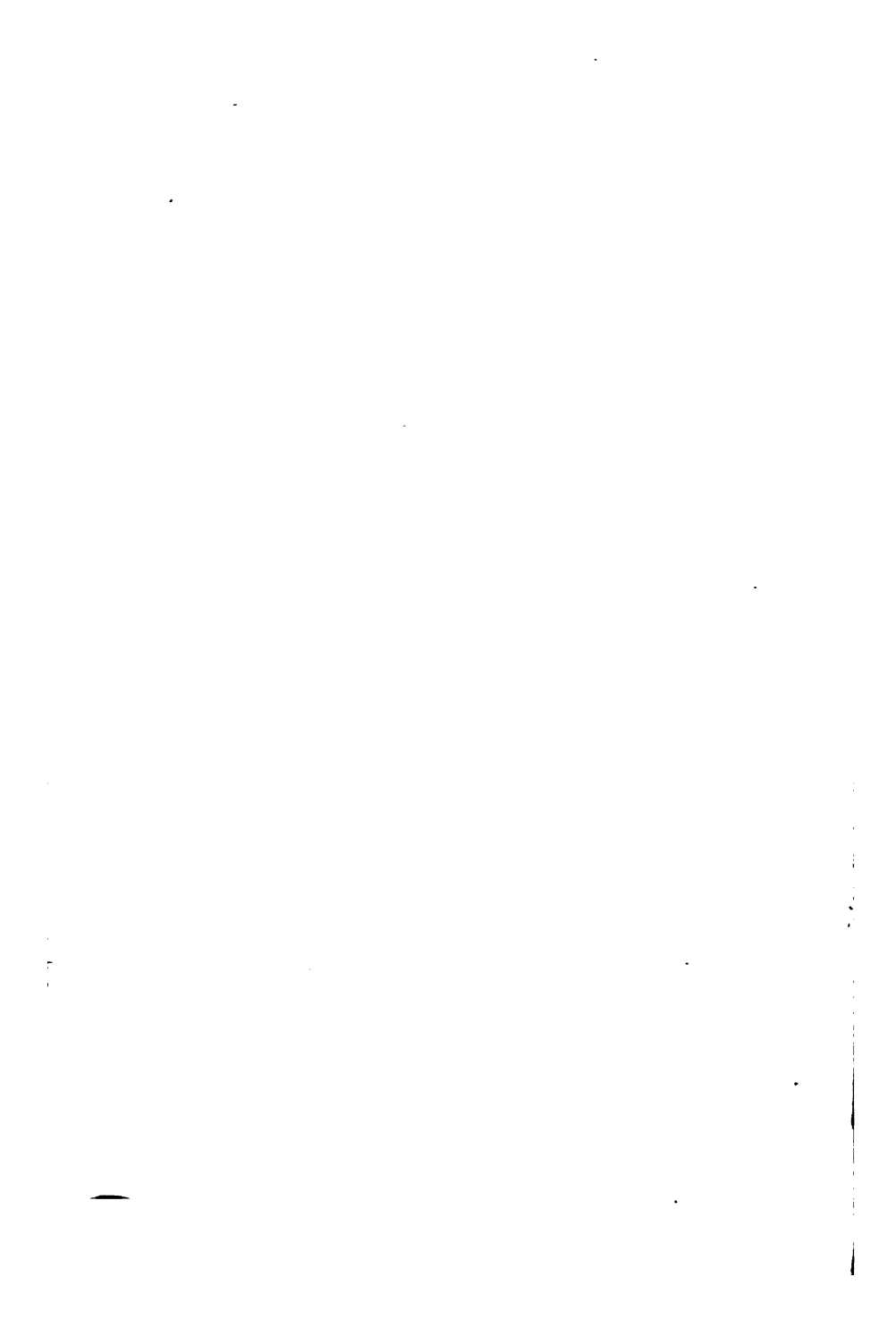
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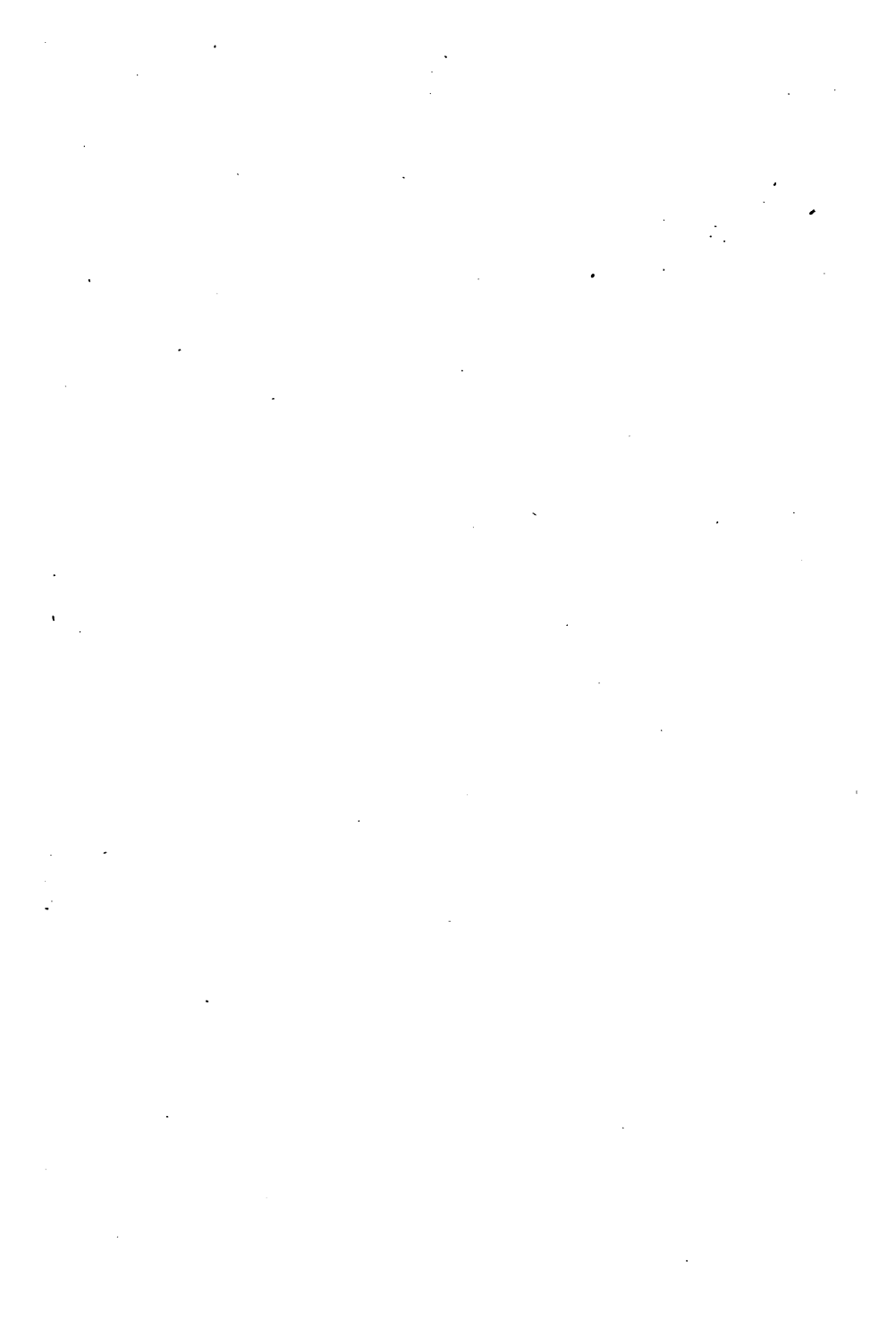
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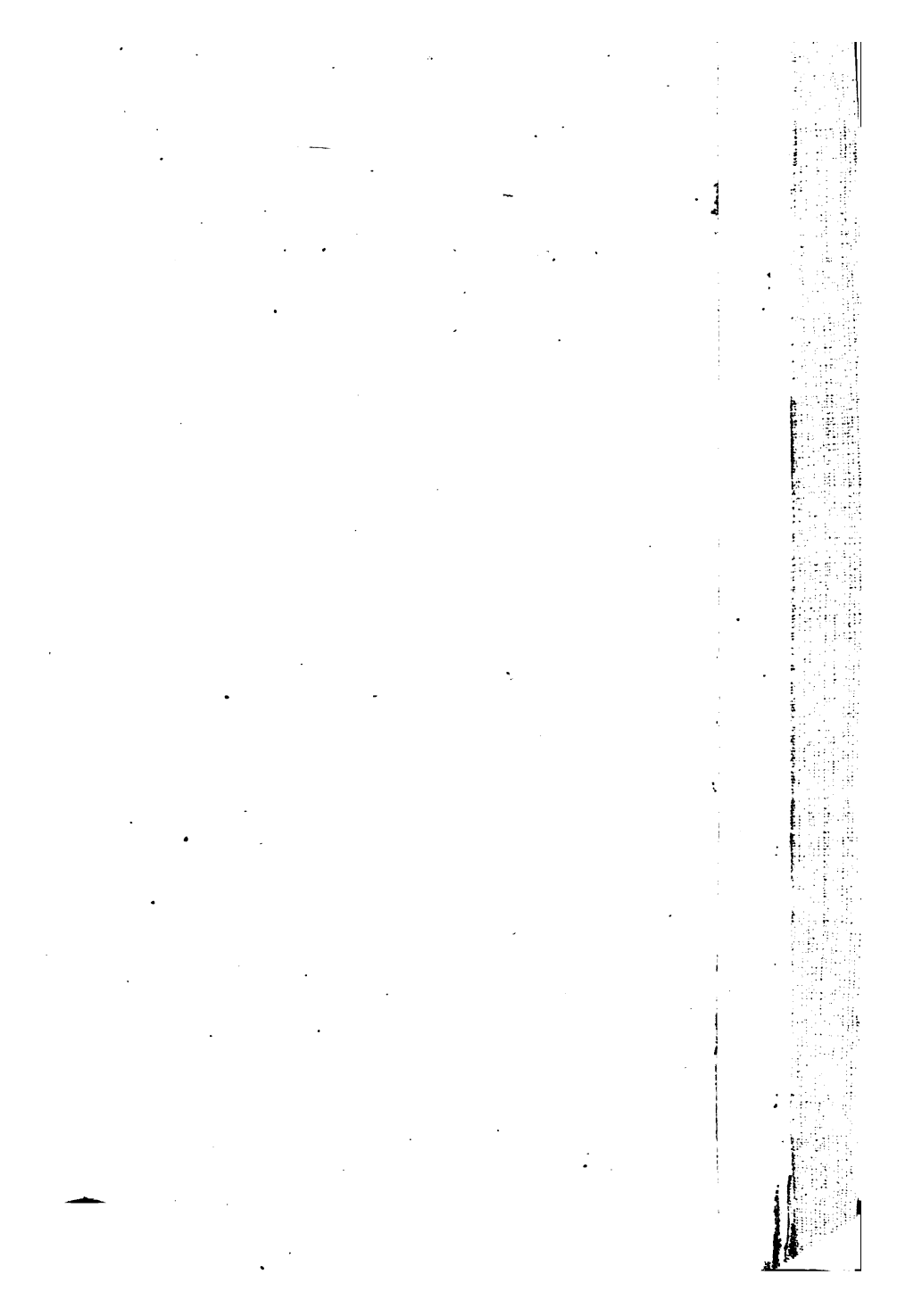
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